

PROTEINS, POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THEM AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a request for filing a new nonprovisional application under 37 C.F.R. §1.53(b).

5 This application claims priority to U.S.S.N. 60/261,376, filed January 16, 2001 (Cura-545);
U.S.S.N. 60/268,595, filed February 14, 2001 (Cura-545 C1); U.S.S.N. 60/325,306, filed
September 27, 2001 (Cura-545 I1); U.S.S.N. 60/262,587, filed January 18, 2001 (Cura-549);
U.S.S.N. 60/272,409, filed February 28, 2001 (Cura-549 A); U.S.S.N. 60/_____, filed
November 9, 2001 (Cura-549 B); U.S.S.N. 60/262,454, filed January 18, 2001 (Cura-550);
10 U.S.S.N. 60/276,777, filed March 16, 2001 (Cura-550 B1); U.S.S.N. 60/291,672, filed May
17, 2001 (Cura-550 B2); U.S.S.N. 60/330,336, filed October 18, 2001 (Cura-550 D1);
U.S.S.N. 60/265,530, filed January 31, 2001 (Cura-550 A), each of which is incorporated by
reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The invention relates to polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by such
polynucleotides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for
producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention is based in part on nucleic acids encoding proteins that are new
members of the following protein families: fibromodulin, secretin receptor precursor, B7-H2,
B7-H1, prostasin, lysosomal acid lipase, tryptase 4, P450, mitsugumin29, micromolar
calcium-activated neutral protease1, P2X2C, DIABLO, HRPET-1 related protein, B7-H2B,
galactosyltransferase, lymphocyte antigen precursor, pepsinogen C and ALR. More
25 particularly, the invention relates to nucleic acids encoding novel polypeptides, as well as
vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing these nucleic acids and
polypeptides.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 The invention is based in part upon the discovery of nucleic acid sequences encoding
novel polypeptides. The novel nucleic acids and polypeptides are referred to herein as NOVX,
or NOV1, NOV2, NOV3, NOV4, NOV5, NOV6, NOV7, NOV8, NOV9, NOV10, NOV11,

NOV12, NOV13, NOV14, NOV15, NOV16, NOV17 and NOV18 nucleic acids and polypeptides. These nucleic acids and polypeptides, as well as derivatives, homologs, analogs and fragments thereof, will hereinafter be collectively designated as "NOVX" nucleic acid or polypeptide sequences.

5 In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecule encoding a NOVX polypeptide that includes a nucleic acid sequence that has identity to the nucleic acids disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55. In some embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acid molecule will hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid sequence
10 complementary to a nucleic acid molecule that includes a protein-coding sequence of a NOVX nucleic acid sequence. The invention also includes an isolated nucleic acid that encodes a NOVX polypeptide, or a fragment, homolog, analog or derivative thereof. For example, the nucleic acid can encode a polypeptide at least 80% identical to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32,
15 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56. The nucleic acid can be, for example, a genomic DNA fragment or a cDNA molecule that includes the nucleic acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55.

Also included in the invention is an oligonucleotide, *e.g.*, an oligonucleotide which
20 includes at least 6 contiguous nucleotides of a NOVX nucleic acid (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55) or a complement of said oligonucleotide. Also included in the invention are substantially purified NOVX polypeptides (SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56). In certain embodiments, the NOVX
25 polypeptides include an amino acid sequence that is substantially identical to the amino acid sequence of a human NOVX polypeptide.

The invention also features antibodies that immunoselectively bind to NOVX polypeptides, or fragments, homologs, analogs or derivatives thereof.

In another aspect, the invention includes pharmaceutical compositions that include
30 therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amounts of a therapeutic and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or an antibody specific for a NOVX polypeptide. In a further aspect, the invention includes, in

one or more containers, a therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amount of this pharmaceutical composition.

In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of producing a polypeptide by culturing a cell that includes a NOVX nucleic acid, under conditions allowing for expression of the NOVX polypeptide encoded by the DNA. If desired, the NOVX polypeptide can then be recovered.

In another aspect, the invention includes a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX polypeptide in a sample. In the method, a sample is contacted with a compound that selectively binds to the polypeptide under conditions allowing for formation of a complex between the polypeptide and the compound. The complex is detected, if present, thereby identifying the NOVX polypeptide within the sample.

The invention also includes methods to identify specific cell or tissue types based on their expression of a NOVX.

Also included in the invention is a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in a sample by contacting the sample with a NOVX nucleic acid probe or primer, and detecting whether the nucleic acid probe or primer bound to a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for modulating the activity of a NOVX polypeptide by contacting a cell sample that includes the NOVX polypeptide with a compound that binds to the NOVX polypeptide in an amount sufficient to modulate the activity of said polypeptide. The compound can be, *e.g.*, a small molecule, such as a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid or other organic (carbon containing) or inorganic molecule, as further described herein.

Also within the scope of the invention is the use of a therapeutic in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, trauma, regeneration (in vitro and in vivo), viral/bacterial/parasitic infections, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Cerebral palsy, Epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, Ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, actinic keratosis, acne, hair growth diseases, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, connective tissue disorders, such as severe neonatal Marfan syndrome, dominant ectopia lentis, familial ascending aortic aneurysm, isolated skeletal features of Marfan syndrome, Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome, genodermatoses, contractural arachnodactyly,

- inflammatory disorders such as osteo- and rheumatoid-arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease; immunological disorders, AIDS; cancers including but not limited to lung cancer, colon cancer, neoplasm; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer, leukemia or pancreatic cancer; blood disorders; asthma; psoriasis; vascular disorders,
- 5 hypertension, skin disorders, renal disorders including Alport syndrome, immunological disorders, tissue injury, fibrosis disorders, bone diseases, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VI, VII, type IV, S-linked cutis laxa and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type V, osteogenesis imperfecta, neurologic diseases, brain and/or autoimmune disorders like encephalomyelitis, neurodegenerative disorders, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, muscle disorders,
- 10 inflammation and wound repair, bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (particularly infections caused by HIV-1 or HIV-2), pain, acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension, urinary retention, osteoporosis, treatment of Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, benign prostatic hypertrophy, arthrogryposis multiplex congenita, osteogenesis imperfecta, keratoconus, scoliosis, duodenal atresia, esophageal
- 15 atresia, intestinal malrotation, pancreatitis, obesity systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune disease, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, ARDS, neuroprotection, fertility Myasthenia gravis, diabetes, obesity, growth and reproductive disorders hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft vesus host, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, endometriosis, xerostomia, ulcers,
- 20 cirrhosis, transplantation, diverticular disease, Hirschsprung's disease, appendicitis, arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tendinitis, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, anorexia, bulimia, psychotic disorders, including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation and dyskinesias, such as
- 25 Huntington's disease and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or a NOVX-specific antibody, or biologically-active derivatives or fragments thereof.

- For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies
- 30 and disorders of the like. The polypeptides can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies specific for the invention, and as vaccines. They can also be used to screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds. For example, a cDNA encoding NOVX may be useful in gene therapy, and NOVX may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By

way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The invention further includes a method for screening for a modulator of disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. The method includes contacting a test compound with a NOVX polypeptide and determining if the test compound binds to said NOVX polypeptide. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX polypeptide indicates the test compound is a modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to the aforementioned disorders or syndromes.

Also within the scope of the invention is a method for screening for a modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like by administering a test compound to a test animal at increased risk for the aforementioned disorders or syndromes. The test animal expresses a recombinant polypeptide encoded by a NOVX nucleic acid. Expression or activity of NOVX polypeptide is then measured in the test animal, as is expression or activity of the protein in a control animal which recombinantly-expresses NOVX polypeptide and is not at increased risk for the disorder or syndrome. Next, the expression of NOVX polypeptide in both the test animal and the control animal is compared. A change in the activity of NOVX polypeptide in the test animal relative to the control animal indicates the test compound is a modulator of latency of the disorder or syndrome.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a method for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or both, in a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject). The method includes measuring the amount of the NOVX polypeptide in a test sample from the subject and comparing the amount of the polypeptide in the test sample to the amount of the NOVX polypeptide present in a control sample. An alteration in the level of the NOVX polypeptide in the test sample as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of or predisposition to a disease in the subject. Preferably, the predisposition includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. Also, the expression levels of the new polypeptides of the invention can be used in a method to screen for various cancers as well as to determine the stage of cancers.

In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of treating or preventing a pathological condition associated with a disorder in a mammal by administering to the subject a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or a NOVX-specific antibody to a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject), in an amount sufficient to alleviate or prevent the pathological condition. In preferred embodiments, the disorder, includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

In yet another aspect, the invention can be used in a method to identify the cellular receptors and downstream effectors of the invention by any one of a number of techniques commonly employed in the art. These include but are not limited to the two-hybrid system, affinity purification, co-precipitation with antibodies or other specific-interacting molecules.

NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOVX substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These NOVX antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOVX proteins have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These NOVX proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel nucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby.

- 5 Included in the invention are the novel nucleic acid sequences and their encoded polypeptides. The sequences are collectively referred to herein as "NOVX nucleic acids" or "NOVX polynucleotides" and the corresponding encoded polypeptides are referred to as "NOVX polypeptides" or "NOVX proteins." Unless indicated otherwise, "NOVX" is meant to refer to any of the novel sequences disclosed herein. Table A provides a summary of the NOVX
- 10 nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides.

TABLE 1. Sequences and Corresponding SEQ ID Numbers

NOVX No.	Internal Acc. No.	Homology	Nucleic Acid SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid SEQ ID NO.
1a	CG56201-01	Fibromodulin	1	2
1b	CG56201-02	Fibromodulin	3	4
1c	CG56201-04	Fibromodulin	5	6
1d	CG56201-01 Assembly	Fibromodulin	7	8
2a	CG56213-01	Secretin receptor precursor	9	10
2b	CG56213-02	Secretin receptor precursor	11	12
2c	CG56213-03	Secretin receptor precursor	13	14
3a	CG55790-03	B7-H2	15	16
3b	CG55790-04	B7-H2	17	18
4a	CG56110-01	B7-H1	19	20
4b	CG56110-04	B7-H1	21	22
5a	CG56142-01	Prostasin	23	24
5b	CG56142-02	Prostasin	25	26
6a	CG50159-01	Lysosomal acid lipase	27	28
6b	CG50159-02	Lysosomal acid lipase	29	30
6c	CG50159-04	Lysosomal acid lipase	31	32
7	CG56140-01	Tryptase 4	33	34
8	CG56134-01	P450	35	36
9	CG56207-01	Mitsugumin29	37	38
10	CG56127-01	Micromolar calcium-activated neutral protease1	39	40
11	CG56179-01	P2X2C	41	42
12	CG56132-01	DIABLO	43	44
13	CG56195-01	HRPET-1	45	46
14	CG55790-02	B7-H2B	47	48
15	CG56252-01	Galactosyltransferase	49	50
16	CG56303-01	Lymphocyte antigen precursor	51	52
17	CG56307-01	Pepsinogen C	53	54

18	CG56294-01	ALR	55	56
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NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides are useful in a variety of applications and contexts. The various NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are useful as novel members of the protein families according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness to previously described proteins. Additionally, NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to identify proteins that are members of the family to which the NOVX polypeptides belong.

NOV1 is homologous to the Fibromodulin family of proteins. Thus, the NOV1 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: repair of damage to cartilage and ligaments; therapeutic applications to joint repair, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

It has been suggested that fibromodulin participates in the assembly of the extracellular matrix by virtue of its ability to interact with type I and type II collagen fibrils and to inhibit fibrillogenesis in vitro.

NOV2 is homologous to the Secretin receptor precursor-like family of proteins. Thus NOV2 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, developmental diseases, MHCII and III diseases (immune diseases), taste and scent detectability disorders, Burkitt's lymphoma, corticoneurogenic disease, signal transduction pathway disorders, retinal diseases including those involving photoreception, cell growth rate disorders; cell shape disorders, feeding disorders; control of feeding; potential obesity due to over-eating; potential disorders due to starvation (lack of appetite), noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM1), bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (particularly infections caused by HIV-1 or HIV-2), pain, cancer (including but not limited to neoplasm; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer), anorexia, bulimia, asthma, Parkinson's disease, acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; and treatment of Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, asthma, allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and psychotic and neurological disorders, including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation, dentatorubro-pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA) hypophosphatemic rickets, autosomal dominant (2)

acrocaldosal syndrome and dyskinesias, such as Huntington's disease or Gilles de la Tourette syndrome and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

Secretin occupies a unique position in the history of gastrointestinal hormones because it was the first to be discovered, in duodenal mucosa by Bayliss and Starling (1902). This 27-
5 amino acid peptide stimulates the secretion of bicarbonate, enzymes, and potassium ion by the pancreas.

NOV3 is homologous to the B7-H2 like proteins. Thus, the NOV3 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients
10 suffering from brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, allergies, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia, AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and
15 cancer; pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer, as well as other diseases, disorders and conditions.

Costimulatory interactions between the B7 family ligands and their receptors play critical roles in the growth, differentiation, and death of T cells. Engagement of the T-cell costimulator CD28 by either specific antibodies or its natural ligands B7-1 and B7-2 increases
20 antigen-specific proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells, enhances production of cytokines, induces maturation of CD8⁺ effector T cells and promotes T-cell survival.

NOV4 is homologous to the B7-H1 like proteins. Thus, NOV4 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients
25 suffering from brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia, AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis and cancer;
30 pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

Several recent studies demonstrate the importance of the co-stimulatory interaction of B7 family members like B7RP-1 (B7 Related Protein-1), B7-1, and B7-2, with antigen

receptors such as CD28, CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-associated Antigen 4) and ICOS (Inducible Co-Stimulatory molecule). These protein interactions have been shown to be critical for normal T-cell activation and proliferation, B-cell stimulation and antibody production, immunoglobulin class switching, interleukin production, and germinal center formation.

NOV5 is homologous to the Prostatic protein family. Thus NOV5 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

Human seminal fluid contains a variety of proteolytic enzymes, including prostate-specific antigen (OMIM #176820) and acrosin (OMIM #102480). These enzymes are involved in the postejaculatory hydrolysis of proteins and in semen coagulation and liquefaction (Yu et al. (1995)) obtained partial amino acid sequence of a 40-kD protein isolated from seminal fluid originally by Yu et al. (1994). The protein, designated serine protease-8 (gene symbol = PRSS8), was called prostatic by the authors. The precursor, proprostatic, is cleaved between residues 12 and 13 to produce a 12-amino acid light chain and a 299-amino acid heavy chain which are associated through a disulfide bond. The predicted amino acid sequence is between 34 and 42% identical to human acrosin, plasma kallikrein (OMIM #229000), and hepsin (OMIM #142440).

NOV6 is homologous to the Lysosomal acid lipase family of proteins. Thus NOV6 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, Wolman disease and cholesteryl ester storage disease.

Lysosomal acid lipase-A (LIPA), the enzyme deficient in the presumably allelic Wolman disease and cholesterol ester storage disease (OMIM #278000), is located on chromosome 10. The distinct kinetic and physical properties of lipases A and B were defined by Warner et al. (1980). They stated that the natural substrate for LIPB is not known, and that it is not clear that LIPB is a lysosomal hydrolase. LIPA may serve an important role in cellular

metabolism by releasing cholesterol. The liberated cholesterol suppresses further cholesterol synthesis and stimulates esterification of cholesterol within the cell.

NOV7 is homologous to Tryptase 4. Thus, the NOV7 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, obesity, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, transplantation, fertility, endometriosis, Hirschsprung's disease, Crohn's Disease, appendicitis and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

Human tryptase is a structurally unique and mast cell specific trypsin-like serine protease. Recent biological and immunological investigations have implicated tryptase as a mediator in the pathology of numerous allergic and inflammatory conditions including rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and most notably asthma. A growing body of data further implicates tryptase in certain gastrointestinal, dermatological, and cardiovascular disorders as well. The recent availability of potent, and selective tryptase inhibitors, though, has facilitated the validation of this protease as an important therapeutic target as well.

NOV8 is homologous to the P450 family of proteins. Since the NOV8 protein of the invention is ubiquitously expressed in many tissues, the NOV8 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in the treatment certain pathologies and disorders.

The P450 gene superfamily is a biologically diverse class of oxidase enzymes; members of the class are found in all organisms. P450 proteins are clinically and toxicologically important in humans; they are the principal enzymes in the metabolism of drugs and xenobiotic compounds, as well as in the synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. Induction of some P450 genes can also be a risk factor for several types of cancer. This diversity of function is mirrored in the diversity of nucleotide and protein sequences; there are currently over 100 human P450 forms described. Allelic forms of many cytochrome P450 genes have been identified as causing quantitatively different rates of drug metabolism, and hence are important to consider in the development of safe and effective human pharmaceutical therapies. See, *e.g.*, review in E. Tanaka, *J Clinical Pharmacy & Therapeutics* 24:323-329, 1999.

NOV9 is homologous to the Mitsugumin 29 protein. Thus, the NOV9 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Aldrich syndrome, eczema-thrombocytopenia-immunodeficiency syndrome, thrombocytopenia, night blindness, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Batten disease, ceroid lipofuscinosis, Rett syndrome, Pick disease (lobar atrophy), cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

Mitsugumin29 is involved in the formation of specialized endoplasmic reticulum systems in skeletal muscle and renal tubule cells. The subcellular distribution and protein structure suggest that mitsugumin29 is involved in communication between the T-tubular and junctional SR membranes.

NOV10 is homologous to members of Micromolar calcium-activated neutral protease 1 family of proteins. Thus, the NOV10 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, obesity, hypercalcaemia, ulcers, endometriosis, fertility, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, graft versus host disease, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, tuberous sclerosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, hemophilia, lymphoedema, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The predicted sequence described here belongs to the calpain protease family. The calpains, or calcium-activated neutral proteases, are nonlysosomal intracellular cysteine proteases (Richard, et al.). Calpain is an intracellular protease involved in many important cellular functions that are regulated by calcium.

NOV11 is homologous to the P2X2C-like proteins. Thus, the NOV11 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from pain, since P2X receptor activation of sensory neurones has been demonstrated in in vivo pain models, including the rat hindpaw and knee-joint preparations, as well as in inflammatory models. P2X4 and/or P2X6 receptors in the CNS also seem to be involved in pain pathways. Non-nociceptive P2 receptors on sensory nerves are present in muscle and on sensory endings in the heart and lung that initiate reflex activity involving vagal afferent and efferent nerve fibres (Br J Anaesth 2000 Apr;84(4):476-88). The compositions of the present invention may also have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from diabetes, obesity, syndrome X, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

NOV12 is related to the DIABLO-like proteins. Thus, the NOV12 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: cancer, trauma, bacterial and viral infections, regeneration (in vitro and in vivo), fertility, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, hypercalcaemia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, tuberous sclerosis, endocrine disorders, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The DIABLO protein (direct IAP binding protein with low pI) performs a critical function in apoptosis by eliminating the inhibitory effect of IAPs (inhibitor of apoptosis proteins) on caspases (1). This protein is also known as Smac for second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase. DIABLO/Smac is normally a mitochondrial protein but is released into the cytosol when cells undergo apoptosis. Mitochondrial import and cleavage of its signal peptide are required for DIABLO/Smac to gain its apoptotic activity. In addition, overexpression of DIABLO/Smac has been shown to increase cellular sensitivity to apoptotic stimuli (2).

NOV13 is homologous to the HRPET-1 related protein. Thus, the NOV13 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of

patients suffering from: cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, diabetes, Von Hippel-
5 Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, fertility, endometriosis, xerostomia, cirrhosis, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease, lymphedema, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis,
10 ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, ARDS, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, Lesch-Nyhan
15 syndrome and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The HRPET-1 related protein is highly conserved across species, among *C. elegans*, *Drosophila*, mouse and human. It is predicted to be membrane associated. The high conservation in primary sequences indicates that it has important biological functions, although currently unknown. The HRPET-1 related protein also shows homology with plant
20 adhesion molecules, suggesting that the HRPET-1 related protein is likely a cell adhesion molecule involved in cell interaction and migration.

NOV14 is homologous to B7-H2B protein. Thus, the NOV14 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients
25 suffering from: brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, allergies, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and
30 cancer; pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

Costimulatory interactions between the B7 family ligands and their receptors play critical roles in the growth, differentiation, and death of T cells. Engagement of the T-cell

costimulator CD28 by either specific antibodies or its natural ligands B7-1 and B7-2 increases antigen-specific proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells, enhances production of cytokines, induces maturation of CD8⁺ effector T cells and promotes T-cell survival. Signaling through homologous CTLA-4 receptor of B7-1 and B7-2 on activated T cells, however, is thought to deliver a negative signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, interleukin (IL)-2 production, and cell cycle progression.

NOV15 is homologous to galactosyltransferase-like proteins. Thus, the NOV15 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: proteodermatan sulfate, defective biosynthesis of PDS, defective biosynthesis of dermatan sulfate proteoglycan xylosylprotein 4-beta-galactosyltransferase deficiency, galactosyltransferase I deficiency, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, cardiomyopathy, Atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, endometriosis, fertility, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, Stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The enzyme galactosyltransferase (EC 2.4.1.38) catalyzes the reaction involving UDP-galactose and N-acetylglucosamine for the production of galactose beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosamine. The galactosyltransferase enzyme can also form a heterodimer with the regulatory protein alpha-lactalbumin to form lactose synthetase (EC 2.4.1.22). In addition to a biosynthetic role, galactosyltransferases may be components of plasma membranes where they may function in intercellular recognition and/or adhesion.

NOV16 is homologous to Lymphocyte antigen precursor-like proteins. Thus, the NOV16 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from cancer, trauma, regeneration, viral/bacterial/parasitic infections.

NOV17 is homologous to Pepsinogen C-like proteins. Thus, the NOV17 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in

therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: ulcer, hypertension (Scand J Clin Lab Invest Suppl 1992;210:111-9), gastric mucosal inflammation and atrophy, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like. PGC gene polymorphism has been associated with gastric ulcer and can be a subclinical marker of the genetic predisposition to gastric ulcer (Nippon Rinsho 1996 Apr;54(4):1149-54). The serum determination of pepsinogen A (PGA) and pepsinogen C (PGC) might indicate gastric mucosal inflammation and atrophy. Body gastric mucosa produces both PGA and PGC, while antral mucosa produces only PGC. Therefore, diseases involving mainly the antrum, such as *H. pylori* infection, are mainly indicated by the variations in serum PGC than in serum PGA. In agreement, when the antral mucosa is infected by the more virulent cagA positive *H. pylori* strains, which cause severe inflammation, serum PGC significantly increases (Recenti Prog Med 1999 Jun;90(6):342-6).

The gastric aspartic proteinases (pepsin A, pepsin B, gastricsin/pepsinogen C and chymosin) are synthesized in the gastric mucosa as inactive precursors, known as zymogens. The gastric zymogens each contain a prosegment (i.e. additional residues at the N-terminus of the active enzyme) that serves to stabilize the inactive form and prevent entry of the substrate to the active site. Upon ingestion of food, each of the zymogens is released into the gastric lumen and undergoes conversion into active enzyme in the acidic gastric juice.

NOV18 is homologous to ALR-like proteins. Thus, the NOV18 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, the treatment of patients suffering from: cancers such as acute lymphoid leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, translocation-associated leukemias, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The ALL-1 gene is involved in human acute leukemia through chromosome translocations or internal rearrangements. ALL-1 is the human homologue of *Drosophila* trithorax. The latter is a member of the trithorax group (trx-G) genes which together with the Polycomb group (Pc-G) genes act as positive and negative regulators, respectively, to determine the body structure of *Drosophila*. ALR, a ALL-1 related protein, which encodes a gigantic 5262 amino acid long protein containing a SET domain, five PHD fingers, potential zinc fingers, and a very long run of glutamines interrupted by hydrophobic residues, mostly leucine.

The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to screen for molecules, which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function. Specifically, the nucleic acids and

polypeptides according to the invention may be used as targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate or inhibit, e.g., neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and angiogenesis.

Additional utilities for the NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are disclosed herein.

NOV1

One NOVX protein of the invention, referred to herein as NOV1, includes four fibromodulin-like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV1a, NOV1b, NOV1c and NOV1d.

NOV1a

A disclosed NOV1a (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG-56201-01), which encodes a novel fibromodulin-like protein and includes the 1455 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) is shown in Table 1A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 197-199 and ending with a TGA stop codon at nucleotides 1445-1447. Putative untranslated regions are underlined in Table 1A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 1A. NOV1a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:1)

CCTGCAGGTTCTCTCAGCCCTTTTCACAATATTTGATTAGGAATTTGGGGCGGGACCCTGGTCTGGCACAGGCACGCACACTC
TCAGTAGACTCTTCACTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCCTCTCTCACAGTTCTCCAACCCAAGGAGGCCAGACAGAGGGACGTGGTCACT
CTCTGAAAAGTTCAACTTGAGAGACAAAATGCAGTGGACCTCCCTCTGCTGCTGGCAGGGCTCTTCTCCTCTCCCAGGCCCA
GTATGAAGATGACCTCATTTGGTGGTTCCACTACCTCCGAGCCAGCAGTCCACCTACTACGATCCCTATGACCTTACCCGTA
TGAGACCTACGAGCCTTACCCCTATGGGGTGGATGAAGGGCCAGCCTACACCTACGGCTCTCCATCCCCCTCCAGATCCCCGCGA
CTGCCCCCAGGAATGCGACTGCCACCCAACTTCCCCACGGCCATGTACTGTGACAATCGAACCTCAAGTACCTGCCCTTCGT
TCCCTCCCGCATGAAGTATGTGTACTTCCAGAACCAACAGATCACCTCCATCCAGGAAGGCGTCTTTGACAATGCCACAGGGCT
GCTCTGGATTGCTCTCCACGGCAACCAGATCACCACTGATAAGGTGGGCAGGAAGGTCTTCTCCAAGCTGAGGCACCTGGAGAG
GCTGTACCTGGACCACAACAACCTGACCCGGATGCCCGGTCCCTGCTCGATCCCTGAGAGAGCTCCAATCTCGACCACAACCA
GATCTCACGGGTCCCCAACCAATGCTCTGGAGGGGTGGAGAACCTCACGGCCTGTACCTCCAACACAATGAGATCCAGGAAGT
GGGCAGTTCCATGAGGGCCTCCGGTCACTGATCTTGCTGGACCTGAGTTATAACCACTTCGGAAGGTGCCTGATGGGTGCC
CTCAGCTCTTGAGCAGCTGTACATGGAGCACAACAATGTCTACACCGTCCCCGATAGCTACTTCCGGGGGGCGCCCAAGCTGCT
GTATGTGCGGCTGTCCCAACAAGTCTAACCAACAATGGCCTGGCCTCCAACACCTTCAATTCCAGCAGCCTCCTTGAGCTAGA
CCTCTCCTACAACCAGCTGCAGAAGATCCCCCAGTCAACCAACCTGGAGAACCTTACCTCCAAGGCAATAGGATCAATGA
GTTCTCCATCCAGGAAGGCGTCTTTGACAATGCCACAGGGCTGCTCTGGATTGCTCTCCACGGCAACTTCTCCACGGCCATGTA
CTGTGACAATCGAACCTCAAGTACCTGCCCTTCGTTCCTCCCGCATGAAGTATGTGTACTTCCAGAACCAACAGATCACCTC
CAAGCTGCAGGTGCTGCGCTGGACGGGAACGAGATCAAGCGCAGCGCCATGCCTGCCGACGCGCCCTCTGCCTGCGCCTTG
CAGCCTCATCGAGATCTGAGCAGCCCT

The disclosed NOV1a nucleic acid sequence maps to chromosome 1 and has 1050 of 1061 bases (98%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSFIBR|acc:X72913.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (H.sapiens gene for fibromodulin) ($E = 2.0e^{-246}$).

The NOV1a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:2) is 416 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 1B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.5500. In alternative embodiments, a NOV1a polypeptide is located outside the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or in the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV1a peptide between amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence SQA-QY.

Table 1B. Encoded NOV1a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:2)

MQWTSLLLLAGLFSLSQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETYPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPRD
CPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYLFPVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGRKV
FSKLRHLERLYLDHNNLTRMPGPIPRSLRELHLDHNQISRVPNNALEGLNLTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSL
ILLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLYMEHNNVYTVPDSYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTFNSSSLLELDL
SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQGNRINEFSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNFSTAMYCDNRNLKYLFPVPSRMKYVY
FQNNQITSKLQVLRDLGNEIKRSAMPADAPLCLRLASLIEI

The NOV1a amino acid sequence have 336 of 353 amino acid residues (95%) identical to, and 338 of 353 amino acid residues (95%) similar to, the 376 amino acid residue ptr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q06828 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) (COLLAGEN-BINDING 59 KDA PROTEIN)) ($E = 3.9e^{-184}$).

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV1a are listed in Tables 1C.

Table 1C: SNPs

Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
c110.2794	190	Insertion of A	NA	NA
c110.2793	192	Insertion of A	NA	NA
13374277	433	A>G	NA	NA
13374280	447	C>T	84	Pro>Leu
13374278	589	G>C	NA	NA
13374281	785	G>A	197	Glu>Lys
13374279	1002	A>G	269	Lys>Arg

NOV1b

A disclosed NOV1b (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56201-02), which includes the 965 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) shown in Table 1D. An open reading frame for the

mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 57-59 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 963-965. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined.

Table 1D. NOV1b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:3)

AAGGAGGCCAGACAGAGGGACGTGGTCACTTCTCTGAAAAGTTCAACTTGAGCAAAATGCAGTGGACCTCCCTCCTGCTGC
TGGCAGGGCTCTTCTCCCTCTCCAGGCCAGTATGAAGATGACCCTCATTGGTGGTTCCTACTACCTCCGCAGCCAGCAGT
CCACCTACTACGATCCCTATGACCCTTACCCGTATGAGACCTACGAGCCTTACCCCTATGGGGTGGATGAAGGGCCAGCCT
ACACCTACGGCTCTCCATCCCCTCCAGATCCCCGCGACTGCCCCAGGAATGCGACTGCCACCCAACCTCCCCACGGCCA
TGTAAGTGACAATCGCAACCTCAAGTACCTGCCTCGATCCCTGAGAGAGCTCCATCTCGACCACAACAGATCTCACGGG
TCCCCAACAAATGCTCTGGAGGGGCTGGAGAACCTCAGGCCTTGTAACCTCCAACACAATGAGATCCAGGAAGTGGGCAGTT
CCATGAGGGGCTCCGGTCACTGTACTTGTCTGGACCTGAGTTATAACCACTTCGGAAGGTGCCTGATGGGCTGCCCTCAG
CTCTTGAGCAGCTGTACATGGAGCACAACAATGTCTACACCGTCCCCGATAGTACTTCCGGGGGGCGCCCAAGCTGCTGT
ATGTGCGGCTGTCCACAACAGTCTAACCAACAATGGCCTGGCCTCCAACACCTTCAATCCAGCAGCCTCCTTGAGCTAG
ACCTCTCCTACAACAGCTGCAGAAGATCCCCCAGTCAACCAACCTGGAGAACCTTACCTCCAAGGCAATAGGATCA
ATGAGTTCTCCATCAGCAGCTTCTGCACCGTGGTGGACGTCGTGAACCTTCTCCAGCTGCAGGTCGTGCGGCTGGACGGGA
ACGAGATGAAGCGGAGCGCCATGCCTGCCGAGGCGCCCTCTGCCTGCGCCTTGCCAGCCTCATCGAGATCTGA

The disclosed NOV1b nucleic acid sequence maps to chromosome 1 and has 613 of 613 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSFIBR|acc:X72913.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (H.sapiens gene for fibromodulin) ($E = 2.7e^{-211}$).

The NOV1b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:4) is 302 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 1E. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1b has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.4595. In alternative embodiments, a NOV1b polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV1a peptide between amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence SQA-QY.

Table 1E. Encoded NOV1b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:4)

MQWTSLLLLAGLFLSLQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETYEPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDC
PPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYLPRSLRELHLDHNQISRPVNNALGLENLTALEYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLYLLDLSYNHLRKV
PDGLPSALEQLYMEHNNVYTPDSYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNGLASNTFNSSSLELDLSYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYL
QGNRINEFSISSFCTVVDVNFSQLQVVRLDGNEMKRSAMPAPLCLRLASLIEI

The NOV1b amino acid sequence has 207 of 217 amino acid residues (95%) identical to, and 209 of 217 amino acid residues (96%) similar to, the 376 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q06828 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) (COLLAGEN-BINDING 59 KDA PROTEIN)) ($E = 7.2e^{-105}$).

[illegible]

5

Table 1F. NOV1c Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:5)

AAGGAGGCCAGACAGAGGGACGTGGTCACTTCTCTGAAAAGTTCAACTTGAGCAAAATGCAGTGGACCTCCCTCCTGCTGC
TGGCAGGGCTCTTCTCCCTCTCCCAGGCCAGTATGAAGATGACCTCATTTGGTGGTTCCACTACCTCCGAGCCAGCAGT
CCACCTATCATACGATCCCTATGACCCCTACCCGATATGAGACCTACGAGCCCTTACCCCTATGGGGTGATGAAGGGCCAGCCT
ACACCTACGGCTCTCCATCCCCTCCAGATCCCGCGACTGCCCCAGGATGCGACTGCCCAACCAATCTCCCAACGGCCA
TGTACTGTGCAATCGCAACCTCAAGTACCTGCCCTCGTTCCCTCCCGCATGAAGTATGTGTACTTCCAGAACCAACAGA
TCACCTCCATCCAGGAAGGCGTCTTTGACAATGCCACAGGGCTGCTCTGGATTGCTCTCCAACGCAACAGATCACCAGTG
ATAAGGTGGGCAGGAAGGTCTTCTCCAAGCTGAGGCCACTGGAGAGGCTGTACCTGGACCAACAACCTGACCCGGATGC
CCGGTCCCTCGCTCGATCCCTTGAGAGAGCTCCATCTCGACCAACAGATCTCACGGGTCCCCAACATGTCTTGGAGG
GGCTGGAGAACCTCAGCGCTGTGTACTTCAACAACATGAGATCAGGAAGTGGGCAGTTTCATGAGGGCGCTCCGGCTCAC
TGTACTTGCTGGACCTGAGTTATAACCAACCTTCGGAAGGTGCCTGATGGGCTGCCCTCAGCTCTTGAGCAGCTGTACATGG
AGCAACAACATGTCTACACCGTCCCGATAGCTACTTCCGGGGGGCGCCAAGCTGCTGTATGTGCGGCTGTCCCAACA
GTCTAACCAACATGGCTTGGCTTCCAACACCTTCAATTCCAGCAGCCTCCTTGAGCTAGACCTCTCTACAACAGCTGTC
AGAAGATCCCCCAGTCAACCATCAGCAGCTTCTGCACCGTGGTGGACGTCGTGAACCTCTCCCAGCTGCAGGTCGTGC
GCGTGGACGGGAACGAGATGAAGCGGAGCGCCATGCGCTGCCGAGGCGCCCTCTGCCTGCGCCTTGCCAGCCTCATCGAGA
TCTGA

10

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Table 1G. Encoded NOV1c Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:6)
<p> MQWTSLLLLLAGLFSLSQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQSTTYDPYDPYPYETYEPYPYGVDEGFAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDC PPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYLFPVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGKRVFSKLRHLRLYLDDH NNLTRMPGGLPLRSRLRELHLDHNQISRPVNNALGLEENLTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLYLLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSAL EQLYMEHNNVYTPVDSYFRGAPKLLVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTFNSSSLELDDLSYNQLQKIPPVNTISSFCTVVDDVNFSSQ LQVVRLDGNEMKRSAMPAAEAPLCRLRLASLIEI </p>

20

ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q06828 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) (COLLAGEN-BINDING 59 KDA PROTEIN)) (E = 1.4e-195).

NOV1c is expressed in at least the following tissues: aorta, bone marrow, brain, cartilage, cochlea, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, lymphoid tissue, mammary gland/breast, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid gland, parotid salivary glands, placenta, prostate, retina, salivary glands, skin, spinal chord, stomach, testis, thyroid, uterus, whole organism.

NOV1d

A disclosed NOV1d (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56201-01; Assembly 224700033), which includes the 1053 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) shown in Table 1H. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an GGA codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a GAG codon at nucleotides 1051-1053. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type.

Table 1H. NOV1d Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:7)

GGATCCCAGTATGAAGATGACCCTCATTGGTGGTTCCACTACCTCCGAGCCAGCAGTCCACCTACTACGATCCCTATGAC
CCTTACCCGTATGAGACCTACGAGCCTTACCCCTATGGGGTGGATGAAGGGCCAGCCTACACCTACGGCTCTCCATCCCT
CCAGATCCCGCGACTGCCCCAGGAATGCGACTGCCACCCAACCTTCCCACGGCCATGTACTGTGACAATCGCAACCTC
AAGTACCTGCCCTTCGTTCCCTCCCGCATGAAGTATGTGACTTCCAGAACAACCAGATCACCTCCATCCAGGAAGGCGTC
TTTGACAATGCCACAGGGCTGCTCTGGATTGCTCTCCACGGCAACCAGATCACCAGTGATAAGGTGGGCAGGAAGGTCTTC
TCCAAGCTGAGGCACCTGGAGAGGCTGTACCTGGACCACAACAACCTGACCCGGATGCCCGGTCCCTGCTCGATCCCTG
AGAGAGCTCCATCTCGACCACAACCAGATCTCACGGGTCCCCAACAATGCTCTGGAGGGGCTGGAGAACCGACGGCCTTG
TACCTCCAACACAATGAGATCCAGGAAGTGGGCAGTTCCATGAGGGGCTCCGGTCACTGATCTTGCTGGACCTGAGTTAT
AACCACCTTCGGAAGGTGCCTGATGGGCTGCCCTCAGCTCTTGAGCAGCTGTACATGGAGCACAACAATGTCTACACGTC
CCCGATAGTACTTCCGGGGGGCGCCCAAGCTGCTGTATGTGCGGCTGTCCACAACAGTCTAACCAACAATGGCCTGGCC
TCCAACACCTTCAATTCAGCAGCCTCCTTGAGCTAGACCTCTCCTACAACCTGGAGAACCCTCTACCTCCAAGGCAATAGG
ATCAATGAGTTCTCCATCAGCAGCTTCTGCACCGTGGTGGACGTCGTGAACCTTCTCAAGCTGCAGGTGCTGCGCCTGGAC
GGGAACGAGATCAAGCGCAGCGCCATGCCTGCCGACGCGCCCTCTGCCGGCGCCTTGCCAGCCTCATCGAGATCCTC**GAG**

The NOV1d polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:8) is 360 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 1I. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1c has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.5305. In alternative embodiments, a NOV1c polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV1c peptide between amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence SQA-QY.

Table 1I. Encoded NOV1c Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:8)

GSQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYETYPYGYVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDCPPNFPPTAMYCDNRNLK

YLPFVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGRKVFSLRHLERLYLDHNNLTRMPGGLPRSLRE
 LHLHDNQISRVPNNALEGLENTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLILLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLYMEHNNVYTPDS
 YFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTFNSSSLELDLSYNLENLYLQGNRINEFSISSFCTVVDVVNFSKLQVLRDLGNEI
 KRSAMPADAPLCRRLASLIEILE

NOV1c is expressed in at least the following tissues: aorta, bone marrow, brain, cartilage, cochlea, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, lymphoid tissue, mammary gland/breast, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid gland, parotid salivary glands, placenta, prostate, retina, salivary glands, skin, spinal cord, stomach, testis, thyroid, uterus, whole organism. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of NOV1d.

NOV1a, NOV1b, NOV1c and NOV1d are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 1J.

Table 1J. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV1a, NOV1b, NOV1c and NOV1d

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV1a	MQWTSLLLLAGLFSLSQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETY					50
NOV1b	MQWTSLLLLAGLFSLSQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETY					50
NOV1c	MQWTSLLLLAGLFSLSQAQYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETY					50
NOV1d	-----GS _{Met} QYEDDPHWWFHYLRSQQSTYYDPYDPYPYETY					34
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV1a	EPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYL					100
NOV1b	EPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYL					100
NOV1c	EPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYL					100
NOV1d	EPYPYGVDEGPAYTYGSPSPDPDRDCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYL					84
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV1a	PFVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGRKV					150
NOV1b	P-----					101
NOV1c	PFVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGRKV					150
NOV1d	PFVPSRMKYVYFQNNQITSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNQITSDKVGRKV					134
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV1a	FSKLRLHLERLYLDHNNLTRMPGGLPRSLRELHLDHNOISRVPNNALEGLE					200
NOV1b	-----RSLRELHLDHNOISRVPNNALEGLE					126
NOV1c	FSKLRLHLERLYLDHNNLTRMPGGLPRSLRELHLDHNOISRVPNNALEGLE					200
NOV1d	FSKLRLHLERLYLDHNNLTRMPGGLPRSLRELHLDHNOISRVPNNALEGLE					184
	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV1a	NLTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLILLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLY					250
NOV1b	NLTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLYLLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLY					176
NOV1c	NLTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLYLLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLY					250
NOV1d	NRTALYLQHNEIQEVGSSMRGLRSLILLDLSYNHLRKVPDGLPSALEQLY					234
	260	270	280	290	300	
NOV1a	MEHNNVYTPDSEYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTFNSSSLELDL					300
NOV1b	MEHNNVYTPDSEYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTFNSSSLELDL					226

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NOV1c MEHNNVYTPDSEYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTENSSSLLELDL 300
NOV1d MEHNNVYTPDSEYFRGAPKLLYVRLSHNSLTNNGLASNTENSSSLLELDL 284

      310      320      330      340      350
NOV1a .SYNOLOKIPPVNTINLENLYLQGNRINEFSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGNF 350
NOV1b .SYNOLOKIPPVNTINLENLYLQGNRINEFSISS----- 258
NOV1c .SYNOLOKIPPVNTINLENLYLQGNRINEFSISS----- 316
NOV1d .SY-----NLENLYLQGNRINEFSISS----- 305

      360      370      380      390      400
NOV1a .STAMVCDNRNKKLPFVPSRMKVYVFQNNQITSKLOVRLDGNELKRSAM 400
NOV1b .---FCTVVDVVN---FS-----CLOVRLDGNEMKRSAM 286
NOV1c .---FCTVVDVVN---FS-----CLOVRLDGNEMKRSAM 344
NOV1d .---FCTVVDVVN---FS-----KLOVRLDGNELKRSAM 333

      410
NOV1a .PADAPLCRLASLIEI-- 416
NOV1b .PADAPLCRLASLIEI-- 302
NOV1c .PADAPLCRLASLIEI-- 360
NOV1d .PADAPLCRLASLIEILE 351

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Homologies to any of the above NOV1 proteins will be shared by the other NOV1 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown above. Any reference to NOV1 is assumed to refer to both of the NOV1 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

- 5 NOV1a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 1K.

Table 1K. BLAST results for NOV1

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|11424102|ref| XP_001782.1| (XM_001782)	similar to FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) (COLLAGEN-BINDING 59 KDA PROTEIN) [Homo sapiens]	376	336/416 (80%)	338/416 (80%)	e-174
gi|4503763|ref|N P_002014.1| (NM_002023)	fibromodulin precursor [Homo sapiens]	376	332/416 (79%)	336/416 (79%)	e-172
gi|544335|sp|Q06 828|FMOD_HUMAN	FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) (COLLAGEN-BINDING 59 KDA PROTEIN) [Homo sapiens]	376	331/416 (79%)	337/416 (80%)	e-171
gi|1706877|sp|P5 0609|FMOD_RAT	FIBROMODULIN PRECURSOR (FM) [Rattus norvegicus]	376	314/416 (75%)	327/416 (78%)	e-161
gi|10946680|ref| NP_067330.1| (NM_021355)	fibromodulin [Mus musculus]	376	313/416 (75%)	329/416 (78%)	e-161

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 1L.

Table 1L. ClustalW Analysis of NOV1a

1)NOV1a (SEQ ID NO:2)	
2)gi|1142410 (SEQ ID NO:57)	
3)gi|4503763 (SEQ ID NO:58)	
4)gi 544335 (SEQ ID NO:59)	
5)gi 1706877 (SEQ ID NO:60)	
6)gi 1094668 (SEQ ID NO:61)	

1020304050

.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|..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	310	320	330	340	350
NOV1a	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSIQEGVFDNATGLLWIALHGN	F	350	
gi|1142410	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSISS	-----F	333	
gi|4503763	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSISS	-----F	333	
gi|544335	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSISS	-----F	333	
gi|1706877	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSISS	-----F	333	
gi|1094668	SYNQLQKIPPVNTNLENLYLQCNRI	NEFSISS	-----F	333	

	360	370	380	390	400
NOV1a	STAMYCDNRNLKYLFPVPSRMKYV	FQNNQIT	SKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	400
gi|1142410	CTVVDVMN	-----	FSKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	360
gi|4503763	CTVVDVMN	-----	FSKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	360
gi|544335	CTVVDVMN	-----	FSKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	360
gi|1706877	CTVVDVMN	-----	FSKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	360
gi|1094668	CTVVDVMN	-----	FSKLQVLR	LDGNEIKRSAM	360

	410	
NOV1a	PADAPLCLRLASLIEI	416
gi|1142410	PADAPLCLRLASLIEI	376
gi|4503763	PADAPLCLRLASLIEI	376
gi|544335	PADAPLCLRLASLIEI	376
gi|1706877	PVDAPLCLRLASLIEI	376
gi|1094668	PVDAPLCLRLASLIEI	376

5 Tables 1M and 1N list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV1. This indicates that the NOV1 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

Table 1M Domain Analysis of NOV1		
gnl|Smart|smart00013, LRRNT, Leucine rich repeat N-terminal domain (SEQ ID NO:62)		
Length = 34 residues, 100% aligned		
Score = 45.8 bits (107), Expect = 5e-06		
Query:	75 DCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYLFP-VPSRMKY	109
	+ + + +	
Sbjct:	1 ACPAPCNCSP--GTAVDCSGRGLTEVPLDLPADTTL	34

Table 1N Domain Analysis of NOV1		
gnl|Pfam|pfam01462, LRRNT, Leucine rich repeat N-terminal domain (SEQ ID NO:63)		
Length = 28 residues, 100% aligned		
Score = 42.4 bits (107), Expect = 5e-05		
Query:	75 DCPQECDCPPNFPTAMYCDNRNLKYLFPVPS	105
	+ + +	
Sbjct:	1 ACPRPCHCSG---TVVDCSGRGLTEVPRDLP	28

10

Leucine rich repeat N-terminal domain (Accno. gnl|Pfam|pfam01462) is represented by the sequence domain LRRNT. Leucine Rich Repeats pfam00560 are short sequence motifs

present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. Leucine Rich Repeats are often flanked by cysteine rich domains. This domain is often found at the N-terminus of tandem leucine rich repeats.

5 The fibromodulin precursor precursor (collagen-binding 59 kd protein) binds to type I and type II collagen and affects the rate of fibrils formation. It also binds keratan sulfate chains and belongs to the small interstitial proteoglycans family. This protein also contains 10 repeated leucine-rich (lrr) segments.

10 Fibromodulin is a member of a family of small interstitial proteoglycans that also includes decorin (DCN; OMIM 125255), biglycan (BGN; OMIM 301870), and lumican (LDC; OMIM 600616). The core proteins of these proteoglycans are structurally related, consisting of a central region composed of leucine-rich repeats flanked by disulfide-bonded terminal domains, with that for fibromodulin possessing up to 4 keratan sulfate chains within its leucine-rich domain. Fibromodulin exhibits a wide tissue distribution, with the highest abundance observed in articular cartilage, tendon, and ligament. It has been suggested that 15 fibromodulin participates in the assembly of the extracellular matrix by virtue of its ability to interact with type I and type II collagen fibrils and to inhibit fibrillogenesis *in vitro*.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, cellular localization, and map location for the NOV1 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Glycoprotein family. 20 Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These also include potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, 25 (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), (v) an agent promoting tissue regeneration *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and (vi) a biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention have applications in the diagnosis and/or treatment of various diseases and disorders. For example, the compositions of the 30 present invention will have efficacy for the treatment of patients suffering from: repair of damage to cartilage and ligaments; therapeutic applications to joint repair, as well as other diseases, disorders and conditions.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the fibromodulin-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV1 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV1 epitope is from about amino acids 30 to 32. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV1 epitope is from about amino acids 45 to 49. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV1 epitopes are from about amino acids 65 to 80, 105 to 120, 140 to 150, 155 to 180, 190 to 192, 198 to 200, 210 to 215, 220 to 225, 230 to 250 and 280 to 300.

NOV2

NOV2 includes three novel secretin receptor precursor-like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV2a, NOV2b, and NOV2c.

NOV2a

A disclosed NOV2a nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56213-01), which encodes a novel secretin receptor precursor-like protein includes the 1280 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) shown in Table 2A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with and ACT codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1264-1266. Putative untranslated regions are underlined in Table 2A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 2A. NOV2a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:9)

ACTGGAGCTCTTCCCCGACTATGTGACGTGCTACAAGTGTGTGGGAAGAGCAAGACCAGTGCCTGCAGGAAGCTCTCCAGAGAG
CAGACAGGAGACCTGGGCACGGAGCAGCCAGTGCCAGGTTGTGAGGGGATGTGGGACAACATAAGCTGCTGGCCCTCTTCTGTG
CCGGGCCGGATGGTGGAGGTGGAATGCCCGAGATTCTCCGGATGCTCACCAGCAGAAATGGTTCTTGTTCGGAAACTGCACA
CAGGATGGCTGGTCAGAAACCTTCCCCAGGCCCTAATCTGGCCTGTGGCGTTAATGTGAACGACTCTTCCAACGAGAAGCGGCAC
TCCTACCTGCTGAAGCTGAAAGTCATGTACACCGTGGGTACAGCTCCTCCCTGGTCATGCTCCTGGTCGCCCTTGGCATCCTC
TGTGCTTTCGGAGGCTCCACTGCACTCGCAACTACATCCACATGCACCTGTTCTGTGTCCTTCATCCTTCGTGCCCTGTCCAAC
TTCATCAAGGACGCCGTGCTCTTCTCCTCAGATGATGTACCTACTGCGATGCCACAGGGCGGGCTGCAAGCTGGTCATGGTG
CTGTTCCAGTACTGCATCATGGCCAATACTCCTGGCTGCTGGTGGGAAGGCCCTTACCTTACACACTCCTCGCCATCTCCTTC
TTCTCTGAAAGAAAGTACCTCCAGGGATTGTGGCATTTCGGATGGGGTTCTCCAGCCATTTTGTGCTTTGTGGGCTATTGCC
AGACACTTTCTGGAAGATGTTGGCTGTCCCTCCCTTAGGTGCTGGGACATCAATGCCAACGCATCCATCTGGTGGATCATTCTG
GGTCTGTGATCCTCTCCATCCTGATTAATTTTCATCCTTTTCATAAACATTCTAAGAATCCTGATGAGAAAACCTAGAACCCAA
GAAACAAGAGGAAATGAAGTCAGCCATTATAAGCGCCTGGCCAGGTCCACTCTCCTGCTGATCCCCCTCTTTGGCATCCACTAC
ATCGTCTTCGCCTTCTCCCCAGAGGACGCTATGGAGATCCAGCTGTTTTTGAAGTAGCCCTTGGCTCATTCAGGGGACTGGTG
GTGGCCGTCCTCTACTGCTTCCTCAACGGGGAGGTGCAGCTGGAGGTTTCAAGAAGTGGCAGCAATGGCACCTCCGTGAGTTC

CCACTGCACCCGCTGGCCTCCTTCAGCAACAGCACCAAGGCCAGCCACTTGGAGCAGAGCCAGGGCACCTGCAGGACCAGCATC
ATCTGAGAAGCTGGAGCAGG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV2a maps to chromosome 2q14.1 has 868 of 932 bases (93%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU13989|acc:U13989.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Human secretin receptor mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 2.5e^{-176}$).

5 The NOV2a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:10) is 421 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table . The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2a is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.6000. In alternative embodiments, a NOV2a polypeptide is located to the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.4000, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 10 0.3000, or the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3000.

Table 1B. Encoded NOV2a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:10)

TGALPRLCDVLQVLWEEQDQCLQELSRQETGDLGTEQVPVPGCEGMWDNISWPSSVPGRMVEVECPFRFLRMLTSRNGSLFRN
CTQDGWSETFPRPNLACGVNVNDSSNEKRHSYLLKLKVMYTVGYSSSLVMLLVALGILCAPRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILR
ALSNFIKDAVLFFSSDDVTYCDHRAGCKLVMVLFQYCIANYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFSERKYLQGFVAFGWGSPAIFV
ALWAIARHFLEDVGCPSLRWDINANASIWWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRGNEVSHYKRLARSTLLL
IPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFLNGEVQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVASFSNSTKASHLE
QSQGT CRTSII

The NOV2a amino acid sequence to have 416 of 421 amino acid residues (98%) identical to, and 416 of 421 amino acid residues (98%) similar to, the 440 amino acid residue 15 ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P47872 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (SECRETIN RECEPTOR PRECURSOR (SCT-R)) ($E = 3.7e^{-227}$).

NOV2a is expressed in at least the following tissues: pancreas, lung. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources.

20 Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV2a are listed in Tables 2C.

Table 2C: SNPs

Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
C110.477	1119	C>T	NA	NA

NOV2b

A disclosed NOV2b nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56213-02), which includes the 789 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) shown in Table 2D. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified with an ATG codon beginning at nucleotides 76-78 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 559-561. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

Table 2D. NOV2b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:11)

GGCGCTGAGCTCCCGAGCGGGCAGAGGGCACGGGCAGGCGGACGTCGGGGCGCCCTCGGGGAACGTGCGGGCACCATGCGTCC
CCACCTGTGCGCGCGCTGCAGCAGCTACTACTGCCGTGCTGCTCGCCTGCGCCGCGCACTCGCACTCCTACCTGCTGAAGC
TGAAAGTCATGTACACCGTGGGCTACAGCTCCTCCCTGGTTCATGCTCCTGGTCGCCCTTGGCATCCTCTGTGCTTTCCGGAGG
CTCCACTGCACTCGCAACTACATCCACATGCACCTGTTCTGTCCTTCATCCTTCGTGCCCTGTCCAACCTTCATCAAGGACGC
CGTGCTCTTCTCCTCAGATGATGTACCTACTGCGATGCCACAGGGGACTGGTGGTGGCCGTCCTCTACTGCTTCCTCAACG
GGGAGGTGCAGCTGGAGGTTCAAGAAGTGGCAGCAATGGCACCTCCGTGAGTTCCCACTGCACCCCGTGGCCTCCTTCAGC
AACAGCACCAAGGCCAGCCACTTGGAGCAGAGCCTGGGCACCTGCAGGACCAGCATCATCTGAGAGGCTGGAGCAGGGTCACC
CATGGACAGAGACCAAGAGAGGTCCCTGCGAAGGCTGGGCACTGCTGTGGGACAGCCAGTCTTCCAGCAGACACCTGTGTCC
TCCTTCAGCTGAAGATGCCCTCCCGAGGCCTTGGACTCTTCCGAAGGGATGTGAGGCACTGTGGGGCAGGACAAGGGCCTGG
GATTGTTGCTGTTGCTCTTCTGGGAAGAGAAGTTCAGGGGT

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV2b maps to chromosome 2q14.1 has 472 of 526 bases (89%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU28281|acc:U28281.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Human secretin receptor mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 4.1e^{-118}$).

The NOV2b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:12) is 161 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 2E. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2b has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4600. In alternative embodiments, a NOV2b polypeptide is located to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.2543, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV2b peptide between amino acid positions 61 and 62, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LHC-TR.

Table 2E. Encoded NOV2b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:12)

MRPHLSPPILQQLLPVLLACAAHSHSYLLKLKVMYTVGYSSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALSNF
IKDAVLFSDDVTYCDAGRGLVVAVLYCFLNGEVQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVASFSNSTKASHLEQSLGTCRTSII

The NOV2b amino acid sequence has 82 of 92 amino acid residues (89%) identical to, and 84 of 92 amino acid residues (91%) similar to, the 440 amino acid residue

ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P47872 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (SECRETIN RECEPTOR PRECURSOR (SCT-R)) (E = 9.6e⁻⁸¹).

NOV2b is expressed in at least the following tissues: pancreas, lung. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of NOV2b.

NOV2c

A disclosed NOV2c nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56213-03), which includes the 1633 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:13) shown in Table 2F. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 109-111 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 979-981. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

Table 2F. NOV2c Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:13)

ACGAGGCCGCGGAGCCCGGACCCCTGCGCGGGCGCTGAGCTCCCGAGCGGGCAGAGGGCACGGGCAGGCGGACGTCGGGGC
GCCCTCGGGGAACGTGCGGGCACCA**TGCGT**CCCCACCTGTGCGCGCGCTGCAGCAGCTACTACTGCCGGTGCTGCTCGCCTGC
GCCGCGCACTCGACTGGAGCCCTTCCCCGACTATGTGACGTGCTACAAGTGCTGTGGGAAGAGCAAGACCAGTGCCTGCAGGAA
CTCTCCAGAGAGCAGACAGGAGACCTGGGCACGGAGCAGCCAGTGCCAGGTTGTGAGGGGATGTGGGACAACATAAGCTGCTGG
CCCTCTTCTGTGCCGGCCGGATGGTGGAGGTGGAATGCCGAGATTCTCCGGATGCTCACCAGCAGAAATGGTTCCCTGTTC
CGAACTGCACACAGGATGGCTGGTCAGAAACCTTCCCCAGGCCCTAATCTGGCCTGTGGCGTTAATGTGAACGACTCTTCCAAC
GAGAAGCGGCACTCCTACCTGCTGAAGTCAAAGTCATGTACACCGTGGGCTACAGCTCCTCCCTGGTCATGCTCCTGGTCGCC
CTTGGCATCCTCTGTGCTTTCCGGAGGCTCCACTGCACCTCGCAACTACATCCACATGCACCTGTTCTGTCTCTTCATCCTTCGT
GCCCTGTCCAACCTCATCAAGGACGCCGTGCTCTTCTCCTCAGATGATGTACCTACTGCGATCCGCACAGGGCGGGCTGCAAG
CTGGTCATGTGCTGTGCCAGTACTGCATCATGGCCAACTACTCCTGGCTGCTGGTGGAAAGGCCTTACCTTCACACACTCCTC
GCCATCTCCTTCTTCTGAAAGAAAGTACCTCCAGGGATTGTGGCATTCCGATGGGGTTCTCCAGCCATTTTGTGCTTTG
TGGGTATTGCCAGACACTTTCTGGAAGATGTTGGATTAATTTTCATCCTTTTCAT**AAACAT**CTAAGAATCCTGATGAGAAAAC
TTAGAACCCAGAAACAAGAGGAAATGAAGTCAGCCATTATAAGCGCCTGGCCAGGTCCACTCTCCTGCTGATCCCCCTCTTTG
GCATCCACTACATCGTCTTCGCCTTCTCCCCAGAGGACGCTATGGAGATCCAGCTGTTTTTTGAACTAGCCCTTGGCTCATTCC
AGGGACTGGTGGTGACCGTCCCTTACTGCTTCTCAACGGGGAGGTGCAGCTGGAGGTTTCTGAGAGGTTGAGAGAGTGGCAGCAATGGCACC
TCCGTGAGTTCCCACTGCACCCCGTGGCCTCCTTCAGCAACAGCACCAAGGCCAGCCACTTGGAGCAGAGCCAGGGCACCTGCA
GGACCAGCATCATCTGAGAGGCTGGAGCAGGGTCAACCCACGGACAGAGACCAAGAGAGGTCTGCGAAGGCTGGGCACTGCTGT
GGGACAGCCAGTCTTCCAGCAGACACCTGTGTCCTCCTTCAGTGAAGATGCCCTCCCCAGGCCTTGGACTCTTCCGAAGG
GATGTGAGGCACTGTGGGGCAGGACAAGGGCCTGGGATTGGTTCGTTTCTCTGGAAGAGAAGTTCAGGGGTCCCAGAA
AGGGACAGGGAATAAATGGTGCCTGGGATGAGATT

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV2c maps to chromosome 2q14.1 invention has 960 of 961 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU28281|acc:U28281.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Human secretin receptor mRNA, complete cds) (E = 0.0).

The NOV2c polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) is 290 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 2G. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2c has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4600. In alternative

embodiments, a NOV2c polypeptide is located to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.1589, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV7c peptide between amino acid positions 27 and 28 at the dash in the sequence TGA-LP.

Table 2G. Encoded NOV2b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:14)

MRPHLSPPQLQLLLPVLLACAAHSTGALPRLCDVLQVLWEEQDQCLQELSREQTGDLGTEQPVPGCEGMWDNISCW
PSSVPGRMVEVECPFRFLRLTSRNGSLFRNCTQDGWSETFPRPNLACGVNVNDSSNEKRHSYLLKLKVMYTVGYSS
SLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALS NF IKDAVLFSSDDVTYCDPHRAGCKLVMVLFQYCIMA
NYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFSERKYLG FVAFGWGSPAIFVALWAIARHFLEDVGLISSFS

The NOV2c amino acid sequence have 283 of 284 amino acid residues (99%) identical to, and 283 of 284 amino acid residues (99%) similar to, the 440 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P47872 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (SECRETIN RECEPTOR PRECURSOR (SCT-R)) ($E = 1.5e^{-155}$).

NOV2c is expressed in at least the following tissues: : pancreas, lung. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of NOV2c.

NOV2a, NOV2b and NOV2c are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 2H.

Table 2H. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV2a, NOV2b and NOV2c

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV2a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
NOV2b	MRPHLSPPQLQLLLPVLLACAAH	-----	-----	-----	-----	23
NOV2c	MRPHLSPPQLQLLLPVLLACAAHSTGALPRLCDVLQVLWEEQDQCLQELS	-----	-----	-----	-----	50
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV2a	REQTGDLGTEQPVPGCEGMWDNIS	-----	-----	-----	-----	76
NOV2b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23
NOV2c	REQTGDLGTEQPVPGCEGMWDNIS	-----	-----	-----	-----	100
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV2a	GSLFRNCTQDGWSETFPRPNLACGVNVNDSSNEKRHSYLLKLKVMYTVGY	-----	-----	-----	-----	126
NOV2b	-----S-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	39
NOV2c	GSLFRNCTQDGWSETFPRPNLACGVNVNDSSNEKRHSYLLKLKVMYTVGY	-----	-----	-----	-----	150
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV2a	SSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALS NF IKDAVLF	-----	-----	-----	-----	176
NOV2b	SSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALS NF IKDAVLF	-----	-----	-----	-----	89
NOV2c	SSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALS NF IKDAVLF	-----	-----	-----	-----	200
	210	220	230	240	250	

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NOV2a  SSDDVTYCD AHRAGCKLVMLFQYCI MANYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFS 226
NOV2b  SSDDVTYCD AHR- C- LV- VAVLYCFLNC-----EVQLEVQKKW 124
NOV2c  SSDDVTYCD P AHRAGCKLVMLFQYCI MANYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFS 250

          260      270      280      290      300
NOV2a  ERKYLG FVAFGWGSPAIFVALWAIARHFLEDVGCPSLRCDINANASIW 276
NOV2b  QQWHLREFPLH---PVASF-SNSTKASHLEQSLC-----154
NOV2c  ERKYLG FVAFGWGSPAIFVALWAIARHFLEDVGC-----284

          310      320      330      340      350
NOV2a  WIIRGPVILSILINFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRGNEVSHYKRLARSTL 326
NOV2b  -----154
NOV2c  -----284

          360      370      380      390      400
NOV2a  LLTPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFLNGEV 376
NOV2b  TCRISII-----161
NOV2c  -LISSEF-----290

          410      420      430      440
NOV2a  QLEVQKKWQQWHLREFPLHPVASFSNSTKASHLEQSQGTCTRSII 421
NOV2b  -----161
NOV2c  -----290

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- Homologies to any of the above NOV2 proteins will be shared by the other NOV2 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown above. Any reference to
- 5 NOV2 is assumed to refer to both of the NOV2 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

NOV2a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 2I.

Table 2I. BLAST results for NOV1

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
Gi|2506489|sp|P47872|SCRC_HUMAN	SECRETIN RECEPTOR PRECURSOR (SCT-R)	440	398/421 (94%)	398/421 (94%)	0.0
Gi|4506825|ref|NP_002971.1| (NM_002980)	secretin receptor precursor; pancreatic secretin receptor [Homo sapiens]	440	397/421 (94%)	397/421 (94%)	0.0
Gi|763534|gb|AAA64949.1| (U13989)	secretin receptor [Homo sapiens]	440	397/421 (94%)	398/421 (94%)	0.0
Gi|1085380|pir|J C2532	secretin receptor - human	440	396/421 (94%)	396/421 (94%)	0.0
Gi|13592081|ref|N P_112377.1| (NM_031115)	secretin receptor [Rattus norvegicus]	449	331/430 (76%)	362/430 (83%)	0.0

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 2J.

Table 2J. ClustalW Analysis for NOV2a

- 1) NOV2a (SEQ ID NO:10)
- 2) gi|2506489 SECRETIN RECEPTOR PRECURSOR (SCT-R) (SEQ ID NO:64)
- 3) gi|4506825 secretin receptor precursor; pancreatic secretin receptor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:65)
- 4) gi|763534 secretin receptor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:66)
- 5) gi|1085380 secretin receptor - human (SEQ ID NO:67)
- 6) gi|1359208 secretin receptor [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:68)

		10	20	30	40	50	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
gi|2506489	MRPHLSPP	LQQLLL	PVLLACAAHST	GALPRLCDVL	QVLWEEQDQCLQEL		49
gi|4506825	MRPHLSPP	LQQLLL	PVLLACAAHST	GALPRLCDVL	QVLWEEQDQCLQEL		49
gi|763534	MRPHLSPP	LQQLLL	PVLLACAAHST	GALPRLCDVL	QVLWEEQDQCLQEL		49
gi|1085380	MRPHLSPP	LQQLLL	PVLLACAAHST	GALPRLCDVL	QVLWEEQDQCLQEL		49
gi|1359208	MLSTMRL	SLILLRL	LLITKAAHTV	GVPPRLCDV	RRVLLLEERHCLQQL		50
		60	70	80	90	100	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
gi|2506489	SREQTGDL	GTEQPVPG	CEGMWDNIS	CPSSVPGRM	VEVECPFLR	MLTSR	99
gi|4506825	SREQTGDL	GTEQPVPG	CEGMWDNIS	CPSSVPGRM	VEVECPFLR	MLTSR	99
gi|763534	SREQTGDL	GTEQPVPG	CEGMWDNIS	CPSSVPGRM	VEVECPFLR	MLTSR	99
gi|1085380	SREQTGDL	GTEQPVPG	CEGMWDNIS	CPSSVPGRM	VEVECPFLR	MLTSR	99
gi|1359208	SKKKKCAL	CFET-AS	CEGWDNIS	CPSSAPART	VEVCPFL	MLSNK	99
		110	120	130	140	150	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
gi|2506489	NGSLFRN	CTQDGWSE	TFPRPIL	ACGVNVND	SSNEKRHSY	LLKLKVMY	149
gi|4506825	NGSLFRN	CTQDGWSE	TFPRPIL	ACGVNVND	SSNEKRHSY	LLKLKVMY	149
gi|763534	NGSLFRN	CTQDGWSE	TFPRPIL	ACGVNVND	SSNEKRHSY	LLKLKVMY	149
gi|1085380	NGSLFRN	CTQDGWSE	TFPRPIL	ACGVNVND	SSNEKRHSY	LLKLKVMY	149
gi|1359208	NGSLFRN	CTQDGWSE	TFPRPIL	ACGVNVND	SSNEKRHSY	LLKLKVMY	149
		160	170	180	190	200	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
gi|2506489	YSSSLV	MLLVAL	GILCAFRRL	HCTRNYI	HMHLFVS	FILRALSN	199
gi|4506825	YSSSLV	MLLVAL	GILCAFRRL	HCTRNYI	HMHLFVS	FILRALSN	199
gi|763534	YSSSLV	MLLVAL	GILCAFRRL	HCTRNYI	HMHLFVS	FILRALSN	199
gi|1085380	YSSSLV	MLLVAL	GILCAFRRL	HCTRNYI	HMHLFVS	FILRALSN	199
gi|1359208	YSSSLA	MLLVAL	SILCSFRRL	HCTRNYI	HMHLFVS	FILRALSN	199
		210	220	230	240	250	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
gi|2506489	FSSDDVT	YCDAGRAG	CKLVMVL	FQYCI	MANYSWLL	VEGLYLHT	249
gi|4506825	FSSDDVT	YCDAGRAG	CKLVMVL	FQYCI	MANYSWLL	VEGLYLHT	249
gi|763534	FSSDDVT	YCDAGRAG	CKLVMVL	FQYCI	MANYSWLL	VEGLYLHT	249
gi|1085380	FSSDDVT	YCDAGRAG	CKLVMVL	FQYCI	MANYSWLL	VEGLYLHT	249
gi|1359208	FSSDDVT	YCDAGRAG	CKLVMVL	FQYCI	MANYSWLL	VEGLYLHT	249
		260	270	280	290	300	
NOV2a		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
gi|2506489	SERKYLQ	GFVAFGW	GSPAIF	VALWAI	ARHFLED	VGCPSLR	294
gi|4506825	SERKYLQ	GFVAFGW	GSPAIF	VALWAI	ARHFLED	VGCPSLR	294
gi|763534	SERKYLQ	GFVAFGW	GSPAIF	VALWAI	ARHFLED	VGCPSLR	294
gi|1359208	SERKYLQ	GFVAFGW	GSPAIF	VALWAI	ARHFLED	VGCPSLR	294

gi|1085380	SERKYLQGFVAFGWGSPAIFVALWATARHFLEDVG-----CWDINANASI	294
gi|1359208	SERKYLQAFVLLGWGSPAIFVALWATRRHFLENTG-----CWDINANASV	294
	310 320 330 340 350	
NOV2a	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCNEVSHYKRLARST	325
gi|2506489	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCNEVSHYKRLARST	344
gi|4506825	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCNEVSHYKRLARST	344
gi|763534	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCNEVSHYKRLARST	344
gi|1085380	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCNEVSHYKRLARST	344
gi|1359208	WWIIRGPVILSILINIFILFINILRILMRKLRTQETRCSETNHYKRLAKST	344
	360 370 380 390 400	
NOV2a	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	375
gi|2506489	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	394
gi|4506825	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	394
gi|763534	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	394
gi|1085380	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	394
gi|1359208	LLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPEDAMEIQLFELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFNLGE	394
	410 420 430 440 450	
NOV2a	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAS---FSNSTK-----ASHLEQSQGTG	416
gi|2506489	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAS---FSNSTK-----ASHLEQSQGTG	435
gi|4506825	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAS---FSNSTK-----ASHLEQSQGTG	435
gi|763534	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAS---FSNSTK-----ASHLEQSQGTG	435
gi|1085380	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAS---FSNSTK-----ASHLEQSQGTG	435
gi|1359208	VQLEVQKKWQWHLREFPLHPVAFNNSFSNATNGPTHSTKASTEQSR SIP	444
	
NOV2a	RTSII	421
gi|2506489	RTSII	440
gi|4506825	RTSII	440
gi|763534	RTSII	440
gi|1085380	RTSII	440
gi|1359208	RASII	449

Tables 2K, 2L and 2M list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV2. This indicates that the NOV2 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

Table 2K. Domain Analysis of NOV2

gnl|Pfam|pfam00002, 7tm_2,7 transmembrane receptor (Secretin family) (SEQ ID NO:69)		
Length = 249 residues, 100% aligned		
Score = 260 bits (664), Expect = 1e-70		
Query: 115	LLKLKVMYTVGYSSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALSNFIKDAV	174
	+ + + + + +	
Sbjct: 1	ALLLSVIYTVGYSLVCLLLAIAIFLFFRKLRCRNYIHLNLFSLILRALSFLLIGDAV	60
Query: 175	LFSSDDVTYCDAGRAGCKLVMLVFQYICIMANYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFSERKYLGQF	234
	+ + + + + +	
Sbjct: 61	LLNSGG-----LGCKVAVFLHYFFLANFFWMLVEGLYLYTLLVETFFSERLRLWY	112
Query: 235	VAFGWGSPAIFVALWAIAR-HFLEDVGCPSLRCWDINANASIWWIIRGPVILSILINFIL	293
	+ + + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct: 113	LLIGWGVPAVVGIWALVRPKGYGNEGC---CWLSN-EGGFWWIFKGPVLLIILVNFIF	167
Query: 294	FINILRILMRKLRTQETRGNEVSHYKRLARSTLLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPED-AMEIQLF	352
	+ + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct: 168	FINILRVLVQKLRSPTGKTDL--YRKLVKSTLVLLPLLGVTWILFLFAPESQSSLVFLY	225
Query: 353	FELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFLNGEV	376
Sbjct: 226	LFLILNSFQGFVAVLYCFLNGEV	249

Table 2L. Domain Analysis of NOV2

gnl|Pfam|pfam02793, HRM, Hormone receptor domain.		
(SEQ ID NO:70)		
Length = 249 residues, 100% aligned		
Score = 260 bits (664), Expect = 1e-70		
Query: 115	LLKLKVMYTVGYSSSLVMLLVALGILCAFRRLHCTRNYIHMHLFVSFILRALSNFIKDAV	174
	+ + + + + +	
Sbjct: 1	ALLLSVIYTVGYSLVCLLLAIAIFLFFRKLRCRNYIHLNLFSLILRALSFLLIGDAV	60
Query: 175	LFSSDDVTYCDAGRAGCKLVMLVFQYICIMANYSWLLVEGLYLHTLLAISFFSERKYLGQF	234
	+ + + + + +	
Sbjct: 61	LLNSGG-----LGCKVAVFLHYFFLANFFWMLVEGLYLYTLLVETFFSERLRLWY	112
Query: 235	VAFGWGSPAIFVALWAIAR-HFLEDVGCPSLRCWDINANASIWWIIRGPVILSILINFIL	293
	+ + + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct: 113	LLIGWGVPAVVGIWALVRPKGYGNEGC---CWLSN-EGGFWWIFKGPVLLIILVNFIF	167
Query: 294	FINILRILMRKLRTQETRGNEVSHYKRLARSTLLLIPLFGIHYIVFAFSPED-AMEIQLF	352
	+ + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct: 168	FINILRVLVQKLRSPTGKTDL--YRKLVKSTLVLLPLLGVTWILFLFAPESQSSLVFLY	225
Query: 353	FELALGSFQGLVVAVLYCFLNGEV	376
Sbjct: 226	LFLILNSFQGFVAVLYCFLNGEV	249

5 This extracellular domain contains four conserved cysteines that probably for disulphide bridges. The domain is found in a variety of hormone receptors. It may be a ligand binding domain.

209710-428500E
1051874-011602

Table 2M. Domain Analysis of NOV2

gnl|Smart|smart00008, HormR, Domain present in hormone receptors (SEQ ID NO:71) Length = 70 residues, 95.7% aligned Score = 66.6 bits (161), Expect = 3e-12			
Query:	41	GCEGMWDNISCWPSSVPGRMVEVECPFLRLMLTSRNGSLFRNCTQD-GWSETFPRPNLAC	99
		+ ++ + + + ++	
Sbjct:	4	GCPATWDGIICWPQTPAGQLVEVPCPDYFSGFSNKTG-ASRNCTENGWSPFPNY-SNC	61
Query:	100	GVNVNDSSN	108
		+	
Sbjct:	62	TSNDYNELK	70

Secretin (SCT; OMIM #182099) occupies a unique position in the history of gastrointestinal hormones because it was the first to be discovered, in duodenal mucosa by Bayliss and Starling (1902). This 27-amino acid peptide stimulates the secretion of bicarbonate, enzymes, and potassium ion by the pancreas. Ishihara et al. (1991) isolated a cDNA encoding the rat secretin receptor. The nucleotide sequence showed that the secretin receptor has a calculated molecular weight of 48,696. It contains 7 putative transmembrane segments and belongs to a family of the G protein-coupled receptors, which includes parathyroid hormone receptor (OMIM #168468), glucagon-like receptor (OMIM #138032), and calcitonin receptor (OMIM #114131).

Chow (1995) showed that the secretin receptor cDNA isolated from a pancreatic adenocarcinoma cell-line cDNA library was 1,717 bp long and encoded a 440-amino acid polypeptide. By Northern blot analysis, a 1.8-kb mRNA was detected in human pancreas and intestine, while weak hybridization signals were detected in human colon, kidney, and lung.

NOV2 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Secretin receptor precursor family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or

other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: developmental diseases, MHCII and III diseases (immune diseases), taste and scent detectability disorders, Burkitt's lymphoma, corticoneurogenic disease, signal transduction pathway disorders, retinal diseases including those involving photoreception, cell growth rate disorders; cell shape disorders, feeding disorders; control of feeding; potential obesity due to over-eating; potential disorders due to starvation (lack of appetite), noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM1), bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (particularly infections caused by HIV-1 or HIV-2), pain, cancer (including but not limited to Neoplasm; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer), anorexia, bulimia, asthma, Parkinson's disease, acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; and treatment of Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, asthma, allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and psychotic and neurological disorders, including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation. dentatorubro-pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA) hypophosphatemic rickets, autosomal dominant (2) acrocallosal syndrome and dyskinesias, such as Huntington's disease or Gilles de la Tourette syndrome and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.. The polypeptides can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies specific for the invention, and as vaccines. They can also be used to screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds.

or example, a cDNA encoding the NOV2 protein may be useful in gene therapy, and the NOV2 protein may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of nonlimiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (particularly infections caused by HIV-1 or HIV-2), pain, cancer (including but not limited to Neoplasm; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer), anorexia, bulimia, asthma, Parkinson's disease, acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; and treatment of Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, asthma, allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and psychotic and neurological disorders, including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation and dyskinesias, such as Huntington's disease or Gilles de la Tourette syndrome and/or other pathologies and disorders. The novel nucleic acid encoding the NOV2 protein, and the NOV2 protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications,

wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation; colon cancer, colorectal cancer; colorectal cancer; familial nonpolyposis, type 6; esophageal cancer; hepatoblastoma; hypobetalipoproteinemia, familial, 2; lung cancer; metaphyseal chondrodysplasia, Murk Jansen type; ovarian carcinoma, endometrioid type; pilomatricoma; Pseudo-Zellweger syndrome and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the secretin receptor precursor-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV2 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV2 epitope is from about amino acids 10 to 25. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV2 epitope is from about amino acids 70 to 80. In alternative embodiments, contemplated NOV2 epitopes include from about amino acids 100 to 120, 160 to 170, 230 to 235, 255 to 260, 310 to 320, 370 to 380 and 400 to 405.

NOV3

NOV3 includes two novel B7-H2 like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV3a and NOV3b.

NOV3a

A disclosed NOV3a nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG55790-03), which encodes a novel B7-H2-like protein and includes the 1449 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:15) shown in Table 3A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 2-4 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 908-910. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon and upstream

from the initiation codon are underlined in Table 3A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 3A. NOV3a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:15)

CATGCGGCTGGGCAGTCCTGGACTGCTCTTCCTGCTCTTCAGCAGCCTTCGAGCTGATACTCAGGAGAAGGAAGTC
AGAGCGATGCTAGGCAGCGACGTGGAGCTCAGCTGCGCTTGCCCTGAAGGAAGCCGTTTGGATTAAATGATGTTT
ACGTATATTGGCAAACCACTGAGTCGAAAACCGTGCTGACCTACCATATCCACAGAACAGCTCCTTGGAACCGT
GGACAGCCGCTACCGGAACCGAGCCCTGATGTACCGGCCGGCATGCTGCGGGGCGACTTCTCCCTGCGCTTGTTC
AACGTACCCCCCAGGACGAGCAGAAGTTTCACTGCCTGGTGTGAGCCAATCCCTGGGATTCCAGGAGGTTTTGA
GCGTTGAGGTTACACTGCATGTGGCAGCAAATTCAGCGTGCCCGTCGTGAGCGCCCCCACAGCCCTCCAGGA
TGAGCTCACCTTCACGTGTACATCCATAAACGGCTACCCAGGCCCAACGTGTACTGGATCAATAAGACGGACAAC
AGCCTGCTGGACCAGGCTCTGCAGAATGACACCGTCTTCTTGAACATGCGGGGCTTGTATGACGTGGTCAGCGTGC
TGAGGATCGCACGGACCCCGAGCGTGAACATTGGCTGCTGCATAGAGAACGTGCTTCTGCAGCAGAACCTGACTGT
CGGCAGCCAGACAGGAAATGACATCGGAGAGAGACAAGATCACAGAGAATCCAGTCAGTACCGGCGAGAAAAAC
CGGGCCACGTGGAGCATCCTGGCTGCTCCTGTGCTGCTTGTGGTTCGTGGCGGTGGCCATAGGCTGGGTGTGCAGGG
ACCGATGCCTCCAACACAGCTATGCAGGTGCTGGGCTGTGAGTCCGAGACAGAGCTCACTGGCCACGTTT**GACC**
GGAGCTCACCGCCAGAGCGTGGACAGGGCTTCCATGAGACGCCACCGTGAGAGGCCAGGTGGCAGCTTGAGCATG
GACTCCCAGACTGCAGGGGAGCACTTGGGGCAGCCCCAGAAGGACCACTGCTGGATCCCAGGGAGAACCTGCTGG
CGTTGGCTGTGATCCTGGAATGAGGCCCTTTCAAAGCGTCATCCACACCAAAGGCAAATGTCCCAAGTGAGTGG
GCTCCCCGCTGTCACTGCCAGTCACCCACAGGAAGGGACTGGTGATGGGCTGTCTTACCCGGAGCGTGCGGGATT
CAGCACCAGGCTCTTCCAGTACCCAGACCCACTGTGGGTCTTCCCGTGGGATGCGGGATCTGAGACCGAAGGG
TGTTTGGTTTAAAAAGAAGACTGGGCGTCCGCTCTTCCAGGACGGCCTCTGTGCTGCTGGGTCACGCGAGGCTGT
TTGCAGGGGACACGGTCACAGGAGCTCTTCTGCCCTGAACGCTTCCAACCTGCTCCGGCCGGAAGCCACAGGACCC
ACTCA

5 The nucleic acid sequence of NOV3a maps to chromosome 21 invention has 1448 of
1449 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF289028|acc:AF289028.1 mRNA from
Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens transmembrane protein B7-H2 ICOS ligand mRNA, complete
cds) (E = 0.0).

The NOV3a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:16) is 302 amino acid residues in length and is
10 presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 3B. The SignalP, Psort and/or
Hydropathy results predict that NOV3a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the
plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4600. In alternative embodiments, a NOV3a
polypeptide is located to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.2000, the endoplasmic
reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a
15 certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV3a peptide between
amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LRA-DT.

Table 3B. Encoded NOV3a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:16)

MRLGSPGLLFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDVELSCAPEGSRFDLNDVYVYVWQTSSEKTVVYTHIPQNSSLENVDSRYR
NRALMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLFNVTTPQDEQKFHCLVLSQSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHSPSQDELFTFTCTIN
GYPRPNVYWINKTDNSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVSVLRIARTPSVNI GCCIENVLLQQNLTVGSQTGNDIGERDKIT
ENPVSTGEKNAATWSILAVLCLLVVVAIGAIVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGHV

The NOV3a amino acid sequence has 302 of 302 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 302 of 302 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 302 amino acid residue ptnr:TREMBLNEW-ACC:AAG01176 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEIN B7-H2 ICOS LIGAND) (E = 4.0e161).

5 NOV3a is expressed in at least the following tissues: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea and
10 uterus. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of NOV3a.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV3a are listed in Table 3C and 3D.

Table 3C: SNPs			
Consensus Position	Depth	Base Change	PAF
353	10	G > A	0.200
388	11	G>A	0.273

Table 3D: SNPs				
Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13374885	260	T>C	87	Ser>Pro
13374884	294	T>C	98	Leu>Pro
13374883	383	G>A	128	Val>Ile

NOV3b

A disclosed NOV3b nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG55790-04), encoding a novel B7-H2-like protein, which includes the 8250 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) shown in Table 3E. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified
20 beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 4-6 and ending with a termination codon at nucleotides 1420-1422. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

30051874.01502

Table 3E. NOV3b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:17)

ACCATGCGGCTGGGCAGTCCTGGACTGCTCTTCTGCTCTTCAGCAGCCTTCGAGCTGATACTCAGGAGA
 AGGAAGTCAGAGCGATGGTAGGCAGCGAGCTGGAGCTCAGCTGCGCTTGCCCTGAAGGAAGCCGTTTTGA
 TTTAAATGATGTTTACGTATATTGGCAAACCACTGAGTCGAAAACCGTGGTGACCTACCACATCCCACAG
 AACAGCTCCTTGGAAAACGTGGACAGCCGCTACCGGAACCGAGCCCTGATGTACCGGCCGGCATGCTGC
 GGGGCGACTTCTCCCTGCGCTTGTTCAACGTACCCCCCAGGACGAGCAGAAGTTTCACTGCCTGGTGT
 GAGCCAATCCCTGGGATTCCAGGAGGTTTTGAGCGTTGAGGTTACACTGCATGTGGCAGCAAACCTCAGC
 GTGCCCCGTGTCAGCGCCCCCAGAGCCCCCTCCAGGATGAGCTACCTTCACGTGTACATCCATAAACG
 GCTACCCAGGCCCCAACGTGTACTGGATCAATAAGACGGACAACAGCCTGCTGGACCAGGCTCTGCAGAA
 TGACACCGTCTTCTTGAACATGCGGGGCTGTATGACGTGGTCAGCGTGCTGAGGATCGCACGGACCCCC
 AGCGTGAACATTGGCTGCTGCATAGAGAACGTGCTTCTGCAGCAGAACCTGACTGTCGGCAGCCAGACAG
 GAAATGACATCGGAGAGAGAGACAAGATCACAGAGAATCCAGTCAGTACCGGCCAGAAAAACGCGGCCAC
 GTGGAGCATCCTGGCTGTCTGTGCTGCTTGTGGTCTGTCGGCGGTGGCCATAGGCTGGGTGTGCAGGGAC
 CGATGCCTCCAACACAGCTATGCAGGTGCCTGGGCTGTGAGTCCGGAGACAGAGCTCACTGGTGAGTTTG
 CCGTGGGAAGCAGCAGGTTCTGGGGGCCCCAGGGGAGGCTTGGCTGCCAGCTGTCTTTCAGAGTTTCAA
 AAACCTTTCAAAGGCAAAAGTCCCTTGCCCTGAACAACCTGTTGTTCTTGGAGACGCAGCGAAGCCCTCGA
 TGGTGCGCATGGCATTCTCTGCAGCCTCCCCTTGGCATGGGATGGCATCCTGGTGTGCACTTTGTACAC
 TGCATGGGATTTTCCCAACATGCACAGAAGCAGAGACGAGTGCTAGACCCCCCGCTCCCCAGTGCC
 CAGCCCCGACCCAGGGTGTCCAGGGCGGGTCCAGGCACCGCGCCAGCCCCATGGGGTGTCCGGAGTGG
 GTCCAGGCACCGCGCCCCAGCCCCGTGGGGTGTCCAGGGCGGGTCCAGGCACCGCGCCAGCCCCCTGT
 GGGGTGTCCGGAGTGGGTCCGGGCACCGCCAGCTTCTCTGTGGCAGCCACTCCTGCAGCTCTCGTTTG
 CCCCTCAGTTCAGGAGCAACATAGATGTGGATTCTGTCCAATTGGGAAAAATGTCCACACACGGTCA
 CCCACCTGGCAGGTGCCTCTGGCTGCAAGGGGCGCTGGGCTTCGCAGGCAGGCCAGCCGGGCTCCCCGCC
 ATGGGCCAGGATCCCCTCCGAGCCCTGTTTGCCGCCCAGGAGAAGGGGTTCGCCGGGACAGTGGGCTCA
 GGGTGTGCGCAGCCACCATGCTGTGGTGTACCTGTGGACCCAGGCGAGCTGATGGCCGACCGCAGAAAC
 GCATTTCCAAGGCCAGGTTCGGCCCATCCAGATGATGCAGGAACACAGCTTGCTAAAAACACGGCCGGCCT
 GTTCCCGTCGGAGCCAGTCGAAGTTCCCTGAACAGGCCGCTGTTTCCGAAGCTTTAAACCTGTGTTTCC
 ACCAAGCTGAGTCCTGAGAAAAACCGACGTCTGCCTGCAGAAGGGAAGGGGTGCTTCATGTTCTCTCTC
 TCCTTCATCTCCCTTCCAAGGCCACGTTTGACCGGAGCTCACCGCCAGAGCGTGGACAGGGCTTCCGTG
 AGACGCCACCGTGAGAGGCCAGGTGGCAGCTTGAGCATGGACTCCCAGACTGCAGGGGAGCACTTGGGGC
 AGCCCCCAGAAGGACCACTGCTGGATCCCAGGGAGAACCTGCTGGCGTTGGCTGTGATCCTGGAATGAGG
 CCCTTTCAAAGCGTCATCCACACCAAAGGCAATGTCCCAAGTGAGTGGGCTCCCCGCTGTCACTGCC
 AGTCACCCACAGGAAGGGACTGGTGATGGGCTGTCTTACCCGGAGCGTGCGGGATTACGACACAGGCTC
 TTCCAGTACCCAGACCCACTGTGGGTCTTCCCGTGGGATGCGGGATCCTGAGACCGAAGGGTGTGTTGG
 TTTAAAAAGAAGACTGGGCTCCGCTCTTCCAGGACGGCCTCTGTGCTGCTGGGGTCACGCGAGGCTGTT
 TGCAGGGGACACGGTACAGGAGCTCTTCTGCCCTGAACGCTCCCAACCTGCCTCCCGCCGGAAGCCAC
 AGGACCCACTCATGTGTGTGCCACAAGTGTAGTTAGCCGTCCACACCGAGGAGCCCCCGGAAGTCCCCA
 CTGGGCTTCAGTGTCTCTGCCACATTCCCTGGGAGGAACAATGTCCCTCGGCTGTTCCGGTGAAAAGTT
 GAGCCACCTTTGGAAGACGCACGGGTGGAGTTTGCCAGAAGAAAGCTGTGCCAGGGCCGTGTTTGGCTA
 CAGGGGCTGCCGGGGCTCTTGCTCTGCAGCGAAGAGACACAGCCAGCAGGGCTGGAGACGCCCATGT
 CCAGCAGGCGCAGGCCTGGCAACACGGTCCCCAGAGTCTGAGCAGCAGTTAGGTGCATGGAGAGGGTAT
 CACCTGGTGGCCACAGTCCCCCTTCTCACCTCAGCAATGATCCCCAAAGTGAGAGGTGGCTCCCCCGGCC
 CCCACCACCTCAGCAGCCCCACCCCACTCAACCTGAGGGTCCCAGGGTCTGATGAAGACCTCCGAC
 CCCAGCGCCAGGCTCCTCGAGGCCAACAGTCCCAAGGGGACAGGAGACGGGGTGGTCCAGTGCTGAGGG
 GTACAGCCCTGGGCCCCTGACCAGCCCCGGCACCTGCCATGCTGGTTCCCGGAATGAATCAGCTGCTGACT
 GTCTCCAGAAGGGCTGGAAAGGATGCTGCCAGGTGACCCGAGGTGCACTCGCCCCAGGGAGATGGAGTAG
 ACAGCCTGGCCTGGCCCTCGGGACACATTGTCTGCCCCGGGGCTATGGGCAAATGCCCTCCTTCTTACT
 TCCCAGAATCCCCTGACATTCCAGGGTCAGCCAGGACCTGTTACAGCCCTGGTCACTTGGAACTGACAG
 CTGTGTGAGGCCTGCACTTCTCAGACCCAGACTTAGAACAAAAGGAGGAGTGAGGACTCAAGGCTACAAT
 GAGGTTCCAGTACTTGTTACAAGAAATTGGTTTTCTGCAAAAAAAGTCCCTACCTGAGCCTTTAGGTGAA
 TGTGGGATCCACTCCGCTTTTAACATGAAAGCATTAGAAGATGTGTGGTGTATATAAAGAACAGTTGT
 CATCACCGGGCATTGATTGGCAGGGACAAGGACCTGCTTGGGTGTGGAAGTTGGGGCTTGGAAAGTGG
 GCTGTGGTGCCATTGTCAGTGACTGTGAAGTGACTCCAGGACGGACCTGCGGGGACCCAGAGGTCCT
 AAGCCCCAGGACTGAGGGTCGTGCATCACTCGGGTGTCCCGGAGGTGCCCTGGGCCCGGGGACCTC
 ACAGGCAGGACGGCGACACTAATGCAGGGAGAGGGAGTCTGGCCCCAGCTTTTCTATCAGAGGCGATT
 TCCTTACCAGGGGATGGGAGGAAAGAGGCAGGGGCCCAGAACTTCTGTCCCTCATGCCTGAGGGCA
 CGGGGACACTTGGAGGCTGCTGTCACTGTGCGTCCAAGGCCATGCTCTCTGCGGGTCAGTGCCTGA
 GTCTCGCTCCCTGCTGGTCCCTGAAGCCCCCTCAGAAGCCCTGCTGTACGTGCGCATTTGTGAGACC
 TACCCTGTAACGCCTGCCCTCTCAGCCCAACATCAGCTTCTCTTCTCCCTTGCTGTAGACAGGCTGG

10051874.011602

ATTCCAGTGTGGGACAGCCATCTCCAGAAACCTGACTTAAGAGAGTAAGATGCAAATCGTGCCTGTATC
CAGTGGCTTTGGTGGGTGCAGGGAGTCTTGGGCACAGCCAGCTCAGCTGTCTGTGGTATGAGCAGGAACA
GGTGCCACTCTGCTCAGGGGACCCTGCCCTACACCAGGCTGTTCCGTCCCCCTGGAGGACATGGGGCCA
GGTCTGGAGGCATTTGGGTGTGCACAGCTGGGGCTGTTCTCGGCTTCAGCGGGTGAAGCCTCAGAT
GCTGTTCAACATCTTCTGGACACGGGAGGCCCGACAGAGAGAAGCGTCCACCCGCAAGTCCACAGTCTG
AGGTCTCCCCCTCAGAGACCCTGCCCTGCACACCACCTCCAGCCAAAGTCTGCCTGCCCCAGGGCTCA
GGGGAACCTTGCCGGTCTGTGGAACAGGAGAGGGGACTCTGCCAGCTGCACCACCCTGCACGTAGTAGG
TGTGCGGTAAACATCCACCAGGGAGGCTCCAGTCAAGGCTGGCAGATGGGGCGGTCCATCCCTAGGGCAG
GTGACAGAAGGGAAGGCTGCCTGCTGGCCCCGAGCCAGGTAGCACATGCTTGTGCCTCAGTTTCCCC
TCCTGTAAAGTGAGGCGCTGGATCCAGGTTCTGTCTACTGGGCTCTGCAGCTTGGACGCTCCTAAGACCA
AGCAGCCCACCTTGGGAGGGCAGCTATGGCTTGGAAATAGCTGTCCAGGCCGGTCCCTCCAAGACGG
CCACCACACCCTGCCTGTGCTGCAGGGGTGCAGGGGTAAGGGGCAAGACTCCAGAGGCCTCCTCTCTGCA
TCTCCTTGTCTTCACTGGCCGGAGGTGAGGCCTGAGCTCAGGGGAGGGGCTTCTGCCACGAACCCTATGG
CGGGGCACAGCACACTTTTCCAGGGAGGACCCTGGGCCCCCTGCATTATCCCCAGCGGAGTGTGGGGT
CACCTTCCAAGAGCGACATTGAGAAGCTCCAGTCTTAGGAGTGTGCAGACTCTTAACCAGGCAGGCCCAG
GCCCTGGGGCACACAAAGGCGGGGCTGCTCTCCCCAGCTGCCCCCTGCCAATGGGGGCTGGACTGTCTTA
CCCTCCTCCTTCTACCTCCCCACTGTCTTCCCTCTCCACTGTCAACACTGCCTCCTCTTCCACTGTCC
TCCATGACTGCCCTCCTCCACTTCCCCCACCCTCCCCATGCTGTCTCCAGGCTCCCTCCCCCG
CTCTCCCCCTCCCCACTGTCCCCCTCCCCATGCTGTACCCAGCTCACCCGCTCTCCTCTCCCCACT
GTCCCCCTCCCCACTCCCCATGCTGTCCCCAGCTCACCTACATGGACTTGGCGATGTCTTCCATGGCT
CACCGTCTGAATTTCCATGATGAGCCGGGCTGCAGCTTTGCTCCCCTATCCTGCCAGGCTGCAGCT
GTCCATGCAGGGAGCGAGCTCCAGCACCTGCCGAGTCTTCCGTGGGGGCTCTCCGTGCCACAGCAGCC
AGGGACCTCAGGTGCCTGTGCATGACACCACCGCCCATCCTCATCTGAGCCAGCCTCTCAGGATCAGGA
CTTGGTTTGGCGGCGTTAACCTTAGAGCCTGCAAGGGGCTTCTCCTGGTGGGTCTGGCGTAGCCTGGG
GAGGCACAGCTCCAGGCCACTCCAGACCTCCTTCTCCTCTGGGCTTCCATGTGGTGGCAACCACCGCAG
CTGTAAAGGAGGGAAATGGAGCCTTTGTTCTCGGGCTGGGCTGGGGTCTGGGGGAAGCCATGGGCGTGA
AGACTGGAGTATTATTTGATGGAGAAGCGGCCACTCCTGGAGACCGCGGCAACACAGAAGCACAGCGT
GGAAGTGCTGGTGTGAGCCACACGGGTGATGGGGTCACTCAGGAGTCACTCAGGAGTCAACAGG
CTCAAAGGGCCCAGGCACCGCAAGTCTGCTCAGCCCCAGACACAATGCATTCTGTGCCCTCGCCCTC
AGCCAGGCCCCACGCAGGCCAGGGAGCACTGGCAAAGCTTGGCAACCCTCTGGGGGCCAGCCTTCATCCA
GGCCGAAGGTGGTCACTGGGCCACCATGGGCCAGGTAGAAAACCTCACGGATTAAAGATTCATGCCGACT
CCAAAGGCAGAGACTTTATTATTTTATTTTGGAGCCAGAGTATCGTCTGTCTGCTAGGCTCAGACT
GCAATCTCTGCTCATTTGCAACATCTGCCTCCCGAACTCAAGCAATTCTGCCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTG
GGATTACAGGTGTGCGCCACCATGCCCAGGTAATTGTATTTTAGTAGAGACAGGGTTTACCATGTTGG
TCAGGCTGGTTTCAAACCTCCTGACCTCAAATGATCTGCCACCTCGACCTCCCAAAGTGTGGGATTACA
GGTGCAGCCACCGACCTGGCTACCAGACACTTCAGAGTTACAGGTTAGTTTTCTTTTCTTTTATTT
TTTTTTTTTGGCGGAGGTGCAGGGGAGTTAAACAAACAAACAAATAAACAGGCCGGGTGCGGTGGCT
CATGCTGTAAATCCAGCACTTTAGGAGGCCTAGGTGGGTGGATCACGAGATCAGGGGTTCAAGACCAGC
CTGGCCGAGATGGTAAACCCCGTCTCCACTAAAAATACAAAATTTGGCCAGGCAGGTGGCTCACACCT
GTAATCCCACTACTTTGGGAGGCTGAGGTGGGCAGATCACCTGAGGTCAAGAGTTCAAGACCAACCTGAC
CAACATGGAGAAACCCCATCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAATTTAGCCAGGTGTGGTGGTGCATGCCTGTAATT
CCAGTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATTGCTTGAACCCAGGAGGCAGAGGTTGAGTGGGCAAGA
TGGCGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGAACAAGAGCGAAACTCTGACTAAAAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAA
AATTAGTTGGGCACGGTGGCAGGCGCCTGTAATCCAGGTAATCAGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATTGCTT
GAACCCGGGAGGCAGAGGTGCGAGTGAGCCGAGATTGCACCACTGCCCTCCAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGCAA
GACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATTTGGATACATTGTAATACCTCAAATACTGTAAAGTGAAG
CACCCAGTTCCCATAGAGCTGCCGCACTCAGAGGCTTCTGTAACCTGCCTGCTCCAGCATTCTATTTA
GGGTCTGGTATGTCCAGAATTTGCAGACACAGCAATTCTGCAGCAGCAGTGCACCATGTGGAAGGGGCC
CCATGACCAGCCACTGTGAGCTCACACGTGATGACTGAGGCTTCTTACACAGCAGGGCTCTGGGTGTG
ATACCCAGGGCACACGCGTTTGCACAGGCACAGGCCACACAAGTTCTCAGATGCTCAGCCCCATAAGCCG
TGCTGGACAGGCATGGCCATTTACACCCAGGATCCTGCTGAGAACAGCAACCAACTCACACCCCTCGCAT
CATGATCTTGGCACACAGGGGCTCTGGTGGCTTGGTGGCTGGGCTGTGGCTCTGCTGCCAGCCACT
TGAGTGAAGATCCGGGTCTCTGGGTGCTACTCAGCTGCTATGTGGGAGCTGGCCCTGGGGTGTAGAG
GGCCCTTCCCAACCCGCCCTCAGCCCTTGGACAGCCAGGATCACCCGGGGCTGTCTGCATACAGACTTCT
CAGGGGAGTTCTCAGCTTGGACCTTATCTCCCCAGAATCCTGGAACCTGCTCCTTCTGCTCTCGTGACT
GACTGTGTTCTCTATGCAACTTCAATAAAACCTCTTCAATTGAAAGGAAAAAGTCTGCATTATCTGTT
TAGGAAGGGAGAGAGTTTATATTGCAATCTTTTTTTTTTAAATAAAATAATCTCAGCCTGGGCAACATG
GTGAGACCCCATCTCTGTAAACATTTTTTAAAAAATTAGCCGGGTATGGTGGCGCACACTTGTAGTCCCA
GCTACTCAGGAGGCTGAAGCGGGAGGATCCATTGAACCTGAGAAGTCGAAGCTGCAGTGAGCTGTGATTG
TGCCACTGTACTCCAGCCTGGACAACAGAGTGAGACGCCGTCTCAAATAAATAAATACAT

The NOV3b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:18) is 473 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 3F.

Table 3F. Encoded NOV3b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:18)

MRLGSPGLLFLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVYQWTSSEKTVVYTHIPQNSSLENV
DSRYRNRALMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLFNVTQDEQKFHCLVLSQSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPSQD
ELTFTCTTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDNSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIARTPSVNI GCCIENVLLQQNLTV
GSQTGNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAATWSILAVLCLLVVAVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGEFAV
GSSRFWGAQGRLGCLSFVSKNFQKAKVPCLEQLLFLETQSRPRWCAWHFLQPLGMGWHPGVHFVTLRWDFPNM
HRSRETSARPPRSPVPSPDQGVQGGSRHRRPAPMGCPPEWVQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPLWGVRSGSGHRQLLS
VAATPAALVCPSPVGAT

5

NOV3a and NOV3b are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 3G.

Table 3G. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV3a and NOV3b

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV3a	MRLGSPGLLFLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDV	50				
NOV3b	MRLGSPGLLFLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDV	50				
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV3a	YVYQWTSSEKTVVYTHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRALMSPAGMLRGDFSLRL	100				
NOV3b	YVYQWTSSEKTVVYTHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRALMSPAGMLRGDFSLRL	100				
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV3a	FNVTQDEQKFHCLVLSQSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPS	150				
NOV3b	FNVTQDEQKFHCLVLSQSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPS	150				
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV3a	QDELFTFTCTTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDNSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVV	200				
NOV3b	QDELFTFTCTTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDNSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVV	200				
	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV3a	SVLRIARTPSVNI GCCIENVLLQQNLTVGSQTGNDIGERDKITENPVSTG	250				
NOV3b	SVLRIARTPSVNI GCCIENVLLQQNLTVGSQTGNDIGERDKITENPVSTG	250				
	260	270	280	290	300	
NOV3a	EKNAATWSILAVLCLLVVAVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTG	300				
NOV3b	EKNAATWSILAVLCLLVVAVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTG	300				
	310	320	330	340	350	
NOV3a	HV-----	302				
NOV3b	EFAVGSSRFWGAQGRLGCLSFVSKNFQKAKVPCLEQLLFLETQSRPRW	350				
	360	370	380	390	400	

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sp|075144   AVRADLPREVPAPLRGLPRPKFSAPRGLRAPRSPRPEVSARTMRLGSPGL 50
ref|XP 036   -----MRLGSPGL 8
gb|AAF3479   -----MRLGSPGL 8
gb|AAK7754   -----MQLKPCFVSLGTRQPWWKKLHVSSGFFSGLGL 33
ref|NP 056   -----MQLKPCFVSLGTRQPWWKKLHVSSGFFSGLGL 33

      60      70      80      90     100
NOV3a      LFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVWQTSE 58
sp|075144   LFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVWQTSE 100
ref|XP 036   LFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVWQTSE 58
gb|AAF3479   LFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVWQTSE 58
gb|AAK7754   FLFLLSLCAASAEIEVGAMVGSNVVLSCLDHPHRRHNLSSGLYVWQIEN 83
ref|NP 056   FLFLLSLCAASAEIEVGAMVGSNVVLSCLDHPHRRHNLSSGLYVWQIEN 83

      110     120     130     140     150
NOV3a      SKTVVITYHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRLMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLENVTPQDE 108
sp|075144   SKTVVITYHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRLMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLENVTPQDE 150
ref|XP 036   SKTVVITYHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRLMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLENVTPQDE 108
gb|AAF3479   SKTVVITYHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRLMSPAGMLRGDFSLRLENVTPQDE 108
gb|AAK7754   PEVSVTYITLPEYKSPGINVDSSVKNRGHLSLDSMKQCNFSLYLKNVTPQDT 133
ref|NP 056   PEVSVTYITLPEYKSPGINVDSSVKNRGHLSLDSMKQCNFSLYLKNVTPQDT 133

      160     170     180     190     200
NOV3a      QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHSPSC-DELTF 156
sp|075144   QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHSPSC-DELTF 198
ref|XP 036   QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHSPSC-DELTF 156
gb|AAF3479   QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHSPSC-DELTF 156
gb|AAK7754   QEFICRVFMNTATELVKILEEVVRLRVAANFSTPVLISTSDSSNPQERTY 183
ref|NP 056   QEFICRVFMNTATELVKILEEVVRLRVAANFSTPVLISTSDSSNPQERTY 183

      210     220     230     240     250
NOV3a      TCTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
sp|075144   TCTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 248
ref|XP 036   TCTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
gb|AAF3479   TCTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
gb|AAK7754   TOMSKNGYPBNLYWINTTDSLLDITLQNNTVYLNKLGlyDVVISTLRIP 233
ref|NP 056   TOMSKNGYPBNLYWINTTDSLLDITLQNNTVYLNKLGlyDVVISTLRIP 233

      260     270     280     290     300
NOV3a      RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTGVSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
sp|075144   RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTGVSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 298
ref|XP 036   RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTGVSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
gb|AAF3479   RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTGVSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
gb|AAK7754   WTSHCDELCCVENVALHONITTSISOAESFTGN-N--TKNPQET--HNNEL 278
ref|NP 056   WTSRGDELCCVENVALHONITTSISOAESFTGN-N--TKNPQET--HNNEL 278

      310     320     330     340     350
NOV3a      WSILAVLCLLVVVAIVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGHV---- 302
sp|075144   WSILAVLCLLVVVAIVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGEFVGS 348
ref|XP 036   WSILAVLCLLVVVAIVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGHV---- 302
gb|AAF3479   WSILAVLCLLVVVAIVAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTESWN--- 303
gb|AAK7754   KVLVPVLAVLAAAAFVSFIYRTRTPHRSYTCPKTV--QLELTDWAPVP 326
ref|NP 056   KVLVPVLAVLAAAAFVSFIYRTRTPHRSYTCPKTV--QLELTDHA---- 322

      360     370     380     390     400
NOV3a      ----- 302
sp|075144   SRFWGAQGRGCLSPRVSKNFQKAKVPCLEQLLFLETQSPRWCARHFL 398
ref|XP 036   ----- 302
gb|AAF3479   -----LLLLLS----- 309
gb|AAK7754   -----YQDYLIPLYLMSPCLKTRGLP 347
ref|NP 056   ----- 322

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		410	420	430	440	450	
NOV3a						302
sp 075144	QPPLGMGWHPGVHFTLRWDFPNMHRSRETSARPPRSPVPSPDQGVQGG						448
ref|XP_036	-----						302
gb|AAF3479	-----						309
gb|AAK7754	-----						347
ref|NP_056	-----						322
		460	470	480	490	500	
NOV3a	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|						302
sp|075144	RHRRPAPMGCPPEWVQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPPWGVQGGSRHRRPAP						498
ref|XP_036	-----						302
gb|AAF3479	-----						309
gb|AAK7754	-----						347
ref|NP_056	-----						322
		510	520	530	540	550	
NOV3a	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|						302
sp|075144	MGCPEWVQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPLWGVWSSGSHRQLLSVAATPAA						548
ref|XP_036	-----						302
gb|AAF3479	-----						309
gb|AAK7754	-----						347
ref|NP_056	-----						322
		560					
NOV3a	.....|.....|						302
sp|075144	LVCPSVPGAT						558
ref|XP_036	-----						302
gb|AAF3479	-----						309
gb|AAK7754	-----						347
ref|NP_056	-----						322

Table 3J lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV3.

This indicates that the NOV3 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

5

Table 3J. Domain Analysis of NOV3

```
gnl|Smart|smart00406, IGv, Immunoglobulin
(SEQ ID NO:77)
Length = 80 residues, 100% aligned
Score = 35.4 bits (107), Expect = 0.005

Query:   32   DVELSCACPEGSFRDLNDVYVYVQWTSSEKTVVYTHIPQNSSLNVDSDRYNRALMSPAGM   91
           | ||| + | || + || | + + | + ++ |+ | +|
Sbjct:   1     SVTLSC---KASGFTFSSYYVSWVRQPPGKGLEWLGYIGSDVSYSEASYKGRVTISKD-N   56

Query:   92   LRGDFSLRLFNVTPODEQKFHCLV   115
           + | || + |+ +| ++| |
Sbjct:  57   SKNDVSLTISNLRVEDTGYYCAV   80
```

Costimulatory interactions between the B7 family ligands and their receptors play critical roles in the growth, differentiation, and death of T cells. Engagement of the T-cell

costimulator CD28 by either specific antibodies or its natural ligands B7-1 and B7-2 increases antigen-specific proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells, enhances production of cytokines, induces maturation of CD8⁺ effector T cells and promotes T-cell survival. Signaling through homologous CTLA-4 receptor of B7-1 and B7-2 on activated T cells, however, is thought to deliver a negative signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, interleukin (IL)-2 production, and cell cycle progression. Although B7-1 and B7-2 share only ~20% homology in their amino acids, they have similar tertiary structures and costimulatory functions. Recent studies indicate that other members of the B7-CD28 family may also participate in the regulation of cellular and humoral immune responses. One of the new members is an inducible costimulator (ICOS), a CD28-like receptor. An F44 monoclonal antibody (mAb) against human ICOS costimulates T-cell growth and increases secretion of several cytokines including IL-10, interferon-, and IL-4, but not IL-2 in the presence of optimal doses of anti-CD3 antibody.

Another new B7 family member is mouse B7h/B7RP-1. B7h/B7RP-1 does not bind to CD28 and CTLA-4 and can costimulate T-cell growth in the presence of antigenic signals. It has been shown that surface expression of B7h/B7RP-1 is up-regulated by tumor necrosis factor- in the 3T3 fibroblast line and the increase of B7h/B7RP-1 messenger RNA (mRNA) is also observed in nonlymphoid tissues exposed to lipopolysaccharide (LPS). It has been demonstrated that B7h/B7RP-1 is a ligand for mouse CRP-1, a mouse homologue of human ICOS. Expression of a B7RP-1 fusion protein in transgenic mice leads to hyperplasia in several lymphoid organs and treatment of mice with B7h/B7RP-1 fusion protein enhanced oxazolone-induced contact hypersensitivity. A new member of the human B7 family, B7-H1, has recently been reported. B7-H1 shares ~20% identical amino acid sequence with B7-1 and B7-2 in the Ig V- and Ig C-like extracellular domains but differs more profoundly from B7-1 and B7-2 in the cytoplasmic domain. It is unlikely that B7-H1 is a human homologue of mouse B7h/B7RP-1 because identity of amino acids between them is less than 30%. Furthermore, B7-H1 does not bind to CD28, CTLA-4, and ICOS. Surface expression of B7-H1 can be detected in the majority of activated CD14⁺ macrophages and a fraction of activated T cells.

B7-H1 costimulates T-cell responses in the presence of suboptimal doses of anti-CD3 mAb, enhances allogeneic mixed lymphocyte response, and preferentially induces IL-10 secretion from T cells. By searching molecules sharing homologies with the Ig V and Ig C domains of B7-1, B7-2, and B7-H1 in the NCBI database followed by subsequent cloning and sequencing, a new B7-like gene designated B7-H2 (B7 homologue 2) was identified. In addition to an overall structure similarity to B7-1, B7-2, and B7-H1, B7-H2 binds ICOS and

costimulates the proliferation and cytokine production of human T cells. Cell surface expression of B7-H2 protein is detected in monocyte-derived immature dendritic cells. Soluble B7-H2 and immunoglobulin (Ig) fusion protein, B7-H2Ig, binds activated but not resting T cells and the binding is abrogated by inducible costimulator Ig (ICOSIg), but not CTLA4Ig. In addition, ICOSIg stains Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with B7-H2 gene. By suboptimal cross-linking of CD3, costimulation of T-cell proliferation by B7-H2Ig is dose-dependent and correlates with secretion of interleukin (IL)-2, whereas optimal CD3 ligation preferentially stimulates IL-10 production. The results indicate that B7-H2 is a putative ligand for the ICOS T-cell molecule. (Blood. 2000;96:2808-2813) PMID: 11023515, UI: 20477846

The T cell-specific cell surface receptors CD28 and CTLA4 are important regulators of the immune system. CD28 potently enhances those T-cell functions essential for an effective antigen-specific immune response, and CTLA4 counterbalances the CD28-mediated signals and thus prevents an otherwise fatal overstimulation of the lymphoid system. By generating monoclonal antibodies against activated human T cells, another member of this family of molecules, 'inducible costimulator,' symbolized ICOS has been identified. The ICOS-specific monoclonal antibody did not react with resting human peripheral blood T cells, but stained CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes that had been activated by stimulation of the T-cell antigen receptor complex. Immunoprecipitations defined the ICOS antigen as a disulfide-linked dimer with an apparent relative molecular mass of 55 to 60 kD. Protein purification by SDS-PAGE indicated that ICOS is expressed on the cell surface as a homodimeric protein, with the 2 chains differing only in their posttranslational modification. The full-length ICOS cDNA of 2,641 basepairs was cloned from a MOLT-4V T lymphoblast cDNA library. Northern analysis revealed a single ICOS mRNA species of approximately 2.8 kb in length in activated human T cells. The open reading frame of ICOS mRNA encodes a protein of 199 amino acids. The ICOS amino acid sequence shares 24% and 17% identity, respectively, with CD28 and CTLA4. The predicted mature ICOS is a type I transmembrane molecule that consists of a single immunoglobulin V-like domain, stabilized by conserved cysteine residues at positions 42 and 109; a transmembrane region of approximately 23 amino acids; and a cytoplasmic tail of 35 amino acids. It shows close structural resemblance to CD28 and CTLA4. The cysteine residue located at position 141 of CD28, also found in CTLA4, is apparently involved in forming the disulfide bridge between the homodimeric chains of these proteins, and is also found in ICOS at position 136. ICOS matches CD28 in potency and enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines, upregulation of

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molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B cells. Unlike the constitutively expressed CD28, ICOS has to be de novo induced on the T-cell surface and does not upregulate the production of interleukin-2 (IL2), but superinduces the synthesis of interleukin-10 (IL10), a B-cell differentiation factor. In vivo, ICOS is highly
5 expressed on tonsillar T cells, which are closely associated with B cells in the apical light zone of germinal centers, the site of terminal B-cell maturation

Icos-deficient mice have been generated and it has been determined that the absence of Icos did not impair T-cell development. However, T-cell activation in terms of proliferation and IL2 production was impaired. Differentiated Icos $-/-$ cells were able to produce IFNG but
10 not IL4 or IL2. In vivo immunization also revealed a defect in IL2 and IL4 production and a reduction in serum IgG1 and IgE. Using allergy models, it has been found that Icos was not required for Th2 cell differentiation, but rather it regulated IL4 and IL13 production. Using the experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) model for multiple sclerosis, it has been found that Icos $-/-$ mice developed greatly enhanced disease compared with wildtype mice, even with
15 a genetic background otherwise associated with resistance to EAE. Splenocytes from the knockout and wildtype mice produced undetectable levels of IL4 and similar levels of IL10 and IFNG; however, cells from the Icos $-/-$ mice produced no IL13, whereas wildtype mice made abundant amounts. It has been concluded that ICOS may have an important negative regulatory role, through the induction of IL13, in protection against inflammatory diseases.

20 It has been found that Icos-deficient mice had similar basal levels of IgM, slightly elevated IgG3, and reduced IgG1, IgG2a, and IgE compared to wildtype mice. Immunized knockout and wildtype mice, except in the presence of the highly inflammatory complete Freund's adjuvant, also had similar levels of IgM-specific antibody but reduced IgG1- and IgG2a-specific antibody and reduced germinal center formation. Class switching from IgM to
25 IgG was restored in Icos $-/-$ mice by stimulation of CD40.

It has been found that reduced T-cell proliferation in cells from Icos-deficient mice was associated with a marked decrease in expression of CD40LG, CD25, and CD69. B-cell activation and T cell-independent antibody responses were unimpaired in Icos knockout mice. It has been found that only basal levels of IgG1 were significantly reduced in Icos $-/-$ mice;
30 however, they concurred that serum IgG1 and IgG2a levels were reduced, and IgE levels were undetectable after immunization. ELISA assays showed that this class-switching impairment was associated with reduced IL4 production but not with IFNG production.

Immunohistochemistry analysis determined that germinal center formation was also reduced in Icos knockout mice, as it is in mice deficient in Cd40lg or Cd28.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, cellular localization, and map location for the NOV3 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Immunoglobulin domain-containing proteins family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These also include potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), (v) an agent promoting tissue regeneration *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and (vi) a biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention have applications in the diagnosis and/or treatment of various diseases and disorders. For example, the compositions of the present invention may have efficacy for the treatment of patients suffering from brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, allergies, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and cancer; pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer, as well as other diseases, disorders and conditions.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the B7-H2-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV3 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV3 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In another embodiment, a contemplated

NOV3 epitope is from about amino acids 40 to 42. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV3 epitopes are from about amino acids 48 to 55, 60 to 75, 90 to 120, 145 to 180, 230 to 250 and 270 to 290.

NOV4

- 5 NOV4 includes two novel B7-H1-like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV4a and NOV4b.

NOV4a

- 10 A disclosed NOV4a nucleic acid (designated as CG56110_01), encodes a novel B7-H1-like protein and includes the 4582 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) shown in Table 4A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 10-12 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 887-889. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon and upstream from the initiation codon are underlined in Table 4A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 4A. NOV4a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:19)

TCCAGAAAGATGAGGATATTTGCTGTCTTTATATTTCATGACCTACTGGCATTGCTGAACGCATTTACTGTACGG
 TTCCCAAGGACCTATATGTGGTAGAGTATGGTAGCAATATGACAAATTGAATGCAAATTTCCAGTAGAAAAACAATT
 AGACCTGGCTGCACTAATTGTCTATTGGGAAATGGAGGATAAGAACATTATTCAATTTGTGCATGGAGAGGAAGAC
 CTGAAGGTTTCAGCATAGTAGCTACAGACAGAGGGCCCGGCTGTTGAAGGACCAGCTCTCCCTGGGAAATGCTGCAC
 TTCAGATCACAGATGTGAAATTGCAGGATGCAGGGGTGTACCGCTGCATGATCAGCTATGGTGGTGGCGACTACAA
 GCGAATTACTGTGAAAGTCAATGCCCCATACAACAAATCAACCAAAGAATTTTGGTTGTGGATCCAGTCAACCTCT
 GAACATGAACTGACATGTCAGGCTGAGGGCTACCCCAAGGCCGAAGTCATCTGGACAAGCAGTGACCATCAAGTCC
 TGAGTGGTAAGACCACCACCACCAATTCCAAGAGAGAGGAGAAGCTTTTCAATGTGACCAGCACACTGAGAATCAA
 CACAACAATAATGAGATTTTCTACTGCACTTTTAGGAGATTAGATCCTGAGGAAAACCATACAGCTGAATTGGTC
 ATCCCAGAACTACCTCTGGCACATCCTCCAATGAAAGGACTCACTTGGTAATTCTGGGAGCCATCTTATTATGCC
 TTGGTGTAGCACTGACATTCATCTTCCGTTTAAGACAAGGGAGAATGATGGATGTGAAAAATGTGGCATCCAAGA
 TACAACTCAAAGAAGCAAAGTGGTAAGAATATCAGAAGGAATTGGGAAGTAAAGTCAAAGGAAACAAAAGCTA
 AAGCAATAACAAAGAGAAATCCATCAGTCATAATCTCCTCTCCTTTTAAAGAATGCTGGTTCCCCTTTGCCTCACA
 GCTAACACAAGAACTCCTCCACCGTCTGAGGAGGTTTAGGAGCAGGGAAGGGGAAGGAGTCAGCTTCATTTGCTAA
 TCTTCTGTGGCCCTGCACCCTAGCAGCTCCTTGACAGAGGGGACAAGGATGACTTAGGTGGATGGATAATTAATTG
 ATTCTAAAATATTGTGTGTCAGTATTGTAATACTATGTTAATTGCACCATGCACGGTATCTCATTTAATCCCCAC
 CCCTTGCCATTACCAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAAATACTAGAATTTATCCTCATTTTACAGTAGAGAA
 AACAGAGGGTCAAGAAGATAATGTAAAGTGCCCAAGAACACACAGCTGATCACAAAAATCAAGCTTGGGGGCCATT
 AGCCTAACCACAGACCCTTACTCTTAACCCATCTGCTTCAATCCATTTTGCTACAAATGTTTACATTTATAAGCAG
 GGCAGAAAAACCTCATCCAGGTTATTGAACTAAGAAGAAAGTTATATTAAGGTTTCTAATTTTTTTAATGTAGTTA
 GAAACCAAATTAACAATGAGCCCAAGTTTAAAGCAGTCTAATTAACCTGGACAAGCTCAGGCAAGTTTCATTCTG
 TGGCCCATAGCATCATCTGTGTTGTAAAGCTAAGTAGCAATGTTGTTTGGGTGATGCTGGGGGACAAGCCATCCC
 AATTTGCTCAGGACTGAGGGGTTTTCAGGATATCATGTAAGGATAATTGGGTACAAATATAACCTGCTGCTTTCT
 CTCATTTCAAATTTATCATTTATCATATCAGCACTATGAGTTATGTTTTTTATTAGATTTCTTGTTACTTTTTCC
 CCAGACCATTCCCATGAAATTAATATACTATTATCACTCTCCAGATACACATTTGGAGGAGACGTAATCCAGCAT
 TGGAACTTCTGATCTTCAAGCAGGGATTCTCAACCTGTGGTTTAGGGGTTTCATCGGGGCTGAGCGTGACAAGAGGA
 AGGAATGGGCCCCTGGGATGCAGGCAATGTGGGACTTAAAGGCCCAAGCACTGAAAATGGAACCTGGCGAAAGCA
 GAGGAGGAGAATGAAGAAAGATGGAGTCAAACAGGGAGCCTGGAGGGAGACCTTGATACTTTCAAATGCCTGAGGG
 GCTCATCGACGCCTGTGACAGGGAGAAAGGATACTTCTGAACAAGGAGCCTCCAAGCAAATCATCCATTGCTCATC
 CTAGGAAGACGGGTTGAGAATCCCTAATTTGAGGGTCAGTTCTCGAGAAGTGCCCTTTGCCTCCACTCAATGCCT

CAATTTGTTTTCTGCATGACTGAGAGTCTCAGTGTGGAACGGGACAGTATTTATGTATGAGTTTTCTTATTTAT
TTTGAGTCTGTGAGGTCTTCTGTGATGTGAGTGTGGTTGTGAATGATTTCTTTTGAAGATATATTGTAGTAGATG
TTACAATTTTGTGCGCCAACTAAACTTGCTGCTTAATGATTGCTCACATCTAGTAAACATGGAGTATTTGTAAG
GTGCTTGGTCTCCTCTATAACTACAAGTATACATTGGAAGCATAAAGATCAAACCGTTGGTTCATAGGATGTCAC
CTTTATTTAACCCATTAACTCTGGTTGACCTAATCTTATTCTCAGACCTCAAGTGTCTGTGCAGTATCTGTTCC
ATTTAAATATCAGCTTTACAATTATGTGGTAGCCTACACACATAATCTCATTTCATCGCTGTAACCACCCGTGTTGT
GATAACCACTATTATTTTACCCATCGTACAGCTGAGGAAGCAAACAGATTAAGTAACCTGCCCCAACCCAGTAAATA
GCAGACCTCAGACTGCCACCCACTGTCCTTTTATAATACAATTTACAGCTATATTTTACTTTAAGCAATTTCTTTTA
TTCAAAAACCATTTATTAAGTGCCCTTGCAATATCAATCGCTGTGCCAGGCATTGAATCTACAGATGTGAGCAAGA
CAAAGTACCTGTCTCAAGGAGCTCATAGTATAATGAGGAGATTAACAAGAAAATGTATTATTACAATTTAGTCCA
GTGTCATAGCATAAGGATGATGCGAGGGGAAAACCCGAGCAGTGTGCCAAGAGGAGGAAATAGGCCAATGTGGTC
TGGGACGGTTGGATATACTTAAACATCTTAATAATCAGAGTAATTTTCATTTACAAAGAGAGGTGCGTACTTAAAA
TAACCCTGAAAAATAACACTGGAATTCCTTTTCTAGCATTATATTTATTCCTGATTGCTCTTGCCATATAATCTA
ATGCTTGTATATAGTGTCTGGTATTGTTTAAACAGTCTGTCTTTCTATTTAAATGCCACTAAATTTTAAATTC
ATACCTTTCCATGATTCAAAATTCAAAGATCCCATGGGAGATGGTTGGAATCTCCACTTCATCCTCCAAGCCA
TTCAAGTTTCTTTCCAGAAGCAACTGCTACTGCCTTTTATTATGTTCTTCTAAAGATAGTCTACATTTGGAA
ATGTATGTTAAAAGCAGTATTTTAAAATTTTTCCTAAATAGTAACACATTGTATGTCTGCTGTGACTTTGC
TATTTTATTTATTTTAGTGTCTTCTATATAGCAGATGGAATGAATTTGAAGTTCCCAGGGCTGAGGATCCATGCC
TTCTTTGTTTCTAAGTTATCTTTCCCATAGCTTTTCATTATCTTTCATATGATCCAGTATATGTTAAATATGTCTT
ACATATACATTTAGACAACCACCATTTGTTAAGTATTGCTCTAGGACAGAGTTTGGATTGTTTATGTTTGTCTCA
AAAGGAGACCCATGGGCTCTCAGGGTGCAGTCAATCTAGTCTTAAAGCAATCTTATTATTAACCTGTGTA
TGACAGATCATGTCTGGAACCTTTGTTTTCTGCTTTCTGTCAAGTATAAACTTCACTTTGATGCTGTACTTGCAA
AATCACATTTTCTTTCTGGAATTCGGCAGTGACCTTGACTGCTAGCTACCCTGTGCCAGAAAAGCCTCATTG
TTGTGCTTGAACCTTGAATGCCACCAGCTGTCACTACACAGCCCTCCTAAGAGGCTTCTGGAGGTTTCGAG
ATTCAGATGCCCTGGGAGATCCAGAGTTTCTTTCCCTCTTGCCATATTCTGGTGTCAATGACAAGGAGTACCT
TGGCTTTGCCACATGTCAAGGCTGAAGAAACAGTGTCTCCAACAGAGCTCCTTGTGTATCTGTTTGTACATGTGC
ATTTGTACAGTAATTGGTGTGACAGTGTCTTTGTGTGAATTACAGGCAAGAATTGTGGCTGAGCAAGGCACATAG
TCTACTCAGTCTATTCTAAGTCTTAACCTCTCTTGTGGTGTGGATTGTGAAGGCACTTTATCCCTTTTGTCTC
ATGTTTCATCGTAAATGGCATAGGCAGAGATGATACCTAATCTGCATTTGATTGTCACTTTTGTACCTGCATTA
ATTTAATAAAATATTCTTATTATTTTGTACTTGGTACACCAGCATGTCCATTTTCTGTTTATTTTGTGTTTAA
TAAATGTTCAAGTTTAAACATCC

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV4a maps to chromosome 9 has 672 of 873 bases (76%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF317088|acc:AF317088.1 mRNA from Mus musculus (Mus musculus B7-H1 protein mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 8.5e^{-106}$).

- 5 The NOV4a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:20) is 290 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 4B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV4a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4600. In alternative embodiments, a NOV4a polypeptide is located to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000,
- 10 the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000, or outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV4a peptide between amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LNA-FT.

Table 4B. Encoded NOV4a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:20)

MRIFAVFIFMTYWHLLNAFTVTVPKDLYVVEYGSNMITECKFPVEKQLDLAALIVWEMEDKNIIQFVHGEEDLKVQHSSY
RQRARLLKQDLSLGNALQITDVKLQDAGVYRCMISYGGADYKRITVKVNAPYKNINQRIILVDPVTSEHLCQAEQYPK
AEVIWTSDDHQVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLFNVTSTLRINTTTNEIFYCTFRRLDPEENHTAELVPELPLAHPPNERHLVI
LGAILLCLGVALTFIFRLRKGRRMMDVKKCGIQDTNSKKQSDTHLEET

The NOV4a amino acid sequence has 202 of 290 amino acid residues (69%) identical to, and 236 of 290 amino acid residues (81%) similar to, the 290 amino acid residue ptnr:TREMBLNEW-ACC:AAG18509 protein from Mus musculus (Mouse) (PD-1-LIGAND PRECURSOR) ($E = 3.0e^{-106}$).

NOV4a is expressed in at least the following tissues LPS treated dendritic cells, LPS treated monocytes and macrophages, brain, cervix, ovary, pituitary gland, placenta, uterus, whole organism. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV4a are listed in Tables 4C.

Table 4C: SNPs				
Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13376571	109	A>G	37	Thr>Ala
13376572	242	A>G	81	Tyr>Cys
13374882	263	T>C	88	Leu>Ser
13376573	346	A>G	116	Ile>Val
13376574	578	T>C	193	Val>Ala

NOV4b

A disclosed NOV4b nucleic acid (designated as CG56110-04), which is a splice variant of NOV4a, includes the 745 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) shown in Table 4D. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 535-537. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

Table 4D. NOV4b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:21)

ATGAGGATATTTGCTGTCTTTATATTCATGACCTACTGGCATTGCTGAACGCATTACTGTCACGGTCCCAAGGAC
CTATATGTGGTAGAGTATGGTAGCAATATGACAATTGAATGCAAATCCAGTAGAAAAACAATTAGACCTGGCTGCA
CTAATTGTCTATTGGGAAATGGAGGATAAGAACATTATTCAATTGTGCATGGAGAGGAAGACCTGAAGGTTGAGCAT
AGTAGCTACAGACAGAGGGCCGGCTGTTGAAGGACCAGCTCTCCCTGGGAAATGCTGCACTTCAGATCACAGATGTG
AAATTGCAGGATGCAGGGGTGTACCGCTGCATGATCAGCTATGGTGGTGCCGACTACAAGCGAATTACTGTGAAAGTC
AATGCCCCATACAACAAATCAACCAAGAATTTGGTTGTGGATCCAGTCACCTCTGAACATGAACCTGACATGTCAG

GCTGAGGGCTACCCCAAGGCCGAAGTCATCTGGACAAGCAGTGACCATCAAGTCCTGAGTGGAGATTAGATCCTGAGG
 AAAACCATACAGCTGAATTGGTCATCCAGAACTACCTCTGGCACATCCTCCAAATGAAAGGACTCACTTGGTAATTC
 TGGGAGCCATCTTATTATGCCTTGGTGTAGCACTGACATTCACTTCCGTTTAAAGAAAAGGAGAAATGATGGATGTGA
 AAAAATGTGGCATCCAAGATACAACTCAAAGAAGCAAAGTGG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV4b maps to chromosome 9 and has 530 of 530 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF233516|acc:AF233516.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens PD-1-ligand precursor, mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 2.8e^{-160}$).

5 A NOV4b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:22) is 178 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 4E. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV4b contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.4180. In other embodiments, NOV4b is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000 or the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV4b peptide is between amino acids 18 and 19, at: LNA-FT.

Table 4E. Encoded NOV4b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:22)

MRIFAVFIFMTYWHLNFAFTVTVPKDLYVVEYGSNMTIECKFPVEKQLDLAALIVWEMEDKNIIQFVHGEEDLKVQHSSYRQR
 ARLLKDQLSLGNAALQITDVKLQDAGVYRCMISYGGADYKRI TVKVNA PYNKINQRILVVD PVTSEH L TCQAEGY PKAEVIWT
 SSDHQVLSGD

15 The NOV4b amino acid sequence have 177 of 177 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 177 of 177 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 290 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9NZQ7 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (B7-H1 (PD-1-LIGAND PRECURSOR)) ($E = 1.8e^{-92}$).

NOV4b is expressed in at least the following tissues: mammalian tissue, uterus. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of NOV4b.

NOV4a and NOV4b are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 4F.

Table 4F. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV4a and NOV4b

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV4a	MRIFAVFIFMTYWHLNFAFTVTVPKDLYVVEYGSNMTIECKFPVEKQLDL	50				
NOV4b	MRIFAVFIFMTYWHLNFAFTVTVPKDLYVVEYGSNMTIECKFPVEKQLDL	50				
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV4a	AALIVWEMEDKNIIQFVHGEEDLKVQHSSYRQRARLLKDQLSLGNAALQ	100				

NOV4b AALIVYWEMEDKNI IQFVHGEEDLKVOHSSYRQARLLKDQLSLGNAALQ 100

110 120 130 140 150

NOV4a ITDVKLQDAGVYRCMISYGGADYKRITVKVNAPYNNKINQRIILVVDPTSE 150

NOV4b ITDVKLQDAGVYRCMISYGGADYKRITVKVNAPYNNKINQRIILVVDPTSE 150

160 170 180 190 200

NOV4a HELTCQAEGYPKAEVIWTSSDHQVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLFNVTSTLRIN 200

NOV4b HELTCQAEGYPKAEVIWTSSDHQVLSGD----- 178

210 220 230 240 250

NOV4a TTTNEIFYCTFRRLDPEENHTAELVIPELPLAHPPNERHTLVILGAILLC 250

NOV4b ----- 178

260 270 280 290

NOV4a LGVALTFIFRLRKGRMMDVKKCGIQDTNSKKQSDTHLEET 290

NOV4b ----- 178

Homologies to any of the above NOV4 proteins will be shared by the other NOV4 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown above. Any reference to NOV4 is assumed to refer to both of the NOV4 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

5 NOV4a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 4G.

Table 4G. BLAST results for NOV4					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
ref|NP_054862.1| (NM_014143)	B7-H1 protein [Homo sapiens]	290	290/290 (100%)	290/290 (100%)	e-168
ref|NP_068693.1| (NM_021893)	programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 [Mus musculus]	290	202/291 (69%)	236/291 (80%)	e-114
dbj|BAA91966.1| (AK001894)	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	176	176/176 (100%)	176/176 (100%)	1e-97
ref|NP_079515.1| (NM_025239)	programmed death ligand 2 [Homo sapiens]	273	90/223 (40%)	123/223 (54%)	5e-34
ref|NP_067371.1| (NM_021396)	butyrophilin-like protein [Mus musculus]	247	90/248 (36%)	132/248 (52%)	1e-28

10 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 4H.

Table 4H. ClustalW Analysis for NOV4a

1)NOV4a (SEQ ID NO:20)

2)ref|NP_054| B7-H1 protein [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:78)
 3)ref|NP_068| programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:79)
 4)dbj|BAA919| unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:80)
 5)ref|NP_079| programmed death ligand 2 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:81)
 6)ref|NP_067| butyrophilin-like protein [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:82)

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV4a	..	..	..	..	..	48
ref|NP_054	--	MRIFAVPTFM	TYWHLLN	AFVTVPK	ELYVVE	YGSNMITECKFPVEKQI 48
ref|NP_068	--	MRIFAVPTFM	TYWHLLN	AFVTVPK	ELYVVE	YGSNMITECKFPVEKQI 48
dbj|BAA919	----	MRIFAGITFT	ACCHLRA	FTITAP	KELYVVE	YGSNVTMECKFPVEREL 48
ref|NP_079	MIFLL	LMESIE	ELQLHQ	IAALF	TVTVPK	ELYVVEYGSNVILECNEDTGSHT 50
ref|NP_067	MLLL	PIILN	SLQLHP	VAAAL	FTVTAP	KEVYTVVVGSSVSLECDRRECT 50

	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV4a	DLAA	IIVY	WEMED	KNIIQ	FVHG	EEDLVKHSSYRQRARLLKQQLSLGNAA 98
ref|NP_054	DLAA	IIVY	WEMED	KNIIQ	FVHG	EEDLVKHSSYRQRARLLKQQLSLGNAA 98
ref|NP_068	DLAA	IIVY	WEMED	KNIIQ	FVHG	EEDLVKHSSYRQRARLLKQQLSLGNAA 98
dbj|BAA919	DLAA	IIVY	WEMED	KNIIQ	FVHG	EEDLVKHSSYRQRARLLKQQLSLGNAA 98
ref|NP_079	NLGA	ITAS	LQKVEN	-----	DTS	PHRERATLLEEQLPLGKAS 86
ref|NP_067	ELEG	ITRAS	LQKVEN	-----	DTS	LOSERATLLEEQLPLGKAL 86

	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV4a	LQIT	DVKL	QDAG	VYRC	MISYC-	GADYKRITVKVNAPYKINQRILVDPV 147
ref|NP_054	LQIT	DVKL	QDAG	VYRC	MISYC-	GADYKRITVKVNAPYKINQRILVDPV 147
ref|NP_068	LQIT	DVKL	QDAG	VYRC	MISYC-	GADYKRITVKVNAPYKINQRILVDPV 147
dbj|BAA919	LQIT	DVKL	QDAG	VYRC	MISYC-	GADYKRITVKVNAPYKINQRILVDPV 147
ref|NP_079	FHTP	QOV	VRDE	GOY	CHII	YGVAWDYKYLTKVKASYRKINTHIL-KVPE 135
ref|NP_067	FHTP	QOV	VRDE	GOY	CHII	YGVAWDYKYLTKVKASYRKINTHIL-KVPE 135

	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV4a	TSEH	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197
ref|NP_054	TSEH	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197
ref|NP_068	TSEH	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197
dbj|BAA919	TSEH	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197
ref|NP_079	TDEV	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197
ref|NP_067	TGEV	ELTC	QAEG	YPKAE	VIWT	SSDHCVLSGKTTTNSKREEKLENVTSIL 197

	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV4a	RINT	TITN	EIFY	CTFR	RRLD	PEENHTAELVIPELELAHPPNERTHVLGAI 247
ref|NP_054	RINT	TITN	EIFY	CTFR	RRLD	PEENHTAELVIPELELAHPPNERTHVLGAI 247
ref|NP_068	RINT	TITN	EIFY	CTFR	RRLD	PEENHTAELVIPELELAHPPNERTHVLGAI 247
dbj|BAA919	RINT	TITN	EIFY	CTFR	RRLD	PEENHTAELVIPELELAHPPNERTHVLGAI 247
ref|NP_079	RLKPP	PPGR	NFSC	VF	WNTH	VRELTLASDIQSOMEPRTHPTWLLHFTIPSC 230
ref|NP_067	RLKPP	PPGR	NFSC	VF	WNTH	VRELTLASDIQSOMEPRTHPTWLLHFTIPSC 230

	260	270	280	290	
NOV4a	LLCL	GVAL	TFIF	FLRKG-	RMVDVKKCCGTDITNSKKQSDTHLEET 290
ref|NP_054	LLCL	GVAL	TFIF	FLRKG-	RMVDVKKCCGTDITNSKKQSDTHLEET 290
ref|NP_068	LLCL	GVAL	TFIF	FLRKG-	RMVDVKKCCGTDITNSKKQSDTHLEET 290
dbj|BAA919	LLCL	GVAL	TFIF	FLRKG-	RMVDVKKCCGTDITNSKKQSDTHLEET 290
ref|NP_079	TTAF	IFIA	TVIAL	RKQL	CKLYSSKDDTKRPVITTKREVNSAI- 273
ref|NP_067	TTAF	IFIA	TVIAL	RKQL	CKLYSSKDDTKRPVITTKREVNSAI- 273

1054374.01602

Tables 4I and 4J list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV4. This indicates that the NOV4 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

Table 4I. Domain Analysis of NOV4

```
gnl|Smart|smart00409, IG, Immunoglobulin
(SEQ ID NO:83)
Length = 86 residues, 98.8% aligned
Score = 40.8 bits (94), Expect = 1e-04

Query: 24 PKDLYVVEYGSNMTIECKFPVEKQLDLAALIVYWEMEDKNIIQFVHGEEDLKVQHSSYRQ 83
      | + | | | ++|+ | + | | | + + | |
Sbjct: 1 PPSVTVKE-GESVTLSCASGNPPPT-----VTWY---KQGGKLLAESGRFVSRSRSG--- 48

Query: 84 RARLLKDQLSLGNAALQITDVKLQDAGVYRCMISYGGADYK-RITVKV 130
      ||+ | |++| +|+| | | + | + |
Sbjct: 49 -----GNSTLTISNVTPEDSGTYTCAATNSSGSASSGTTTLTV 85
```

Table 4J. Domain Analysis of NOV4

```
gnl|Smart|smart00406, IGv, Immunoglobulin V-Type (SEQ ID NO:84)
Length = 80 residues, 97.5% aligned
Score = 35.4 bits (94), Expect = 0.005

Query: 35 NMTIECKFPVEKQLDLAALIVYW--EMEDKNIIQFVHGEEDLKVQHSSYRQRARLLKDQL 92
      ++|+ || | ++ | | + | + + | + +|+ | + ||
Sbjct: 1 SVTLSCKA---SGFTFSSYYVSWVRQPPGKGLEWLGYIGSDVSYSEASYKGRVTISKD-N 56

Query: 93 SLGNAALQITDVKLQDAGVYRC 114
      | + +| |+++++| | | |
Sbjct: 57 SKNDVSLTISNLRVEDTGTYYC 78
```

Engagement of CTLA4 by B7-1 or B7-2, on the other hand, may inhibit proliferation and interleukin-2 (IL2) production. Antibody against the CD28-related molecule ICOS can stimulate T-cell growth and induce IL10 and IL4 production. By searching an EST database for B7-1 and B7-2 homologs, followed by RT-PCR of a placenta cDNA library, Dong et al. (1999) obtained a cDNA encoding B7H1 (B7 homolog-1). Sequence analysis predicted that the 290-amino acid type I transmembrane protein, which is 20% and 15% identical to B7-1 and B7-2, respectively, has immunoglobulin V-like and C-like domains and a 30-amino acid cytoplasmic tail. Northern blot analysis detected 4.1- and 7.2-kb B7H1 transcripts most abundantly in heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, and lung, with weak expression in thymus, spleen, kidney, and liver, and no expression in brain, colon, and small intestine. Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis demonstrated B7H1 expression on a fraction of monocytes and, weakly, on T and B cells. Activation significantly increased expression on both T cells and monocytes, and, to a lesser extent, on B cells. Binding analysis demonstrated

no interaction between B7H1 and ICOS, CTLA4, or CD28. Stimulation of T cells in the presence of B7H1 enhanced proliferation and the preferential production of IL10 and gamma-interferon (IFNG), but not IL4, in an IL2-dependent manner.

Freeman et al. (2000) also cloned B7H1, which they termed 'programmed cell death-1 (PDCD1, or PD1) ligand-1,' or PDL1. Mouse Pd1l is 70% identical to the human protein. Flow cytometric and BIAcore analyses determined that PDL1 binds to PDCD1, but not to the structurally similar CTLA4, CD28, or ICOS proteins. RNA blot hybridization indicated that PDL1 was upregulated in monocytes by treatment with IFNG and in dendritic cells and keratinocytes by treatment with IFNG together with other activators. In dendritic cells, B7-1 and B7-2 were upregulated in parallel with PDL1. Expression of PDL1 was also upregulated in B cells activated by surface Ig cross-linking. Activation of human T cells and murine Pdc1 +/+ T cells in the presence of PDL1 led to a decrease in proliferation and cytokine secretion, possibly due to the presence of a cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) on PDCD1.

By PCR and somatic cell hybrid analysis, Freeman et al. (2000) mapped the PDL1 gene to chromosome 9. Scott (2000) mapped the B7H1 gene to chromosome 9 based on sequence similarity between the B7H1 sequence (GenBank GENBANK AF177937) and the chromosome 9 clone RP11-574F11 (GenBank GENBANK AL162253).

Rennert et al. (1997) *Int Immunol* 9, 805-13: B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86) are genetically and structurally related molecules expressed on antigen-presenting cells. Both bind CD28 to co-stimulate T lymphocytes, resulting in proliferation and cytokine production. The extracellular portions of B7-1 and B7-2 which bind to CD28 and CTLA-4 are related to Ig variable (V) and Ig constant (C) domain sequences. Recent reports have described Splice Variant forms of B7 proteins which occur in vivo and are of unknown function. Here we describe soluble recombinant forms of B7-1 and B7-2 containing either both of the Ig-like extracellular domains or the individual IgV or IgC domains coupled to an Ig Fc tail. Soluble B7-1 and B7-2 bind to CD28 and CTLA-4, and effectively co-stimulate T lymphocytes resulting in their proliferation and the secretion of cytokines. Furthermore, the IgV domain of B7-2 binds CD28 and CTLA-4, competes with B7-1 and B7-2 for binding to these receptors, and co-stimulates T lymphocytes. Cross-linked soluble B7-2v was the most potent co-stimulatory molecule tested and was active at a concentration approximately 100-fold lower than cross-linked soluble B7-1 or B7-2 proteins. When bound to tosyl-activated beads, B7-2v was capable of sustaining multiple rounds of T cell expansion. These data complement the

description of naturally occurring variants to suggest that T cell co-stimulation in vivo may be regulated by soluble or truncated forms of B7 proteins.

Several recent studies demonstrate the importance of the co-stimulatory interaction of B7 family members like B7RP-1 (B7 Related Protein-1), B7-1, and B7-2, with antigen receptors such as CD28, CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-associated Antigen 4) and ICOS (Inducible Co-Stimulatory molecule). These protein interactions have been shown to be critical for normal T-cell activation and proliferation, B-cell stimulation and antibody production, immunoglobulin class switching, interleukin production, and germinal center formation. Because these events constitute critical steps in mediating proper humoral immune responses, their modulation may serve as potent therapeutics for immune system disorders of many kinds (Dong, C., et al. ICOS co-stimulatory receptor is essential for T-cell activation and function. *Nature*. **409**, 97-101 (2001).; McAdam, A.J., et al. ICOS is critical for CD40-mediated antibody class switching. *Nature*. **409**, 102-105 (2001).; Tafuri, A., et al. ICOS is essential for effective T-helper-cell responses. *Nature*. **409**, 105-109 (2001).; Yoshinaga, S.K., et al. T-cell co-stimulation through B7RP-1 and ICOS. *Nature*. **402**, 827-932 (1999).)

The B7 family members B7-1 and B7-2 interact with CD28 and constitute an essential T-cell co-stimulatory pathway in the initiation of antigen-specific humoral and cell-mediated immune response. Here, we describe a third member of the B7 family, called B7-H1 that does not bind CD28, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte A4 or ICOS (inducible co-stimulator). Ligation of B7-H1 co-stimulated T-cell responses to polyclonal stimuli and allogenic antigens, and preferentially stimulated the production of interleukin-10. Interleukin-2, although produced in small amounts, was required for the effect of B7-H1 co-stimulation. Our studies thus define a previously unknown co-stimulatory molecule that may be involved in the negative regulation of cell-mediated immune responses. PMID: 10581077, UI: 20048154

Costimulation is critical to T cell activation. On the antigen-presenting cell the key players are found in the extended family of B7 genes comprising cd80, cd86, B7h/B7RP-1 and B7-H1. cd80 and cd86 encode proteins that bind to CD28 and CTLA4 on T cells. Blocking this pathway with the potent CTLA4-Ig fusion protein shows encouraging potential as a therapeutic agent. While cd80 and cd86 pathways act mainly on naive T cells, B7h/B7RP-1 and B7-H1 seem to exert their effects on antigen-experienced lymphocytes. PMID: 11029388, UI: 20485717

Engagement of CD28 (OMIM #186760) by B7-1 (CD80; OMIM #112203) or B7-2 (CD86; OMIM #601020) in the presence of antigen promotes T-cell proliferation, cytokine

production, differentiation of effector T cells, and the induction of BCL-X (OMIM #600039), a promoter of T-cell survival. Engagement of CTLA4 (OMIM #123890) by B7-1 or B7-2, on the other hand, may inhibit proliferation and interleukin-2 (IL2; OMIM #147680) production. Antibody against the CD28-related molecule ICOS (OMIM #604558) can stimulate T-cell growth and induce IL10 (OMIM #124092) and IL4 (OMIM #147780) production. By searching an EST database for B7-1 and B7-2 homologs, followed by RT-PCR of a placenta cDNA library, Dong et al. (1999) obtained a cDNA encoding B7-H1 (B7 homolog-1). Sequence analysis predicted that the 290-amino acid type I transmembrane protein, which is 20% and 15% identical to B7-1 and B7-2, respectively, has immunoglobulin V-like and C-like domains and a 30-amino acid cytoplasmic tail. Northern blot analysis detected 4.1- and 7.2-kb B7-H1 transcripts most abundantly in heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, and lung, with weak expression in thymus, spleen, kidney, and liver, and no expression in brain, colon, and small intestine. Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis demonstrated B7-H1 expression on a fraction of monocytes and, weakly, on T and B cells. Activation significantly increased expression on both T cells and monocytes, and, to a lesser extent, on B cells. Binding analysis demonstrated no interaction between B7-H1 and ICOS, CTLA4, or CD28. Stimulation of T cells in the presence of B7-H1 enhanced proliferation and the preferential production of IL10 and gamma-interferon (IFNG; OMIM #147570), but not IL4, in an IL2-dependent manner.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV4 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the B7 family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders,

schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and cancer; pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer, immune-mediated pathogenesis, T-cell-mediated diseases, multiple sclerosis, colitis, cancer, trauma, regeneration (in vitro and in vivo), viral/bacterial/parasitic infections and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV4 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV4 epitope is from about amino acids 40 to 45. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV4 epitope is from about amino acids 52 to 55. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV4 epitopes are from about amino acids 60 to 68, 70 to 90, 110 to 112, 130 to 140, 142 to 145, 150 to 155, 157 to 160, 175 to 190, 220 to 240 and 260 to 280.

NOV5

NOV5 includes two novel prostatic-like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV5a and NOV5b.

NOV5a

A disclosed NOV5a nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56142-01), encodes a novel prostatic-like protein and includes the 866 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:23) shown in Table 5A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 19-21 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 820-822. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon and upstream from the initiation codon are underlined in Table 2A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 5A. NOV5a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:23)

CCCAGCCTTGAAGACAGAATGAGAGGGGTTCTGTCTCCAGGTCTGCTCCTTCTGGTGCTGGCCTGCGGGCAGCCCCGCATG
TCCAGTCGGATCGTTGGGGGCCGGGATGGCCGGGACGGAGAGTGGCCGTGGCAGGCGAGCATCCAGCATCGTGGGGCACACGTG
TGGGGGGGTGCTCATCGCCCCCAGTGGGTGCTGACAGCGGCGCACTGCTTCCCAGGGCACTGCCAGCTGAGTACCGCGTG
CGCCTGGGGGCGCTGCGTCTGGGCTCCACCTCGCCCCGCACGCTCTCGGTGCCCGTGCGACGGGTGCTGCTGCCCCCGACTAC
TCCGAGGACGGGGCCCGCGGCGACCTGGCACTGCTGCAGCTGCGTCCGCCGGTGGCCCTGAGCGCTCGCGTCCAACCCGTCTGC
CTGCCCGTGGCGGGCGCCCGCCCGCCGGCACACCATGCCGGGTACCGGCTGGGGCAGCCTCCGCCAGGAGTGCCCTC
CCAGAGTGGCGACCGCTACAAGGAGTAAGGGTGCCGCTGCTGGAATCGCGCACCTGCGACGGCCTCTACCAGTGGGCGCGGAC
GTGCCCCAGGCTGAGCGCATTGTGCTGCTGGGAGTCTGTGTGCCGGCTACCCCAAGGGCCACAAGGACGCGCTGCCAGGTGTGC
ACCCAGCCTCCCGAGCTCCGGAGTCCCTCCCTGTGCCAGCACCTCCCTCCCTGAACTCCAGGACCCAGGACATCCCAACT
CAGGCTCAGGATCCTGGCCTCCAACCTAGAGGCACACGCCAGGGGTCTGGAACCTGAGAACTGAAGTCTGGGAGGGCTGGG
ACTTAGGCTCCTCTTCTCCTGCAGG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV5a maps to chromosome 16 has 421 of 639 bases (65%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF175522|acc:AF175522.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens transmembrane tryptase mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.2e^{-30}$).

The NOV5a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:25) is 267 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 5B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV5a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.6902. In alternative embodiments, a NOV5a polypeptide is located to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV5a peptide between amino acid positions 18 and 19, i.e. at the dash in the sequence ACG-QP.

Table 5B. Encoded NOV5a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:24)

MRGVSCIQVLLLVACGQPRMSSRTVGGRDGRDGEWPQASIQHRGAHVCGSLIAPQWVLTAAHCFPRALPAEYRVRLG
ALRLGSTSPRTLSPVRRVLLPPDYSEDGARGDLALLQLRRPVPLSARVQPVCLPVPGARPPPGTPCRVTGWGSLRPGVPL
PEWRPLQGVVRVPLLDSTCDGLYHVGADVPQAERIVLPGSLCAGYPQGHKDACQVCTQPPQPPEPPCAQHPPSLNSRTQD
IPTQAQDPGLQPRGTTPGVWNPEN

The NOV5a amino acid sequence has 93 of 201 amino acid residues (46%) identical to, and 125 of 201 amino acid residues (62%) similar to, the 342 amino acid residue ptrn:TREMBLNEW-ACC:AAG32641 protein from Rattus norvegicus (Rat) (PROSTASIN) ($E = 1.2e^{-45}$).

NOV5a is expressed in at least the following tissues: endometrium cancer tissue. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV5a are listed in Tables 5C.

Table 5C: SNPs				
Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13376578	736	A>G	240	Arg>Gly

NOV5b

5 A disclose NOV5b nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56142-02), encodes a novel prostaticin-like protein and includes the 1020 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:25) shown in Table 5D. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 91-93 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 931-933. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

Table 5D. NOV5b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:25)

AGGACTCTCCTCTCTCTCCCTGCTGGCTCCAGACCAGAGTCCAAGCCCTAGGCAGTGCCACCCCTTACCCAGCCCAGC
CTTGAAGACAGA**ATG**AGAGGGGTTTCCTGTCTCCAGGTCCTGCTCCTTCTGGTGCTGGGAGCTGCTGGGACTCAGGGA
AGGAAGTCTGCAGCCTGCGGGCAGCCCCGCATGTCCAGTCGGATCGTTGGGGGCCGGGATGGCCGGGACGGAGAGTGG
CCGTGGCAGGCGAGCATCCAGCATCGTGGGGCACACGTGTGCGGGGGTTCGCTCATCGCCCCCAGTGGGTGCTGACA
GCGGCGCACTGCTTCCCCAGGAGGGCACTGCCAGCTGAGTACCGCGTGCGCCTGGGGGCGCTGCGTCTGGGCTCCACC
TCGCCCCGCACGCTCTCGGTGCCCGTGCGACGGGTGCTGCTGCCCCCGGACTACTCCGAGGACGGGGCCCCGGCGAC
CTGGCACTGCTGCAGCTGCGTCGCCCCGTGCCCTGAGCGCTCGCGTCCAACCCGTCTGCCTGCCCGTGCCCCGGCGCC
CGCCCCGCGCCCGGCACACCATGCCGGGTACCGGCTGGGGCAGCCTCCGCCCAGGAGTGCCCTCCAGAGTGGCGA
CCGCTACAAGGAGTAAGGGTGCCGCTGCTGGACTCGCGCACCTGCGACGGCCTCTACCACGTGGGCGCGGACGTGCC
CAGGCTGAGCGATTGTGCTGCTGGGAGTCTGTGTGCGGCTACCCCCAGGGCCACAAGGACGCCTGCCAGGGTGAT
TCTGGGGACCTCTGACCTGCCTGCAGTCTGGGAGCTGGGTCTGGTGGGCGTGGTGAGCTGGGGCAAGGGTTGTGCC
CTGCCCAACCGTCCAGGGGTCTACACCACTGTGGCCACATATAGCCCCCTGGATTGAGGCTCGCGTCACTT**TAATGC**
TAGCCCGTGAGGCTGACCTGGAGCCAGCTGCTGGGGTCCCTCAGCCTCCTGGTTTCATCCAGGCACCTGCCTATACCCC
ACATCC

15 The nucleic acid sequence of NOV5b maps to chromosome 16 has 561 of 863 bases (65%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSA306593|acc:AJ306593.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens mRNA for marapsin (MPN gene)) (E = 4.8e⁻⁴⁷).

The NOV5b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:26) is 280 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 5E. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV5b has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized
20 endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.8200. In alternative embodiments, a NOV5b polypeptide is located to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.1900, the

endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000, or the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV5b peptide between amino acid positions 22 and 23, i.e. at the dash in the sequence TQG-RK.

Table 5E. Encoded NOV5b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:26)

MRGVSCLOVLLLLVLGAAGTQGRKSAACGQPRMSSRIVGGRDGRDGEWPQASIQHRGAHVCSSLIAPQWVLTAAHCFRRAL
PAEYRVRLGALRLGSTSPRTLSPVRRVLLPPDYSEDGARGDLALLQLRRPVPLSARVQPVCLPVPGARPPPGTPCRVTGWGSL
RPGVPLPEWRPLQGVVRVPLLDSTCDGLYHVGADVPQAERIVLPGSLCAGYPQGHKDACQDSSGGPLTCLQSGSWVLVGVSWSG
KGCALPNRPGVYTSVATYSPWIQARVSF

The NOV5b amino acid sequence has 132 of 276 amino acid residues (47%) identical to, and 172 of 276 amino acid residues (62%) similar to, the 342 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9ES87 protein from *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat) (PROSTASIN) ($E = 6.9e^{-67}$).

NOV5a and NOV5b are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 5F.

Table 5F. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV5a and NOV5b

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV5a	MRGVSCLOVLLLLVL		ACGQPRMSSRIVGGRDGRDGEWP			39
NOV5b	MRGVSCLOVLLLLVL	GAAGTQGRKSA	ACGQPRMSSRIVGGRDGRDGEWP			50
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV5a	QASIQHRGAHVCSSLIAPQWVLTAAHCFPR		ALPAEYRVRLGALRLGST			88
NOV5b	QASIQHRGAHVCSSLIAPQWVLTAAHCFPR		ALPAEYRVRLGALRLGST			100
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV5a	SPRTLSPVRRVLLPPDYSEDGARGDLALLQLRRPVPLSARVQPVCLPVP					138
NOV5b	SPRTLSPVRRVLLPPDYSEDGARGDLALLQLRRPVPLSARVQPVCLPVP					150
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV5a	GARPPPGTPCRVTGWGSLRPGVPLPEWRPLQGVVRVPLLDSTCDGLYHVG					188
NOV5b	GARPPPGTPCRVTGWGSLRPGVPLPEWRPLQGVVRVPLLDSTCDGLYHVG					200
	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV5a	ADVPOAERIVLPGSLCAGYPQGHKDACQVCTQ		PPQPPE	SPPCAQHPPSL		237
NOV5b	ADVPOAERIVLPGSLCAGYPQGHKDACQ	GDSGG	PLTCLQ	SGSWVLVGVS		250
	260	270	280			
NOV5a	NSRTQDTPTQAQDPCGLQPRGTPGVWNPEN					267
NOV5b	WGKGCALPNR	PGVYTSVATYSPWIQARVSF				280

Homologies to any of the above NOV5 proteins will be shared by the other NOV5 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown above. Any reference to NOV5 is assumed to refer to both of the NOV5 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

NOV5a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 5G.

Table 5G. BLAST results for NOV5

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
dbj|BAB08216.1| (AB038496)	embryonic serine protease-1 [Xenopus laevis]	317	76/201 (37%)	112/201 (54%)	4e-36
gb|AAG32641.1|AF2 02076_1 (AF202076)	prostasin [Rattus norvegicus]	342	85/202 (42%)	116/202 (57%)	3e-35
sp|Q9ES87| PSS8_RAT	Prostasin precursor	342	85/202 (42%)	116/202 (57%)	3e-35
ref|NP_114154.1| (NM_031948)	marapsin [Homo sapiens]	290	85/202 (42%)	113/202 (55%)	5e-35
gb|AAH03851.1|AAH 03851 (BC003851)	Similar to protease, serine, 8 (prostasin) [Mus musculus]	339	85/202 (42%)	117/202 (57%)	1e-34

5 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 5H.

Table 5H. ClustalW Analysis of NOV5a

- 1) NOV5a (SEQ ID NO:24)
- 2) dbj|BAB082 embryonic serine protease-1 [Xenopus laevis] (SEQ ID NO:85)
- 3) gb|AAG3264 prostasin [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:86)
- 4) sp|Q9ES87 Prostasin precursor (SEQ ID NO:87)
- 5) ref|NP 114 marapsin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:88)
- 6) gb|AAH0385 (SEQ ID NO:89)

	10	20	30	40	50
NOV5a	-----MRGVSCLOVLLLLV-----A---CGQPRMSSRIVGG	29		
dbj|BAB082	-----MGKWLIVYVTLTLLFVSPHPSLSNITTAAPPLCGSPVFSSRIVGG	44			
gb|AAG3264	MALRVGLGLGQLEAFVLLLCGLLOSRI-ADGTEASCG-AVTCPRITGG	48			
sp|Q9ES87	MALRVGLGLGQLEAFVLLLCGLLOSRI-ADGTEASCG-AVTCPRITGG	48			
ref|NP 114	-----MRRPAAVPLILLLCFCSQ--R---AKAATACCRPMLNRMVGG	38			
gb|AAH0385	MALRVGLGLGQLEAFVLLLCGLLOSRI-ADGTEASCG-AVTCPRITGG	48			
	60	70	80	90	100
NOV5a	RDGRDGEWPWCASIQHRCAGVCGGSLTAPQWVLTAAHCFPR-ALPAEYRV	78			
dbj|BAB082	TDTRQCAWPWQVSLERNGSHICGGSLTSDQWILTATHCTEHPDLPSGCGV	94			
gb|AAG3264	GSAKPGQWPWQVSIITNGVHVCGGSLVSNQWVLSAAHCFPREHSKEEYEV	98			
sp|Q9ES87	GSAKPGQWPWQVSIITNGVHVCGGSLVSNQWVLSAAHCFPREHSKEEYEV	98			
ref|NP 114	QDTQEGEWPWQVSIQRCNCSHFCCGGSLTAPQWVLTAAHCFRNTSETSLYQV	88			
gb|AAH0385	GSAKPGQWPWQVSIITDGNHVCGGSLVSNKQWVLSAAHCFPREHSREAYEV	98			
	110	120	130	140	150
NOV5a	RLGALRLGSLSPRTTSVPVRRVLLPPDYSEDGARGDIALQLRRPVPLSA	128			
dbj|BAB082	RLGAYQLYVKNPEHMTVKVDITTYINSEFNGPCTSGDIALLKLSSPIKFTTE	144			
gb|AAG3264	KLGAHOLDSEFNNDIVVHTVAQIISHSSYREEGSCGDIALIRLSSPVTFSR	148			
sp|Q9ES87	KLGAHOLDSEFNNDIVVHTVAQIISHSSYREEGSCGDIALIRLSSPVTFSR	148			
ref|NP 114	LLGARQLVQPGPHAMYARVRCVESNPLYQGTASSADVALVELEAPVPFTN	138			
gb|AAH0385	KLGAHOLDSEFNNDIVVHTVAQIITHSSYREEGSCGDIALIRLSSPVTFSR	148			

	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV5a	RVOFVCLFVPGARPEPCTPCRVVTGWCSLRFGVPLPEWRPLOGVRVPLIDS	178				
dbj|BAB082	YILPICLPASPVTIFSSGTECWITGWGOTGSEVPLOYPATLOKVMVPIINR	194				
gb|AAG3264	YIRPICLPAAANASFENGLHCTVTGWCHVAPSVSLQTPRPLOOLEVPLISR	198				
sp|Q9ES87	YIRPICLPAAANASFENGLHCTVTGWCHVAPSVSLQTPRPLOOLEVPLISR	198				
ref|NP 114	YILFVCLPDPSVIFETCMNCWVTGWGSPSEEDLLPEPRILQKLAVPIIDT	188				
gb|AAH0385	YIRPICLPAAANASFENGLHCTVTGWCHVAPSVSLQTPRPLOOLEVPLISR	198				
	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV5a	RTCDGLYHVGADVPOAERINLPGSLCAGYPCCHKDACQVCTOPFOP---	224				
dbj|BAB082	DSCEKMYHINSVTSFTEILITQSDQICAGYQACOKDGCQGDSSGGPIVCKTQ	244				
gb|AAG3264	ETCSCLYNIN-AVPEEPHTIQDMLCAGYVKGCKDACQGDSSGGPLSCPID	247				
sp|Q9ES87	ETCSCLYNIN-AVPEEPHTIQDMLCAGYVKGCKDACQGDSSGGPLSCPID	247				
ref|NP 114	PKCNLLYSKDTFEGYQPKTIKNDMLCAGFECKKDACQGDSSGGPIVCLVG	238				
gb|AAH0385	ETCSCLYNIN-AVPEEPHTIQDMLCAGYVKGCKDACQGDSSGGPLSCPME	247				
	260	270	280	290	300	
NOV5a	-----PES--PP-----CAQHPSLNSRTQDIPITQAQD-----PGLQ	254				
dbj|BAB082	GFWYCAGIVSWGERCAAKNRPGVYTFVPAYETWISE-----RS--VISFK	287				
gb|AAG3264	GLWYLAGIVSWGDAACAPNRPVYTLTSTYASWIHHHVAELQPRVVPQTQ	297				
sp|Q9ES87	GLWYLAGIVSWGDAACAPNRPVYTLTSTYASWIHHHVAELQPRAVEQTQ	297				
ref|NP 114	QSWLCAGVHSWGECCARONRPGVYIRVTAHHNWIHR-----IIPKL	279				
gb|AAH0385	GIWYLAGIVSWGDAACAPNRPVYTLTSTYASWIHHHVAELQPRVVPQTQ	297				
	310	320	330	340		
NOV5a	P-----R--GTTT-----GVNIPEN--	267				
dbj|BAB082	P-----FTSSSSPSSSS--VLRASATLLGVSLLLHDW	317				
gb|AAG3264	ESQPDGHLGNHHPVENLAAQKLSRPILFLPLSLTLGLFSLWLEH	342				
sp|Q9ES87	ESQPDGHLGNHHPVENLAAQKLSRPILFLPLSLTLGLFSLWLEH	342				
ref|NP 114	O-----FQPAR-----LCGQK-----	290				
gb|AAH0385	ESQPDGHLGNHHPVENLAAQKLSRPILFLPLSLTLGLFSLWLEH	339				

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV5 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,

congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, cancer, trauma, regeneration (in vitro and in vivo), viral/bacterial/parasitic infections, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, aneurysm, fibromuscular dysplasia, stroke, anemia, bleeding disorders, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, SIDS, endometriosis, fertility, xerostomia, hypercalcemia, ulcers, cirrhosis, inflammatory bowel disease, diverticular disease, Hirschsprung's disease, Crohn's Disease, appendicitis, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host, ataxia-telangiectasia, hemophilia, lymphedema, tonsillitis, osteoporosis, arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, scoliosis, tendinitis, muscular dystrophy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Myasthenia gravis, dental disease and infection, Alzheimer's disease, tuberous sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, Ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, growth and reproductive disorders, endocrine dysfunctions, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, emphysema, ARDS, pharyngitis, laryngitis, hearing loss, tinnitus, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, tuberous sclerosis, acne, hair growth, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, cystitis, incontinence, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, vesicoureteral reflux, glaucoma, blindness, and hypothyroidism ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the prostatic-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV5 protein has multiple

hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV5 epitope is from about amino acids 30 to 35. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV5 epitope is from about amino acids 40 to 45. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV5 epitopes are from about amino acids 70 to 80, 95 to 105, 110 to 115, 140 to 150, 160 to 170, 175 to 180, 190 to 195, 220 to 225, 230 to 240, 245 to 248, 249 to 252 and 260 to 262.

NOV6

NOV6 includes three novel lysosomal acid lipase-like proteins. The disclosed proteins have been named NOV6a and NOV6b.

NOV6a

A disclosed NOV6a nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG50159-01), encodes a novel lysosomal acid lipase-like protein and includes the 1267 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:27) shown in Table 6A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 9-10 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1127-1129. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon and upstream from the initiation codon are underlined in Table 6A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 6A. NOV6a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:27)

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GTCCAAATGTGGCTGCTTTTAACAACAACCTGTTTGATCTGTGGAACCTTAAATGCTGGTGGATTCTTGATTGGAAAATGA
AGTGAATCCTGAGGTGTGGATGAATACTAGTGAAATCATCATCTACAATGGCTACCCAGTGAAGAGTATGAAGTCACCACTGA
AGATGGGTATATACTCCTTGCAACAGAATTCCTTATGGGCGAACACATGCTAGGAGCACAGGTCCCGGCCAGTTGTGTATAT
GCAGCATGCCCTGTTTGCAGACAATGCCTACTGGCTTGAGAATTATGCTAATGGAAGCCTTGGATTCTTCTAGCAGATGCAGG
TTATGATGATGGATGGGAAACAGTCGGGGAAACACTTGGTCAAGAAGACACAAAACACTCTCAGAGACAGATGAGAAATCTG
GGCCTTTGGTTTTGATGAAATGGCCAAATATGATCTCCAGGAGTAATAGACTTCATTGTAAATAAACTGGTCAGGAGAAATT
GTATTTTCATTGGACATTCATTGGCACTACAATAGGGTTGTAGCCTTTTCCACCATGCCTGAACTGGCACAAAGAATCAAAAT
GAATTTTGCTTGGGTCTACGATCTCATTCAAATATCCACGGGCATTTTACCAGGTTTTTCTACTTCCAAATTCATAAT
CAAGGCTGTTTTTGGTACCAAAGGTTCTTTTTAGAAAGATAAGAAAACGAAGATAGCTTCTACCAAATCTGCAACAATAAGAT
ACTCTGGTTGATATGTAGCGAATTTATGTCCTTATGGGCTGGATCCAACAAGAAAAATATGAATCAGCTTTACCACTCTGATGA
ATTCAGAGCTTATGACTGGGAAATGACGCTGATAATATGAAACATTACAATCAGAGTCATCCCCCTATATATGACCTGACTGC
CATGAAAGTGCCCTACTGCTATTTGGGCTGGTGACATGATGTCCTCGTAACACCCAGGATGTGGCCAGGATACTCCCTCAAAT
CAAGAGTCTTCATTACTTTAAGCTATTGCCAGATTGGAACCACTTTGATTTTGTCTGGGGCTCGATGCCCCCTCAACGGATGTA
CAGTGAAATCATAGCTTTAATGAAGGCATATTCTAAATGCAATGCATTACTTTCAATTAAAAGTTGCTTCAAGCCCATAA
GGGACTTTAGAAAAATAGTAACCAACAATGAGGTTGTCCCCCAGCACCTGGGGGAGATGCACAGTGGAGTCTGTTTTCGAAG
TCAATTG

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The nucleic acid sequence of NOV6a maps to chromosome 10 and has 545 of 820 bases (66%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:RNLIP|acc:X02309.1 mRNA from *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat mRNA for lingual lipase) ($E = 2.5e^{-71}$).

The NOV6a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:28) is 373 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 6B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV6a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.5500. In alternative embodiments, a NOV6a polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.2967, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV6a peptide between amino acid positions 17 and 18, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LNA-GG.

Table 6B. Encoded NOV6a Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:28)

MWLLLTTCCLICGTLNAGGFLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEYVTTEDGYILLVNRIPYGRTHARSTGPRPVVY
MQHALFADNAYWLENYANGSLGFLLDAGYDVWVGNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSETDEKFWAFGFDEMAKYDLPGVIDFIVNKTG
QEKLYFIGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPELAQRICKMNFALGPTISFKYPTGIFTRFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFFLEDKTKIAST
KICNNKILWLICSEFMSLWAGSNKKMNQLYHSDEFDAYDWGNDADNMKHYNQSHPIYDLTAMKVPTAIWAGGHDVLTPT
QDVARILPQIKSLHYFKLLPDWNHFDVWGLDAPQRMYSIIALMKAYS

The NOV6a amino acid sequence has 152 of 297 amino acid residues (51%) identical to, and 201 of 297 amino acid residues (67%) similar to, the 399 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q16529 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (LYSOSOMAL ACID LIPASE PRECURSOR) ($E = 6.2e^{-108}$).

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV6 are listed in Table 6C.

Table 6C: SNPs

Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13375591	191	A>G	62	Asn>Asp
13375592	221	A>G	72	Arg>Gly
13373919	299	G>C	998	Ala>Pro
13373884	301	T>C	NA	NA
13373921	399	C>T	131	Ser>Leu
13375593	428	G>A	141	Gly>Ser
13375594	735	C>A	243	Thr>Asn
13375595	867	A>G	287	Asp>Gly

NOV6b

A disclosed NOV6b nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG50159-02), encodes a novel lysosomal acid lipase-like protein and includes the 1267 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:29) shown in Table 6D. An open reading frame for the mature protein was

identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 8-10 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1126-1128. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon.

5

Table 6D. NOV6b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:29)

GTCCAAATGTGGCTGCTTTTAACAACAACCTTGTGATCTGTGGAACCTTAAATGCTGGTGGATTCTTGATTGGA
AAATGAAGTGAATCCTGAGGTGTGGATGAATACTAGTGAATCATCATCTACAATGGCTACCCAGTGAAGAGTATGA
AGTCACCACTGAAGATGGGTATATACTCCTTGTCGACAGAATTCCTTATGGGCGAACACATGCTGGGAGCACAGGTCC
CCGGCCAGTTGTGTATATGCAGCATGCCCTGTTTGACAGCAATGCCTACTGGCTTGAGAATTATCCTAATGGAAGCCT
TGGATTCTCTTAGCAGATGCAGGTATGATGTATGGATGGGAAACAGTCGGGGAAACACTTGGTCAAGAAGACACAA
AACACTCTCAGAGACAGATGAGAAATCTGGGCCTTTAGTTTGTATGAAATGGCCAAATATGATCTCCAGGAGTAAT
AGACTTCATTGTAAATAAACTGGTCAGGAGAAATTGATTTTCATTGGACATTCACTTGGCACTACAATAGGGTTTGT
AGCCTTTTCCACCATGCCTGAACGGCACAAAGAATCAAAATGAATTTTGCCTTGGGTCTACGATCTCATTCAAATA
TCCCACGGGCATTTTACCAGGTTTCTTACTTCCAAATTCATAATCAAGGCTGTTTTTGGTACCAAAGGTTCTT
TTTAGAAGATAAGAAAACGAAGATAGCTTCTAACAATACTGCAACAATAAGATACTCTGGTTGATATGTAGCGAATT
TATGTCCTTATGGGCTGGATCCAACAAGAAAAATATGAATCAGCTTTACCACTCTGATGAATTCAGAGCTTATGACTG
GGGAAATGGCGCTGATAATATGAAACATTACAATCAGAGTCATCCCCCTATATATGACCTGACTGCCATGAAAGTGCC
TACTGCTATTTGGGCTGGTGGACATGATGCTCTGTAACACCCAGGATGTGGCCAGGATACTCCCTCAAATCAAGAG
TCTTCATTACTTTAAGCTATTGCCAGATTGGAACCACTTTGATTTGTCTGGGGCCTCGATGCCCCTCAACGGATGTA
CAGTGAATCATAGCTTTAATGAAGGCATATTCCTAATGAATGCATTACTTTTCAATTAAGAGTTGCTTCCAAGC
CCATAAGGACTTTAGAAAAAATAGTAACCAACAATGAGGTTGTCCCCCAGCACCTGGGGGAGATGCACAGTGGAGT
CTGTTTTCCAAGTCAATTG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV6b maps to chromosome 17 and has 545 of 820 bases (66%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:RNLIP|acc:X02309.1 mRNA from *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat mRNA for lingual lipase) ($E = 2.5e^{-71}$).

10

The NOV6b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:30) is 373 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 6E. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV6b has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.5500. In alternative embodiments, a NOV6b polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.2967, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV6b peptide between amino acid positions 17 and 18, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LNA-GG.

15

Table 6E. Encoded NOV6b Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:30)

MWLLLTTCCLICGTNLNAGGFLLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEEVTTEDGYILLVDRIPIYGRTHAGSTGPRPVVYMQH
ALFADNAYWLENYPNGSLGFLADAGYDVWGMNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSETDEKFWAFSPDEMAKYDLPGVIDFIVNKTGQEKLYF
IGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPELAQRICKMNFALGPTISFKYPTGIFTRFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFLEDKTKIASNKICNNKILW
LICSEFMSLWAGSNKKNMNQLYHSDEFRAFDWNGADNMKHYNQSHPIIYDLTAMKVPTAIWAGGHDLVLTPODVARILPQIKS
LHYFKLLPDWNHFDVWGLDAPQRMYSIIALMKAYS

20

The NOV6b amino acid sequence has 152 of 297 amino acid residues (51%) identical to, and 201 of 297 amino acid residues (67%) similar to, the 399 amino acid residue

ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q16529 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (LYSOSOMAL ACID LIPASE PRECURSOR) ($E = 6.2e^{-108}$).

NOV6c

A disclosed NOV6c nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG50159-04),
5 encodes a novel lysosomal acid lipase-like protein and includes the 1195 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) shown in Table 6F. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 8-10 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1126-1128. The start and stop codons of the open reading frame are highlighted in bold type. Putative untranslated regions are underlined and found upstream from the initiation
10 codon and downstream from the termination codon.

Table 6F. NOV6c Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:31)

GTCCAA**AT**GTGGCTGCTTTTAACAACA**ACT**TGTTTGATCTGTGGA**ACT**TAAATGCTGGTGGATTCC**TT**GATT**TGGA**
AAATGAAGTGAATCCTGAGGTGTGGATGAATACTAGTGAATCATCATCTACAATGGCTACCC**CAGTGAAGAGTATGA**
AGTCACCACTGAAGATGGGTATATACTCCTTGTCAACAGAA**TT**CCTTATGGGCGAACACATGCTAGGAGCACAGGTCC
CCGGCCAGTTGTGTATATGCAGCATGCCCTGTTTGCAGACAATGCCTACTGGCTTGA**GAAT**TATGCTAATGGAAGCCT
TGGATTCC**TT**CTAGCAGATGCAGGTATGATGTATGGATGGGAAACAGTCGGGGAACACTTGGTCAAGAAGACACAA
AACACTCTCAGAGACAGATGAGAAATCTGGGCCTTTGGTTT**TGATGAAATGGCCAAATATGATCTCC**CAGGAGTAAT
AGACTTCATTGTAAATAAACTGGTCAGGAGAAATTGATTTT**CATTGGACATTCACTTGGCACTACAATAGG**TTTGT
AGCCTTTTCCACCATGCCTGAACTGGCACAAGAATCAAATGAATTTGCCTTGGGTCTACGATCTCATTCAAATA
TCCACGGGCATTTTACCAGGTTTTTCTACTTCCAAATCCATAATCAAGGCTGTTTTTGGTACCAAAGGTTTCTT
TTTAGAAGATAAGAAAACGAAGATAGCTTCTACCAAAATCTGCAACAATAAGATACTCTGGTTGATATGTAGCGAATT
TATGTCCTTATGGGCTGGATCCAACAAGAAAAATATGAATCAGAGTCATCCCCCTATATAGCCTGACTGCCATGAA
AGTGCCCTACTGCTATTTGGGCTGGTGGACATGATGTCCTCGTAACACCC**CAGGATGTGGCCAGGATACTCCCTCAAAT**
CAAGAGTCTTCATTACTTTAAGCTATTGCCAGATTGGAACACTTTGATTTGTCTGGGGCCTCGATGCCCTCAACG
GATGTACAGTGAATCATAGCTTTAATGAAGGCATATCC**TAATGCAATGCATTTACTTTTCGATTAAAGTTGCTT**
CCAAGCCCATAAGGGACTTTAGAAAAATAGTAACCAACAATGAGGTTGTCCCCAGCAACCTGGGGGAGATGCACAG
TGGAGTCTGTTTTCCAAGTCAATTG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV6c maps to chromosome 10 and has 557 of 827
bases (67%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:A01046|acc:A01046.1 mRNA from Homo
15 sapiens (H.sapiens mRNA for human gastric lipase) ($E = 2.5e^{-71}$).

The NOV6c polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:30) is 349 amino acid residues in length and is
presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 6G. The SignalP, Psort and/or
Hydropathy results predict that NOV6c has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the
lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.8306. In alternative embodiments, a NOV6c
20 polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the microbody
(peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.2944, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a
certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV6b peptide between
amino acid positions 17 and 18, i.e. at the dash in the sequence LNA-GG.

Table 6G. Encoded NOV6c Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:32)

MWLLLTTCCLICGTLNAGGFLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEYVTTEDGYILLVNRIPIYGRTHARSTGPRPVVYMQH
ALFADNAYWLENYANGSLGFLADAGYDVWMCNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSSETDEKFWAFGFDEMAKYDLPGVDFIVNKTGQEKLYF
IGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPPELAQRIKMNFAFGPTISFKYPTGIFTRFFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFFLEDKKTIASTKICNNKILW
LICSEFMSLWAGSNKKNMNQSHPIYDLTAMKVPTAIWAGGHDVLVTPQDVARILPQIKSLHYFKLLPDWNHFDVWGLDAPQR
MYSEIIALMKAYS

The NOV6c amino acid sequence has 143 of 278 amino acid residues (51%) identical to, and 185 of 278 amino acid residues (66%) similar to, the 395 amino acid residue ptnr:SP TREMBL-ACC:Q9D798 protein from *Mus musculus* (Mouse) (2310051B21RIK PROTEIN) ($E = 7.2e^{-99}$).

NOV6c is expressed in at least the following tissues: pooled mammalian tissues. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the NOV6c sequence.

NOV6a, NOV6b and NOV6c are very closely homologous as is shown in the amino acid alignment in Table 6H.

Table 6H. Amino Acid Alignment of NOV6a, NOV6b and NOV6c

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV6a	MWLLLTTCCLICGTLNAGGFLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEYE	50				
NOV6b	MWLLLTTCCLICGTLNAGGFLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEYE	50				
NOV6c	MWLLLTTCCLICGTLNAGGFLDLENEVNPEVWMNTSEIIYNGYPSEEYE	50				
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV6a	VTTEDGYILLVNRIPYGRTHARSTGPRPVVYMQHALFADNAYWLENYANG	100				
NOV6b	VTTEDGYILLVDRIPIYGRTHAGSTGPRPVVYMQHALFADNAYWLENYPNG	100				
NOV6c	VTTEDGYILLVNRIPYGRTHARSTGPRPVVYMQHALFADNAYWLENYANG	100				
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV6a	SLGFLADAGYDVWMCNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSSETDEKFWAFGFDEMAKYDL	150				
NOV6b	SLGFLADAGYDVWMCNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSSETDEKFWAFSFDDEMAKYDL	150				
NOV6c	SLGFLADAGYDVWMCNSRGNTWSRRHKTLSSETDEKFWAFGFDEMAKYDL	150				
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV6a	PGVIDFIVNKTGQEKLYFIGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPPELAQRIKMNFAFGP	200				
NOV6b	PGVIDFIVNKTGQEKLYFIGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPPELAQRIKMNFAFGP	200				
NOV6c	PGVIDFIVNKTGQEKLYFIGHSLGTTIGFVAFSTMPPELAQRIKMNFAFGP	200				
	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV6a	TISFKYPTGIFTRFFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFFLEDKKTIASTKICNNKI	250				
NOV6b	TISFKYPTGIFTRFFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFFLEDKKTIASTKICNNKI	250				
NOV6c	TISFKYPTGIFTRFFLLPNSIIKAVFGTKGFFLEDKKTIASTKICNNKI	250				
	260	270	280	290	300	

NOV6a L W L I C S E F M S L W A G S N K K N M N Q L Y H S D E F R A Y D W G N D A D N M K H Y N Q S H P P 300
 NOV6b L W L I C S E F M S L W A G S N K K N M N Q L Y H S D E F R A Y D W G N G A D N M K H Y N Q S H P P 300
 NOV6c L W L I C S E F M S L W A G S N K K N M N ----- Q S H P P 276

310 320 330 340 350

NOV6a I Y D L T A M K V P T A I W A G G H D V L V T P Q D V A R I L P Q I K S L H Y F K L L P D W N H F D 350
 NOV6b I Y D L T A M K V P T A I W A G G H D V L V T P Q D V A R I L P Q I K S L H Y F K L L P D W N H F D 350
 NOV6c I Y D L T A M K V P T A I W A G G H D V L V T P Q D V A R I L P Q I K S L H Y F K L L P D W N H F D 326

360 370

NOV6a F V W G L D A P Q R M Y S E I I A L M K A Y S 373
 NOV6b F V W G L D A P Q R M Y S E I I A L M K A Y S 373
 NOV6c F V W G L D A P Q R M Y S E I I A L M K A Y S 349

- Homologies to any of the above NOV6 proteins will be shared by the other NOV6 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown above. Any reference to
- 5 NOV6 is assumed to refer to both of the NOV6 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

NOV6a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 6I.

Table 6I. BLAST results for NOV6

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
ref|XP_061214.1| (XM_061214)	similar to lipase A precursor; Lipase A, lysosomal acid, cholesterol esterase (H. sapiens) [Homo sapiens]	395	327/397 (82%)	327/397 (82%)	0.0
ref|XP_061221.1| (XM_061221)	similar to lipase A precursor; Lipase A, lysosomal acid, cholesterol esterase (H. sapiens) [Homo sapiens]	395	327/397 (82%)	327/397 (82%)	0.0
ref|XP_061221.1| (XM_061221)	similar to lipase A precursor; Lipase A, lysosomal acid, cholesterol esterase (H. sapiens) [Homo sapiens]	351	307/373 (82%)	307/373 (82%)	e-174
ref|NP_000226.1| (NM_000235)	lipase A precursor; Lipase A, lysosomal acid, cholesterol esterase [Homo sapiens]	399	192/370 (51%)	251/370 (66%)	e-107
pir||S41408	lysosomal acid lipase (EC 3.1.1.-) / sterol esterase (EC 3.1.1.13) precursor - human	399	192/370 (51%)	251/370 (66%)	e-107

LIPB was assigned to chromosome 16 by study of somatic cell hybrids (Van Cong et al., 1980). Lysosomal acid lipase-A (LIPA) is the enzyme deficient in the presumably allelic Wolman disease and cholesterol ester storage disease. The distinct kinetic and physical properties of lipases A and B were defined by Warner et al. (1980). They stated that the natural substrate for LIPB is not known, and that it is not clear that LIPB is a lysosomal hydrolase. LIPA may serve an important role in cellular metabolism by releasing cholesterol. The liberated cholesterol suppresses further cholesterol synthesis and stimulates esterification of cholesterol within the cell. Lysosomal acid lipase (LIPA, or LAL), otherwise known as acid cholesteryl ester hydrolase, is coded for by a gene (LIPA) on chromosome 10.

Two major disorders, the severe infantile-onset Wolman disease and the milder late-onset cholesteryl ester storage disease (CESD), are seemingly caused by mutations in different parts of the LIPA gene. Wolman et al. (Pediatrics 28: 742-757, 1961) described 3 sibs in whom involvement of the viscera was an important feature and death occurred at the age of about 3 months. Xanthomatous changes were observed in the liver, adrenal, spleen, lymph nodes, bone marrow, small intestine, lungs and thymus, and slight changes were found in the skin, retina, and central nervous system. The adrenals were calcified. Death was thought to be due to intestinal malabsorption resulting from involvement of the gut. The parents, Persian Jews, were cousins. Lipids in the plasma were normal or moderately elevated. Several features suggested that the entity is distinct from hypercholesterolemia and the hyperlipidemias (q.v.). Three cases, the first from the U.S.A., were reported by Crocker et al. (Pediatrics 35: 627-640, 1965), who gave no information on ethnicity. The relatively nonspecific clinical picture includes poor weight gain, vomiting, diarrhea, increasing hepatosplenomegaly with abdominal protuberance, and death by nutritional failure by 2 to 4 months of age. Foam cells are found in bone marrow and vacuolated lymphocytes in peripheral blood, as in Niemann-Pick disease (257200). Diffuse punctate calcification of the adrenals is typical. Disseminated foam cell infiltration is found in many organs. Great increases in cholesterol are found in the organs. Konno et al. (Tohoku J. Exp. Med. 90: 375-389, 1966) reported a Japanese family with 3 affected sibs. Spiegel-Adolf et al. (Confin. Neurol. 28: 399-406, 1966) reported 3 affected sibs in an American family.

Patrick and Lake (Nature 222: 1067-1068, 1969) demonstrated deficiency of an acid lipase (cholesteryl ester hydrolase; EC 3.1.1.13) which apparently leads to the progressive accumulation of triglycerides and cholesterol esters in lysosomes in the tissues of affected persons. Lough et al. (Arch. Path. 89: 103-110, 1970) described an affected infant of Greek

ancestry in whom calcified adrenals were demonstrated on the 5th day of life. Young and Patrick (Arch. Dis. Child. 45: 664-668, 1970) commented on the existence of cases with the same biochemical and histologic changes as in the acute infantile form but with later onset and a much less fulminant course. One of their cases was alive and well at age 8 years, showing no clinical abnormality other than moderate hepatomegaly. The same enzyme is deficient in all these cases. Hence, they suggested the term 'acid lipase deficiency' for the whole group, with Wolman disease as the designation for the acute infantile form. Burton and Reed (Am. J. Hum. Genet. 33: 203-208, 1981) demonstrated material crossreacting with antibodies to acid lipase in fibroblasts of 3 patients with Wolman disease and 3 with cholesterol ester storage disease. Quantitation of the CRM showed normal levels in both cell types. Enzyme activity was reduced about 200-fold in Wolman disease fibroblasts and 50- to 100-fold in cholesterol ester storage disease cells. Presumably, cholesterol ester storage disease is a disorder allelic to Wolman disease (Assmann and Fredrickson: Acid lipase deficiency (Wolman's disease and cholesteryl ester storage disease). In: Stanbury, J. B.; Wyngaarden, J. B.; Fredrickson, D. S.; Goldstein, J. L.; Brown, M. S. : Metabolic Basis of Inherited Disease. New York: McGraw-Hill (pub.) (5th ed.) 1983. Pp. 803-819.), but experiments such as cell-fusion studies have not, to my knowledge, been done to establish this as fact. Supporting the allelic nature of Wolman and cholesteryl ester storage diseases is the occurrence of possible genetic compounds, i.e., cases of intermediate severity (Schmitz and Assmann: Acid lipase deficiency: Wolman disease and cholesteryl ester storage disease. In: Scriver, C. R.; Beaudet, A. L.; Sly, W. S.; Valle, D. : The Metabolic Basis of Inherited Disease. New York: McGraw-Hill (pub.) (6th ed.) 1989. Pp. 1623-1644.).

In both Wolman disease and cholesteryl ester storage disease, Chatterjee et al. (Clin. Genet. 29: 360-368, 1986) demonstrated that renal tubular cells shed in the urine are laden with cholesteryl esters and triacylglycerol and that LIPA is lacking in these cells. Yoshida and Kuriyama (Lab. Animal Sci. 40: 486-489, 1990) described lysosomal acid lipase deficiency in rats. Roytta et al. (Clin. Genet. 42: 1-7, 1992) reported the case of an affected 1-month-old girl on the Aland Islands, the first published Scandinavian example of Wolman disease. Skin biopsy showed cytoplasmic accumulations identical to those noted in 2 Aland Islander sibs who died at the age of about 3 months during the 1950s. Genealogic analyses showed that the 2 families had ancestors from the same restricted area as well as common ancestors during the 17th century. The parents of the 2 affected sibs were born on a small island and were related to each other 'in many different ways.' Schiff et al. (Am. J. Med. 44: 538-546, 1968) described

cholesterol ester storage disease of the liver in teenage brother and sister whose livers were orange in color. Four younger sibs showed milder changes. The parents were not known to be related. Tissue accumulation of cholesterol esters and triglycerides occurs in both this disease and Wolman disease. The chemical and enzymatic abnormalities are similar. The marked
5 difference in phenotypic expression is unexplained but is comparable to the difference between Hurler and Scheie syndromes, the late infantile and adult forms of metachromatic leukodystrophy, and the classic and visceral forms (A and B) of Niemann-Pick disease. Each of these is presumably a pair of allelic disorders.

In contrast to Wolman disease, cholesterol ester storage disease is relatively benign;
10 however, in 1 sibship 3 sisters died of acute hepatic failure at the ages of 7, 9, and 17 years (Beaudet et al., J. Pediat. 90: 910-914, 1977). Accumulation of neutral fats and cholesterol esters in the arteries predispose affected persons to atherosclerosis. Hypercholesterolemia is common. Massive hepatomegaly and hepatic fibrosis may lead to esophageal varices. Lysosomal acid lipase A, the enzyme deficient in both Wolman disease and this disorder, is
15 one of three acid lipase isozymes. The role of lipases B and C is unknown. Besley et al. (Clin. Genet. 26: 195-203, 1984) reported the first patient observed in Ireland. Then aged 39, with hepatomegaly and sea-blue histiocytes in the bone marrow, the patient had suffered from recurring periods of general malaise and diarrhea since age 21. Desai et al. (Am. J. Med. Genet. 26: 689-698, 1987) made the prenatal diagnosis of this disorder by demonstration of
20 deficient lysosomal acid lipase activity in cultured amniocytes from an at-risk fetus. The findings in the affected fetus at 17 weeks were described. Massive lysosomal cholesterol and lipid accumulation was demonstrated in fetal hepatocytes, adrenal cells, and syncytiotrophoblasts. Of particular note was the finding of extensive necrosis in the fetal adrenal glands. Necrosis of the adrenal may precede the calcification observed later in these
25 patients. Cagle et al. (Am. J. Med. Genet. 24: 711-722, 1986) concluded that patients with CESD are at risk for the development of pulmonary hypertension. Such was recognized in a 15-year-old patient who died at age 18. Di Bisceglie et al. (Hepatology 11: 764-772, 1990) could demonstrate no significant changes in serum lipoprotein concentrations or liver histopathology after 12 months or more of treatment with lovastatin, a cholesterol-lowering
30 agent. Yokoyama and McCoy (J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 15: 291-292, 1992) observed some improvement with combined cholestyramine and lovastatin therapy. Koch et al. (Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 25: 174, 1979; Somat. Cell Genet. 7: 345-358, 1981) assigned lysosomal acid lipase A to chromosome 10 by human-Chinese hamster somatic cell hybrids. Judging from the

close concordance with GOT1 (138180), these loci may be close together on the long arm of 10. Lipase A is encoded by chromosome 19 in mouse (Koch et al., 1981).

Soluble glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (138180) is also on chromosome 10q in man and 19 in mouse. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, Anderson et al. (Genomics 15: 245-247, 1993) mapped the LIPA locus to 10q23.2-q.23.3. It was clearly distinct from the locus for pancreatic lipase (246600) at 10q26.1. Anderson and Sando (J. Biol. Chem. 266: 22479-22484, 1991) reported that the amino acid sequence of LAL as deduced from the 2.6-kb cDNA nucleotide sequence is 58% identical to that of human gastric lipase, which is involved in the predoduodenal breakdown of ingested triglycerides. Aslanidis et al. (Genomics 20: 329-331, 1994) summarized the exon structure of the LIPA gene, which consists of 10 exons, together with the sizes of genomic EcoRI and SacI fragments hybridizing to each exon. The DNA sequence of the putative promoter region was presented. Anderson et al. (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 91: 2718-2722, 1994) isolated and sequenced the gene for LIPA. They found that it is spread over 36 kb of genomic DNA. The 5-prime flanking region is GC-rich and has characteristics of a 'housekeeping' gene promoter. Aslanidis et al. (Genomics 33: 85-93, 1996) provided evidence that a strikingly more severe course of Wolman disease is caused by genetic defects of LAL that leave no residual enzyme activity. In a CESD patient, a G-to-A transition at position -1 of the exon 8 splice donor site resulted in skipping of exon 8 in 97% of the mRNA originating from this allele, while 3% was spliced correctly, resulting in full-length LAL enzyme.

Pagani et al. (Hum. Molec. Genet. 5: 1611-1617, 1996) described the molecular basis of CESD in 3 patients. They identified mutations by sequence analysis of LAL cDNA and genomic DNA. The role of the mutations as the direct cause of the disease was confirmed by measuring the LAL enzymatic activity of extracts from cells transfected with LAL mutants.

The 3 CESD patients were found to be compound heterozygotes. Pagani et al. (1996) identified 3 different missense mutations, 2 splicing defects, and a null allele. Du et al. (Hum. Molec. Genet. 7: 1347-1354, 1998) produced a mouse model of lysosomal acid lipase deficiency by a null mutation produced by targeting disruption of the mouse gene. Homozygous knockout mice produced no Lip1 mRNA, protein, or enzyme activity. The homozygous deficient mice were born in mendelian ratios, were normal appearing at birth, and followed normal development into adulthood. However, massive accumulation of triglycerides and cholesteryl esters occurred in several organs. By 21 days, the liver developed a yellow-orange color and was up to 2 times larger than normal. The accumulated cholesteryl esters and

triglycerides were approximately 30-fold greater than normal. The heterozygous mice had approximately 50% of normal enzyme activity and did not show lipid accumulation. Male and female homozygous deficient mice were fertile and could be bred to produce progeny. This mouse model is the phenotypic model of human CESD and a biochemical and histopathologic mimic of human Wolman disease. ALLELIC VARIANTS (selected examples) .0001 CHOLESTERYL ESTER STORAGE DISEASE [LIPA, LEU179PRO]

In a family with 2 children affected with CESD, Maslen and Illingworth (m. J. Hum. Genet. 53 (suppl.): A926, 1993) found compound heterozygosity for a 72-bp deletion corresponding to amino acids 254-277 in the allele inherited from the father, and a T-to-C transition at position 639 that resulted in substitution of a proline for leucine at position 179 in the allele inherited from the mother. .0006 WOLMAN DISEASE [LIPA, TYR22TER] In a Japanese patient with Wolman disease, Fujiyama et al. (Hum. Mutat. 8: 377-380, 1996) identified a tyr22-to-ter mutation of the LIPA gene. The female patient had an umbilical cord herniation at birth. At about 30 days after birth, she showed abdominal distention with hepatosplenomegaly and frequent episodes of diarrhea and vomiting. Abdominal computed tomography revealed massive hepatosplenomegaly and enlargement of the adrenal glands with calcification. Anemia and hepatic failure progressed rapidly and she died at age 114 days. The parents were first cousins. An older sister had died with similar symptoms 80 days after birth.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, cellular localization, and map location for the NOV6 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that the NOV6 lysosomal acid lipase-like proteins may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Lysosomal Acid Lipase family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These also include potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), (v) an agent promoting tissue regeneration *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and (vi) a biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention have applications in the diagnosis and/or treatment of various diseases and disorders. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for the treatment of patients suffering from: severe

infantile-onset Wolman disease and the milder late-onset cholesteryl ester storage disease (CESD), obesity, diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, and pancreatitis as well as other diseases, disorders and conditions. The novel nucleic acid encoding the polydom-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed.

These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV6 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV6 epitope is from about amino acids 40 to 60. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV6 epitope is from about amino acids 70 to 80. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV6 epitopes are from about amino acids 90 to 95, 110 to 140, 150 to 152, 155 to 157, 240 to 250, 270 to 280, 310 to 315 and 320 to 325.

NOV7

A disclosed NOV7 nucleic acid (alternatively referred to herein as CG56140-01) encodes a novel tryptase 4-like protein and includes the 1608 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) shown in Table 7A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1279-1281. Putative untranslated regions are underlined in Table 7A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 7A. NOV7 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:33)

ATGGGCGCGCGCGGGCGCTGCTGCTGGCGCTGCTGCTGGCTCGGGCTGGACTCGGGAAGCCGAGGCTGCGGCCACCGGGA
ATTCACGCGCTGGTGGCGGGCGGAGTGGAGTCCGCGCGCGGGCGCTGGCCATGGCAGGCCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGGAGACGCCAC
CGATGTGGAGGGAGCCTGCTCAGCCGCCGCTGGGTGCTCTCGGCTGCGCACTGCTTCCAAAACAGTCGTTACAAAGTGCAGGAC
ATCAATTGTGAACCTGACGCACTTGGGGTTTTACGCAATGACATTGCCCTGCTGAGACTGGCCTCTTCTGTCACTACAATGCG
TACATCCAGCCCATTTGCATCGAGTCTTCCACCTTCAACTTCGTGCACCGCCGGACTGCTGGGTGACCGGCTGGGGGTTAATC
AGCCCCAGTGGCACACCTCTGCCACCTCCTTACAACCTCCGGAAGCACAGGTCACCATCTTAAACAACACAGGTGTAATTAC
CTGTTTGAACAGCCCTCTAGCCGTAGTATGATCTGGGATTCATGTTTTGTGCTGGTGGCTGAGGATGGCAGTTAGACACCTGC
AAAGGTGACTCAGGTGGACCCCTTGGTCTGTGACAAGGATGGACTGTGGTATCAGGTTGGAATCGTGAGCTGGGAATGGACTGC
GGTCAACCAATCGGCCTGGTGTCTACACCAACATCAGTGTGTACTTCCACTGGATCCGAGGGTGATGTCCCACAGTACACCA
AGGCCAAACCCCTCCCGAGCTGTTGCTGCTCCTTGCCCTGCTGTGGGCTCCCTGACTCCTGCAGCCATTCTGAGTGCACAGAA
ACTGTGAGGCTGCAGTGGGACACAGTATTGGCTCACCTCCTCTGGGCTGTGGGCGCTTCAGGACAGGGTTGGGACTGCCTG
CTGGATCAGATTCCGGCCCCCTTTGTCTCGTTTGCTAATAAATACGTGTGCATGTTCAAGCTGATGCCTTACAGAGCTTTCTGT
GGACCTAAGGGGTTTCGTGGACAACCTCCTCCTTCACTCATGTCCAGTCCAGGCCAAGACCCACCTGAACCTCTAAATTGT
TATCCAGGTTTTGTGTGCAACAGCAGCACCTCTGGTTATTTCCATCGGAAAGATAATTGATGGAAGAGCAGTAGTACTTCAG
TGTGTCAAGGGGTGGGAAGACATGGATTGGGGGTGCCATGGAGGAAATGCTCCAGTGCTCCCATCTAGGGTTCCCAATCAC
ACAAATGCCAGATGTTCTGATCTTATTTGGTCACTCCAATGGTTGACCTAAACCAGGACATGGGTGCGGTAGTTTATCTGG
AAGGTGATCCAGGAAGCAAAGATGAGAAAGTGAGAAACCAAGGCAGGAAAGGCACAAATGCCAATGAATTTGCTCAAACCTGG

GAGAAATTGGGCCACAATCCTGTGGGGGCTTCAGCATTTGGCCCACTGAGGACAAGGACACCAGGAGCGAGTGTCTCTCTTCC
 CCCTGATGCCACAAGTTGAGGGAGGTCTTGGGGCATGGTATGATGCCCCAGAGCTCTAGCAGCCCCTAGGTGAGGCTGTGGGC
 ACCCAGGCAGCT

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV7 maps to chromosome 16 and invention has 587 of 853 bases (68%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AB031329|acc:AB031329.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens esp-1 mRNA for eosinophil serine protease, complete cds) ($E = 5.7e^{-58}$).

The NOV7 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:34) is 426 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 7B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV7 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.5500. In alternative embodiments, a NOV7 polypeptide is located to the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.3700, the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.1900, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV7 peptide between amino acid positions 19 and 20, i.e. at the dash in the sequence GLG-KP

Table 7B. Encoded NOV7 Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:34)

MGARGALLALLARAGLGKPEACGHREIHALVAGGVESARGRWPQASLRLRRRHRCGGSLLSRRWVLSAAHCFQNSRYK
 VQDIIVNPDALGVLNRNDIALRLASSVTYNAYIQPICIESSTFNFVHRPDCWVTGWGLISPSGTPLPYPYNLREAQVTILN
 NTRCNLYLFEQPSSRSMIWDSMFCAGAEDGSVDTCKGDSGGLVCDKDLWYQVGIVSWGMDCGQPNRPGVYTNISVYFHWI
 RRVMSHSTPRPNPSPAAPCPAVGSLTPAAILSAPEVRLQWGPQYWLTSGLWALQGQGWDCLLDQIPAPFVSFANKYV
 CMFKLMPYRAFCGPKGFRGQLPPLHSCPVAKTPELLNCYPGFCCEQQHPLVISIGKIIDGRAVVLQCVRGVGRHGLGVP
 WRKCSQCSPRPVPHNTNARCS

The NOV7 amino acid sequence has 105 of 199 amino acid residues (52%) identical to, and 140 of 199 amino acid residues (70%) similar to, the 305 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9JHJ7 protein from Mus musculus (Mouse) (TRYPTASE 4) ($E = 6.5e^{-73}$).

NOV7 is expressed in at least the following tissues: pancreas. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV7 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 7C.

Table 7C. BLAST results for NOV7

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|15823587|dbj|B AB68561.1| (AB049453)	testis serine protease-1 [Mus musculus]	322	143/252 (56%)	179/252 (70%)	7e-77
gi|12855280|dbj|B AB30277.1| (AK016509)	putative [Mus musculus]	282	143/252 (56%)	179/252 (70%)	3e-76
gi|11055972|ref|N P_065233.2| (NM_020487)	tryptase 4; protease, serine, 21 (testisin) [Mus musculus]	324	125/251 (49%)	167/251 (65%)	1e-67
gi|12839280|dbj|B AB24495.1| (AK006271)	putative [Mus musculus]	296	124/251 (49%)	166/251 (65%)	1e-66
gi|8777606|gb|AAF 79020.1| (AF058301)	testisin [Homo sapiens]	312	126/255 (49%)	163/255 (63%)	2e-63

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 7D.

Table 7D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV7

- 1) NOV7 testis serine protease-1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:34)
- 2) gi|1582358 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:96)
- 3) gi|1285528 tryptase 4; protease, serine, 21 (testisin) [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:97)
- 4) gi|1105597 tryptase 4; protease, serine, 21 (testisin) [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:98)
- 5) gi|1283928 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:99)
- 6) gi|8777606 testisin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:100)

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV7	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
gi|1582358	MCARG-----	ATLLALLLARAGLGKPE-	-----	-----	-----	22
gi|1285528	MCIGC-----	PVLLLLLCVMLGKPGSRBS	QAADLKSTDIKLS	-----	-----	40
gi|1105597	MCARGKTLVPLLVVVATAAMAL	QSTYLQVDPEKPELQEPD	-----	-----	-----	43
gi|1283928	-----	MAQSTYLQVDPEKPELQEPD	-----	-----	-----	24
gi|8777606	MCARG-----	ATLLALLLARAGLRKPES	CEAA-----	-----	-----	30
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV7	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
gi|1582358	-ACGHR-ETHALVAGGVESARGRWPQASLRRLRRRRC	CGSLLSRRRWLS	-----	-----	-----	70
gi|1285528	MPCCRRNDTRSRIVGGIESMQGRWPQASLRLLKKS	HRCCGSLLSRRRWLT	-----	-----	-----	90
gi|1105597	GPCGHR-TTPSRIVGDDAELGRWPQGSRLRVWGNEL	CCATLLNRRWLT	-----	-----	-----	50
gi|1283928	GPCGHR-TTPSRIVGDDAELGRWPQGSRLRVWGNEL	CCATLLNRRWLT	-----	-----	-----	92
gi|8777606	GPCGRR-VITSRIVGGEDAEELGRWPQGSRLRLWDS	HVCGVSLLSHRWLT	-----	-----	-----	73
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV7	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
gi|1582358	AAHCFONS-----	RYKVQDIIVNPDAL	-----	-----	-----	92
gi|1285528	AAHCFRKY-LDPEKWTVCLGOLTSKPSYNNRKAYS	CRVVKDIIVNSEDK	-----	-----	-----	139
gi|1105597	AAHCFQKD-NDPFDWTVCFGLTSRPSLWNLQAYS	NRVQIEDIFLSPKYS	-----	-----	-----	99
gi|1283928	AAHCFQKD-NDPFDWTVCFGLTSRPSLWNLQAYS	NRVQIEDIFLSPKYS	-----	-----	-----	141

gi|8777606 AAHCFETDLSDPSCGMMVQFCGLTSMPSFWSLQAYYTRYFVSNLYLSPRYL 129

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      160      170      180      190      200
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  GVLRLDIALRLASSVTYNAYIQPICIESSTFNFVHRPDCWVTGWGLTSP 142
gi|1582358 LKS-HDLALLRLASSVTYNKDIQPVQVQSTFTSQHPRCWVTGWGVLOE 188
gi|1285528 LKS-HDLALLRLASSVTYNKDIQPVQVQSTFTSQHPRCWVTGWGVLOE 148
gi|1105597 EQYPNDIALKLSSPVTYNNFIQPICLLNSTYKFFENRTDCWVTGWGAIGE 191
gi|1283928 EQYPNDIALKLSSPVTYNNFIQPICLLNSTYKFFENRTDCWVTGWGAIGE 172
gi|8777606 GNSPNDIALVKLSAPVTYTKHIQPICLOASTFEFENRTDCWVTGWGYIKE 179

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      210      220      230      240      250
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  SGTPLEPPYPNLEAEOVITLNNTRCNVLFEPSSRSMTWDSMFCAGAEDGS 192
gi|1582358 DLKPLPPYPYHLREVOVSTLNNSRCQELFEIFSLHHLITKDVFCAGAEDGS 238
gi|1285528 DLKPLPPYPYHLREVOVSTLNNSRCQELFEIFSLHHLITKDVFCAGAEDGS 198
gi|1105597 D-ESLPSPTNLCEVOVAITLNNSMONHMYKKPDFRTNIWCDMVCAGTPEGG 240
gi|1283928 D-ESLPSPTNLCEVOVAITLNNSMONHMYKKPDFRTNIWCDMVCAGTPEGG 221
gi|8777606 D-EALPSPTNLCEVOVAITLNNSMONHMLFLKYVSRKDIWCDMVCAGNAQGG 228

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      260      270      280      290      300
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  VDTCKGDSGGPLVCDKDLWYQVGTVSWGMDCCOPNRPVYTNISVYEHW 242
gi|1582358 ADTCSGDSGGPLVCNMDGLWYQIGTVSWGIGCGRPNLPCTIYTNVSHYYNW 288
gi|1285528 ADTCSGDSGGPLVCNMDGLWYQIGTVSWGIGCGRPNLPCTIYTNVSHYYNW 248
gi|1105597 KDAFCGDSGGPLACDQDITVWYQVGVSWGIGCGRPNRPVYTNISHHYNNW 290
gi|1283928 KDAFCGDSGGPLACDQDITVWYQVGVSWGIGCGRHNRPVYTNISHHYNNW 271
gi|8777606 KDAFCGDSGGPLACNKNGLWYQIGTVSWGIGCGRPNRPVYTNISHHFEW 278

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      310      320      330      340      350
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  IRRVMSHS-TPRPNESPAFAAPCPAVGSLTPAAILSAPETVRLQWGPQYW 291
gi|1582358 IETMMILNGAVRRDLALPLLS-----ITLLOAPWLLRPT----- 322
gi|1285528 IETMMILNGAVRRDLALPLLS-----ITLLOAPWLLRPT----- 282
gi|1105597 IQSTMIRNCLLRPDEVPLLLF-----ITLAWASSLLRPA----- 324
gi|1283928 IQSTMIRNCLLRPDEVPLLLF-----ITLAWASSLLRPA----- 296
gi|8777606 IQKLMASGMSQPDPSWPLLF-----FILLWALPLLLGPV----- 312

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```

      360      370      380      390      400
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  LTSSGLWALQGGWDCLLDQIPAPFVSFANKYVCMFKLMPYRAFCGPKGF 341
gi|1582358 ----- 322
gi|1285528 ----- 282
gi|1105597 ----- 324
gi|1283928 ----- 296
gi|8777606 ----- 312

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      410      420      430      440      450
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  RGQLPPLHSCPVOAKTPPELLNCYPGFCCEQQHPLVISIGKIIDGRAVVL 391
gi|1582358 ----- 322
gi|1285528 ----- 282
gi|1105597 ----- 324
gi|1283928 ----- 296
gi|8777606 ----- 312

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      460      470      480
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV7  QCVRGVGRHGLGVPWRKCSQCSHPRVPNHTNARCS 426
gi|1582358 ----- 322
gi|1285528 ----- 282
gi|1105597 ----- 324
gi|1283928 ----- 296
gi|8777606 ----- 312

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Tables 7E and 7F list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV7. This indicates that the NOV7 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

Table 7E. Domain Analysis of NOV7

gnl|Smart|smart00020, Tryp_SpC, Trypsin-like serine protease (SEQ ID NO:101)
Length = 230 residues, 99.6% aligned
Score = 220 bits (560), Expect = 1e-58

Query:	33	VAGGVESARGRWPQASLRRLRR-RHRCGGSLLSRRWVLSAAHCFQNSR-----	79
		+ + + + + +	
Sbjct:	2	IVGGSEANIGSFPPWQVSLQYRGGRHFCGGSLLISPRWVLTAAHCVYGSAPSSIRVRLGSHD	61
Query:	80	-----YKVQDIIVNPDALGV-LRNDIALRLASSVTYNAYIQPICIESSTFNFVHR	129
		+ + + + + + ++ + +	
Sbjct:	62	LSSGEETQTVKVSQVIVHPNPNSTYDNDIALKLSEPVTLSDTVRPICLPSSGYNVPAG	121
Query:	130	PDCWVTGWGLISPSGTPLPPPYNLREAQVTILNNTRCNYLFEQPSSRSMIWDMSMFCAGAE	189
		+ + ++ +	
Sbjct:	122	TTCTVSGWGRTSSESSGSLPD--TLQEVNVPISNATCR---RAYSGGPAITDNMLCAGGL	176
Query:	190	DGSVDTCCKGDSGGPLVCDKDLWYQVGIVSWGMD-CGQPNRPGVYTNISVYFHWI	243
		+ + + + +	
Sbjct:	177	EGGKDACQGDSSGGPLVC-NDPRWVLVGVISWGSYGCAFPNKPVGVTYTRVSSYLDWI	230

Table 7F. Domain Analysis of NOV7

gnl|Pfam|pfam00089, trypsin, Trypsin (SEQ ID NO:102)
Length = 217 residues, 99.1% aligned
Score = 172 bits (436), Expect = 3e-44

Query:	35	GGVESARGRWPQASLRRLRRRHRCGGSLLSRRWVLSAAHCFQNS-----	78
		+ + ++ + + +	
Sbjct:	3	GGREAAQAGSFPPWQVSLQVSSGHFCGGSLLISENWVLTAAHCVSGASSVRVVLGEHNLGTTE	62
Query:	79	----RYKVQDIIVNPDALGVLRNDIALRLASSVTYNAYIQPICIESSTFNFVHRPDCWV	134
		++ + + + + ++ + ++ +	
Sbjct:	63	GTEQKFDVKKIIVHPNY-NPDTNDIALKLKSPVTLGDTVRPICLPASDDLPGVTTCSV	121
Query:	135	TGWGLISPSGTPLPPPYNLREAQVTILNNTRCNYLFEQPSSRSMIWDMSMFCAGAE	194
		+ + ++ + + + + +	
Sbjct:	122	SGWGRTKNLG----TSDTLQEVVVPISVRETC----RSAYGGTVTDTMICAGALGG-KD	171
Query:	195	TCKGDSGGPLVCDKDLWYQVGIVSWGMDCGQPNRPGVYTNISVYFHWI	243
		+ +	
Sbjct:	172	ACQGDSSGGPLVCSG---ELVGVISWGYGCAVGNYPGVYTRVSRYLWDI	217

Human tryptase is a structurally unique and mast cell specific trypsin-like serine protease. Recent biological and immunological investigations have implicated tryptase as a mediator in the pathology of numerous allergic and inflammatory conditions including rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and most notably asthma. A growing body of data further implicates tryptase in certain gastrointestinal, dermatological, and cardiovascular disorders as well. The recent availability of potent, and selective tryptase inhibitors, though, has facilitated the validation of this protease as an important therapeutic target as well. Herein, we describe the design and

potency of four classes of selective tryptase inhibitors, of which the first three types are synthetic and the fourth is natural in origin: 1) peptidic inhibitors (e.g., APC-366), 2) dibasic inhibitors (i.e., pentamidine-like), 3) Zn(2+)-mediated inhibitors (i.e., BABIM-like), and 4) heparin antagonists (e.g., lactoferrin). These inhibitors have been tested in the airways and skin of allergic sheep. Aerosol administration of tryptase inhibitors from each structural class 30 minutes before, and 4 hours and 24 hours after allergen challenge, abolishes late phase bronchoconstriction and airway hyperresponsiveness in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, intradermal injection of APC-366 blocks the cutaneous response to antigen. These studies provide the essential proof-of-concept for the further pursuit of tryptase inhibitors for the treatment of asthma, and perhaps other allergic diseases. Results from clinical studies with the first generation tryptase inhibitor APC-366, currently in phase II trials for the treatment of asthma, provide additional support for a pathological role for tryptase in this disease. Notable advances in the area of tryptase inhibitor design at Axys Pharmaceuticals, Inc. include a novel, zinc-mediated, serine protease inhibitor technology (described herein), and the discovery of a unique class of extremely potent and selective dibasic tryptase inhibitors. Independently, an X-ray crystal structure of active tryptase tetramer complexed with 4-amidinophenyl pyruvic acid has been reported. It is anticipated that these discoveries will further accelerate the design of structurally novel tryptase inhibitors as well as the development of new drugs for the treatment of mast cell tryptase-mediated disorders.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV7 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Serine Protease family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy

for treatment of patients suffering from: diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome ,
 pancreatitis, obesity, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects,
 aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus
 arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve
 diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, transplantation, fertility, endometriosis,
 Hirschsprung's disease , Crohn's disease, appendicitis and other diseases, disorders and
 conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the novel tryptase-4 protein of the invention, or
 fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the
 nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the
 generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention
 for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to
 methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the
 “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV7 protein has multiple
 hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a
 contemplated NOV7 epitope is from about amino acids 10 to 15. In another embodiment, a
 contemplated NOV7 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In other specific
 embodiments, contemplated NOV7 epitopes are from about amino acids 40 to 60, 70 to 80, 80
 to 85, 120 to 160, 180 to 200, 220 to 260, 280 to 300, 340 to 360 and 420 to 430.

NOV8

A disclosed NOV8 nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56134-01),
 encodes a novel P450-like protein and includes the 1539 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:35)
 shown in Table 8A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning
 with an ATG codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1537-
 1539. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 8A.

Table 8A. NOV8 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:35)

ATGGCGGGCTCTGGCTGGGGCTCGTGTGGCAGAAGCTGCTGCTGTGGGCGCGCGAGTGCCGTTCCCTGGCCGCGCCAGT
CTGGTCCTGAGCCTGCTGCAGAGGGTGGCGAGCTACGCGCGAAATGGCAGCAGATGCGGCCATCCCCACGGTGGCCCGCGCC
TACCACTGGTGGCCACGCGCTGCTGATGAAGCCGACGGGCGAGAATTTTTCAGCAGATCATTGAGTACACAGAGGAATAC
CGCCACATGCCGCTGCTGAAGCTCTGGGTCGGGCCAGTGCCCATGGTGGCCCTTTATAATGCAGAAAATGTGGAGAATCCTGGC
TCAGAGAAGAGAGCAAGAAGGGCAGACAGGATTCTGCGCTGTTGGCCTAGTGTTAATAGAAGTTGGTGTGGTGGATGCAGAT
GGAGATCTGTCCAGAGTAGGGACTTGAGCAAGAAGCCTGATATATTTTTTGTAAACCATATTTTTTCTAGTACTGGAAC
AAATGGCGCTCCAGGAGAAAGATGTTAAACCCCACTTTCCATTTTACCATTCTGGAAGATTCTTAGATATCATGAATGAACAA
GCAATATATTGGTTAAGAACTTGAAAAACACATTAACCAAGAAGCATTTAACTGCTTTTTTACATCACTCTTTGTGCCTTA
GATATCATCTGTGAGAAAATGGCCCAAACAGGAAATCACACTCCACTGGGAAGGCAATGGGGGGACGGGAAAGGGTGACGGGC
TCTTCAGCGCGTTCTACGACCGCACTGGCCTTCTGAGGAGCAGCAGCCACGCCAGGGCTGTGAGTGGGGCAGGCATGGAGCA
ACTGCCCAGGGAGGCGAAGGAAGGAAGAACAGGAACAGGGAGTAGAAGTGGACCGTACAAGAGAAGAGGGTAAAGGGAGGAAG

AAGAATTCTGAAATATACAAGGACAAAGCAGGATCTATGGGGAAGAATATTGGTGCTCAAAGTAATGATGATTCCGAGTATGTC
 CGTGCAAGTTTATAGAATGAGTGAGATGATATTTGGAAGAATAAAGATGCCCTGGCTTTGGCTTGATCTCTGGTACCTTATGTTT
 AAAGAAGGATGGGAACACAAAAGAGCCTTCAGATCCTACATACTTTTACCAACAGTGTTCATCGCTGAACGGGCCAATGAAATG
 AACGCCAATGAAGACTGTAGAGGTGATGGCAGGGGCTCTGCCCCCTCCAAAAATAAACGCAGGGCCCTTTCTTGACTTGCTTTTA
 AGTGTGACTGATGACGAAGGGAACAGGCTAAGTCATGAAGATATTCGAGAAGAAGTTGACACCTTCATGTTTGAGGCTGGTGCA
 GGCTGCAACTGCCCAGGTTCCAGCTGTGAGCTAAAGTGGGCGTCCTCCCCTGCTCCACCAGTGTGCCTCGGTGCTTTACGTTT
 GCCTTATCATGCTTTCTGCAGTTGGCAGATGAAATGAAATCGGAAGTTCAGCAGACTCCTCTTATGCATTGGATCAGGCTTCC
 GCTCATAAATTCAAGGAAAGCTATTAA

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV8 maps to chromosome 4 and has 158 of 252 bases (62%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF251548|acc:AF251548.1 mRNA from Tribolium castaneum (Tribolium castaneum cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP4Q4 (CYP4Q4) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.5e^{-06}$).

The NOV8 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:36) is 512 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 8B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV8 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.6000. In alternative embodiments, a NOV8 polypeptide is located to the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.4000, the mitochondrial intermembrane space with a certainty of 0.3131, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.3000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV8 peptide between amino acid positions 39 and 40, i.e. at the dash in the sequence VAS-YA

Table 8B. Encoded NOV8 Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:36)

MAGLWLGLVWQKLLWGAASAVSLAGASLVLSLLQRVASIYARKWQMRPIPTVARAYPLVGHALLMKPDGREFFQQII EYT
 EYRHMPLLLKLVGPVPMVALYNAENVENPGSEKRARRADRI SAAVGLVLIEVGVVDADGDLRSVGDLSKKPDIFVTTYF
 ISSTGNKWSRRKMLTPTTFHFTILEDFLDIMNEQANILVKKLEKHINQEAFCFFYITLCALDI I CEKMAQTGNHTPLGRQ
 MGGRRVETGSSARFYDRTGLRSSSHAQGCWGRHGATAQGGEGKEEQGVEVDRTREEGKGRKKNSEIYKDKAGSMGKN
 IGAQSNDDSEYVRAVYRMSEMI FRRIKMPWLWLDLWYLMFKEGW EHKKSLQILHTFTNSVIAERANEMNANEDCRGDGRGS
 APSKNKRRFLDLLSVTDDEGNRLSHEDIREEVDTFMFEAGAGCNCPGSSCELKVGVLPCSTSVPRCFTFALSCLQLAD
 EMKSEVQQTPLMHLDDQASAHKFESY

The NOV8 amino acid sequence has 57 of 131 amino acid residues (43%) identical to, and 77 of 131 amino acid residues (58%) similar to, the 535 amino acid residue ptrn:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q9VA27 protein from Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly) (CYTOCHROME P450 4C3 (EC 1.14.-.-) (CYP4C3)) ($E = 1.6e^{-40}$).

NOV8 is expressed in at least the following tissues: liver, lung. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV8 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 8C.

Table 8C. BLAST results for NOV8

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|12836111|dbj|BAB23507.1| (AK004724)	putative [Mus musculus]	525	123/219 (56%)	149/219 (67%)	7e-64
gi|17542994|ref|NP_500637.1| (NM_068236)	cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans]	511	66/193 (34%)	97/193 (50%)	1e-23
gi|17540954|ref|NP_502152.1| (NM_069751)	Cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans]	467	67/193 (34%)	96/193 (49%)	2e-23
gi|17543882|ref|NP_502584.1| (NM_070183)	cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans]	278	66/194 (34%)	97/194 (49%)	9e-23
gi|5263306|gb|AAC03111.2| (AF046010)	family 4 cytochrome P450 [Coptotermes acinaciformis]	501	56/127 (44%)	78/127 (61%)	5e-21

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 8D.

Table 8D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV8

- 1) NOV8 (SEQ ID NO:36)
- 2) gi|1283611 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:103)
- 3) gi|1754299 cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans] (SEQ ID NO:104)
- 4) gi|1754095 Cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans] (SEQ ID NO:105)
- 5) gi|1754388 cytochrome P450 [Caenorhabditis elegans] (SEQ ID NO:106)
- 6) gi|5263306 (SEQ ID NO:107)

	10	20	30	40	50
NOV8	MAGLWLGLVWQKLLWGAASAVSLAGASLVLSL	LORVAS	YARKW	COMRPT	50
gi|1283611	MLWLWLGLSCQKLLWGAASAVSLAGATILIST	FPMLV	SYARKW	COMRST	50
gi|1754299	-----MGVLTIPAVLLASATITAWLYKHLRMR	---	QALKHL		33
gi|1754095	-----MGVLTIPAVLLAMATVIAWLYKHLRMR	---	QVLKHL		33
gi|1754388	-----MGVLTIPAVLLASATVIAWLYKHLRMR	---	QVLKHL		33
gi|5263306	-----MLLVAEGCLLLACLLAVLFLNDFKTRSRMQLADKI				34

	60	70	80	90	100
NOV8	PTVARAYPEVGHALIMKPDGREFFOOLIEYTEEYRHMPELKLWVGPVPMV				100
gi|1283611	PSVARAYPEVGHALYMKPNNABEFOOLIYYTEEERHLPITIKLWIGPVVELV				100
gi|1754299	N-QPRSYPIVGHGLVTKPDPEGFMNOVICMGLYPDPRMCLLWIGPEPCL				82
gi|1754095	N-QPRSYPIVGHGLITKPDPEGFMNOVICMGLYPDPRMCLLWIGPEPCL				82
gi|1754388	N-QPRSYPIVGHGLITKPDPEGFMNOVICMGLYPDPRMCLLWIGPEPCL				82
gi|5263306	P-GKALPVICNLLDFGLRPDRYRELVECLIIYKHG--TIVRLWSCAYLIV				81

	110	120	130	140	150
NOV8	ALYNAENVENPGSEKRARRADRTSAAVGLVLTIEVGVDADGDLRSRVDLS				150
gi|1283611	ALYKAENVVILTS-----SKQIDKSFLYKFLQP				129
gi|1754299	MLYSADLVEPIFSS-----TKHLNKGFAVVLLEP				111
gi|1754095	MLYSADLVEPIFSS-----TKHLNKGFAVVLLEP				111
gi 1754388	MLYSADLVEPIFSS-----TKHLNKGFAVVLLEP				111
gi 5263306	ILTEAKYVEATLSS-----TSQIDKAYTIRFVWP				110

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      160      170      180      190      200
NOV8      KKPDIFVITYFISSTGNKWSRRKMLTPTTFHTILEDFLDIMNEQANIL 200
gi|1283611      -----WLCIGLLTSTGSKWRTRRKMLTPTTFHTILENFLDMNEQANIL 173
gi|1754299      -----WLCISILTSQKEQWRPKRKMLTPTTFHYDILKDFLPIFNEOSKIL 155
gi|1754095      -----WLCISILTSQKEQWRPKRKMLTPTTFHYDILKDFLPIFNEOSKIL 155
gi|1754388      -----WLCISILTSQKEQWRPKRKMLTPTTFHYDILKDFLPIFNEOSKIL 155
gi|5263306      -----WLCIGLLTSTGQALGNPPQADSSFPLQGTREERGCVOOKWKIL 154

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      210      220      230      240      250
NOV8      VVKLEKHI-NQEAFCFFYTLCALDIICEKMAQTGNHTPLGRQMGRER 249
gi|1283611      VVKLEKHV-NQEAFCFFYTLCALDIICET----- 203
gi|1754299      VQKMCSLG-AEEVDVLSVITLCTLDIICET----- 185
gi|1754095      VQKLCCLG-ADEEVDVLSVITLCTLDIICET----- 185
gi|1754388      VQKLCCLGVADEEVDVLSVITLCTLDIICET----- 186
gi|5263306      VEKFSRHV-NGPEFDVTPYITLCALDNMSET----- 184

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      260      270      280      290      300
NOV8      VTGSSARFYDRTGLLRSSSHAQCEWGRHGATAQGGEGKEEQEGVEVDR 299
gi|1283611      ----- 203
gi|1754299      ----- 185
gi|1754095      ----- 185
gi|1754388      ----- 186
gi|5263306      ----- 184

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      310      320      330      340      350
NOV8      TREEGKGRKKNSEIYKDKAGSMGKNIGAQSNDSEYVRVYRMSEMIYRR 349
gi|1283611      -----AMGKNIGAQSNDSEYVRTVYRMSDMIYRR 233
gi|1754299      -----SMGKAIGAQLAENNEYVWAVHTINKLISKR 215
gi|1754095      -----SMGKAIGAQLAENNEYVWAVHTINKLISKR 215
gi|1754388      -----SMGKAIGAQLAENNEYVWAVHTINKLISKR 216
gi|5263306      -----SMGVTENAKQKDSSEYVRATHSLGEIVFTR 214

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      360      370      380      390      400
NOV8      IKMPWILWLDLWY-----LMFKBCWEHKKSLQILHFTINS 383
gi|1283611      MKMPWILWFDLWY-----LVFKBCRDHKRGLKQLHFTINN 267
gi|1754299      TNNELMWNSFIYNYDSFIIKKVNSILFFRTEDGRTEKCLRILHDFTKK 265
gi|1754095      TNNELMT-----TEDGRTEKCLRILHDFTKK 241
gi|1754388      TNNELMWNSFIYNL-----TEDGRTEKCLRILHDFTKK 250
gi|5263306      SGKPYWHSDTTFR-----LSTLGREQKNLAILHSFTRS 248

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      410      420      430      440      450
NOV8      VIAERANEMNANEDCR-GDGRGSAPSKNKRRAFLDLLSVTDDECNRLSH 432
gi|1283611      VIAERVKERKAEDWT-GAGRGPIPSKNKRKAFLDLLSVTDEECNRLSQ 316
gi|1754299      VIIVERKE-----ALQENDYKMEGRFAFLDLLLEMVKS-CQ-MDE 302
gi|1754095      VIIVERKE-----ALQENDYKMEGRFAFLDLLLEMVKS-CQ-MDE 278
gi|1754388      ----- 250
gi|5263306      VIRSRKQELLVHLNNSQSGEGVQNELGLKRRHAFLLDLQASQD-CASITD 297

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      460      470      480      490      500
NOV8      EDIREEVDTFMFEAG-----AGCN----- 451
gi|1283611      EDIREEVDTFMFEGHDTTAAAINWSIYLLGTNPEVQRKVQAEIDDEVFCRS 366
gi|1754299      TDVQAEVDTFMFEGHDTTSTGLMWAHLLGNHPEVQRKVQAEIDDEVMCDD 352
gi|1754095      TDVQAEVDTFMFEGHDTTSTGLMWAHLLGNHPEVQRKVQAEIDDEVMCDD 328
gi|1754388      ----- 250
gi|5263306      EETIREEVDTFMFEGHDTTTSALSETMWCLAKYQDVQEKAVVELKQIFCDS 347

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      510      520      530      540      550
NOV8      -----CPGSSCELKVC----- 462
gi|1283611      HRPVILEDLKKLYLDCVTKETLRVPSVPLFARSLSECEVCGYKVTKC 416

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gi|1754299 E-DVIEHL SRMKYLECALKEALRLFPSPVPIITRELSDFQVIGGVNIPKC 401
gi|1754095 E-DVIEHL SRMKYLECALKEALRLFPSPVPIITRELSDFQVIGGVNIPKC 377
gi|1754388 ----- 250
gi|5263306 TRDAIFRDLOEMKYLEQVITKETLRLYPVSNCFGROLTENFTVGDYVNPAG 397

          560      570      580      590      600
NOV8      . . . . . V L P C S T S - V P R C E T - - - - - F A L S - - - - - 479
gi|1283611 TEATILIPYATHRDPRYEPDPEERPERFERFPENSQGRHPYAYVPFSAGPRN 466
gi|1754299 VTFLINLYLVHRDPSOKDPPDVPDRFLPENSIAKRSFAFIPFSAGSRN 451
gi|1754095 VTFLINLYLVHRDPAQWKDPPDVPDRFLPENSIGRKSFAFIPFSAGSRN 427
gi|1754388 ----- 250
gi|5263306 ANVWITPYHETHRRDEYEPDPERFDEPERFLPENCVGRHPYCYVPFSAGPRN 447

          610      620      630      640      650
NOV8      . . . . . C F L C L - - - - - A D E M K S E V Q O T P L M H L D Q A S A H K 507
gi|1283611 CIGOR - - - - - F A V M E E K T I L A C T L R Q F W V E S N Q 494
gi|1754299 CIGORFALMEEKVIMAHLLRNFNKAVELMHVVRPKMETIVRPVPIIHMK 501
gi|1754095 CIGOR - - - - - F A L M E E K V I M A H L L R N F N I K A V E 455
gi|1754388 ----- 268
gi|5263306 CIGORFAILELKSTISQVLRSFKVIESDCNGNIRYKLDVFLRSASGLKVK 497

          660      670      680
NOV8      . . . . . F K E S Y - - - - - 512
gi|1283611 KREELGTHAGDLILRPNNGIWIWIKLRHEDDP 525
gi|1754299 LTRRRPIVSP - - - - - 511
gi|1754095 LMHEVRIGNTAD - - - - - 467
gi|1754388 LTRRRPIVSP - - - - - 278
gi|5263306 LQPR - - - - - 501

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The P450 gene superfamily is a biologically diverse class of oxidase enzymes; members of the class are found in all organisms. P450 proteins are clinically and toxicologically important in humans; they are the principal enzymes in the metabolism of drugs and xenobiotic compounds, as well as in the synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. Induction of some P450 genes can also be a risk factor for several types of cancer. This diversity of function is mirrored in the diversity of nucleotide and protein sequences; there are currently over 100 human P450 forms described. Allelic forms of many cytochrome P450 genes have been identified as causing quantitatively different rates of drug metabolism, and hence are important to consider in the development of safe and effective human pharmaceutical therapies. [reviewed in E. Tanaka, J Clinical Pharmacy & Therapeutics 24:323-329, 1999].

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV8 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the P450 family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the

protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following:
(i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic,
diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene
delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in
vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the P450-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV8 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV8 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV8 epitope is from about amino acids 80 to 85. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV8 epitopes are from about amino acids 110 to 115, 140 to 145, 202 to 205, 220 to 320, 330 to 335, 380 to 405, 420 to 425 and 490 to 500.

NOV9

A disclosed NOV9 is nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56207-01, encodes a novel mitsugumin29-like protein and includes the 813 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:37) shown in Table 9A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning at nucleotide 1 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 805-807. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon are underlined in Table 9A, and the stop codon is in bold letters.

Table 9A. NOV9 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:37)
TCCTCACTCTCCCCACTCCCGCACTTAATGTCTGCACCTGCGGGGAGTCACGGTTAGTTCTTGACTTTGGCCAGTTGAGGCCT TCTGACTCTCAAAGAGGGTTCACTCTCTCTCAGCTCTTTGCTATTTTCGCCCTTCGGGTCCTGTGGCTCCTACAGCGGGGAGACA GGAGCAATGGTTCGCTGCAACAACGAAGCCAAGGACGTGAGCTCCATCATCGTTGCATTGGCTATCCCTTCAGGTTGCGCCGG ATCCAATATGAGATGCCCCCTCTGCGATGAAGAGTCCAGCTCCAAGACCATGCACCTCATGGGGGACTTCTCTGCACCCGCCGAG TTCTTCGTGACCCCTTGGCATCTTTTCTTCTTATACCATGGCTGCCCTAGTTATCTACCTGCGCTTCCACAACCTCTACACA GAGAACAAACGCTTCCCGCTGGTGGACTTCTGTGTGACTGTCTCCTTCACCTTCTTCTGGCTGGTAGCTGCAGCTGCCTGGGGC AAGGGCTGACCGATGTCAAGGGGGCCACAGCATCCAGCTTGACAGCAGCCATGTCAGTGTGCCATGGAGAGGAAGCAGTG TGCACTGCCGGGGCCACGCCCTCTATGGGCCTGGCCAACATCTCCGTGCTCTTGGCTTATCAACTTCTTCTGTGGGGCCGGG AACTGTTGGTTTGTGTTCAAGGAGACCCCGTGGCATGGACAGGGCCAGGGCCAGGACCAGGACCAGGACCAGGGCCAG GGTCCCAGCCAGGAGAGTGCAGCTGAGCAGGGAGCAGTGGAGAAGCAGTAAGCAGCC

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV9 maps to chromosome 3 and has 606 of 676 bases (89%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AB004816|acc:AB004816.1 mRNA from *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (*Oryctolagus cuniculus* mRNA for mitsugumin29, complete cds) ($E = 2.0e^{-116}$).

The NOV9 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:37) is 268 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 9B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV9 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.6000. In alternative embodiments, a NOV9 polypeptide is located to the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.4000, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.3000, or the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV9 peptide between amino acid positions 50 and 51, i.e. at the dash in the sequence SCG-SY.

Table 9B. Encoded NOV9 Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:38)

SSLSPTPALNVCTCGESRLVLDLFGQLRPSDSQRGFTLSQLFAIFAFGSCGSYSGETGAMVRCNNEAKDVSSIIIVAFGYPPFRLRRIQYEMPLCDEESSKTMHLMGDFSAPAEFFVTLGIFSFYYTMAALVIYLRFNLYTENKRFPPLVDFCVTVSFTFFWLVAAGWKGKGLTDVKGATRPSSLTAAMSVCHGEEAVCSAGATPSMGLANISVLFGFINFFLWAGNCWFVKETPWHGQGGQDQDDQDQGGQGPSQESAAEQGAVEKQ

The NOV9 amino acid sequence has 223 of 268 amino acid residues (83%) identical to, and 235 of 268 amino acid residues (87%) similar to, the 264 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:O62646 protein from *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit) (MITSUGUMIN29) ($E = 7.9e^{-115}$).

NOV9 is expressed in at least the following tissues: brain, skeletal muscle, heart. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV9 are listed in Table 9C.

Table 9C: SNPs

Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13375301	433	T>C	145	Phe>Leu
13375302	540	A>G	NA	NA

NOV9 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 9D.

10051074.011602

Table 9D. BLAST results for NOV9

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|3077703|dbj|BAA25784.1| (AB004816)	mitsugumin29 [Oryctolagus cuniculus]	264	214/270 (79%)	226/270 (83%)	e-110
gi|6678874|ref|NP_032622.1| (NM_008596)	mitsugumin 29 [Mus musculus]	264	201/232 (86%)	209/232 (89%)	e-107
gi|2134413|pir||I50720	synaptophysin IIa - chicken	268	102/197 (51%)	133/197 (66%)	1e-52
gi|12836843|dbj|BAB23831.1| (AK005132)	putative [Mus musculus]	285	103/200 (51%)	134/200 (66%)	7e-52
gi|13027428|ref|NP_076464.1| (NM_023974)	synaptoporin; synaptorin [Rattus norvegicus]	265	103/197 (52%)	132/197 (66%)	2e-51

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 9E.

Table 9E. ClustalW Analysis of NOV9

- 1)NOV9 (SEQ ID NO:38)
- 2)gi|3077703 mitsugumin29 [Oryctolagus cuniculus] (SEQ ID NO:108)
- 3)gi|6678874 mitsugumin 29 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:109)
- 4)gi|2134413 synaptophysin IIa - chicken (SEQ ID NO:110)
- 5)gi|1283684 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:111)
- 6)gi|1302742 synaptoporin; synaptorin [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:112)

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV9	..	..	..	..	..	46
gi|3077703	MSSTESPSRAADKSPRQQVDRLLLEGLRWRLLEPLGFTIKVQLWLF	50				
gi|6678874	MSSTESPGRTSDKSPRQQVDRLLGLRWRLLEPLGFTIKVQLWLF	50				
gi|2134413	-----	-----	-----	MCMVTFAPLFAIFAF	15	
gi|1283684	-----	MDPVSOVASAGTFALKEPLALRALLELFAIFAF	35			
gi|1302742	-----	-----	-----	MCMVTFAPLFAIFAF	15	
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV9	GSCGSYSGETGAMVRONNEAKDVSSIIIVAFGYPFRLRRIOYEMPLCDEES	96				
gi|3077703	GSCGSYSGETGAMVRONNEAKDVSSIIIVLFGYPFRLHRIEYEMPLCDDDS	100				
gi|6678874	GSCGSYSGETGALVLONNEAKDVSSIIIVLFGYPFRLQVOYEMPLCDQDS	100				
gi|2134413	ATCCGYSGLRLSVDCAKNSIDLIDTAFAYPFRLHOVNFDAPTCE-GK	64				
gi|1283684	ATCCGYSGLRLSVDCAKNTESNLSIDTAFAYPFRLQVTFEVEPTCE-GK	84				
gi|1302742	ATCCGYSGLRLSVDCAKNTESNLSIDTAFAYPFRLHOVTFEVEPTCE-GK	64				
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV9	SSKTMHLMGDFSAPAEFFVTLGTFSSFFYTMAALVTVLRFHNLVTENKRFP	146				
gi|3077703	SSKTMHLMGDFSAPAEFFVTLGTFSSFFYTMAALVVYLRFHKLVTENKRFP	150				
gi|6678874	SSKTMHLMGDFSAPAEFFVTLGTFSSFFYTMAALVTVLRFHKLVTENKRFP	150				
gi|2134413	RRETLISLIGDFSSSAEFFVTVAVEAFLYSLAATVVYHFFQNKYRENNRCP	114				
gi|1283684	EQQKLALVGDSSSAEFFVTVAVEAFLYSLAATVVYHFFQNKYRENNRCP	134				
gi|1302742	ERQKLALVGDSSSAEFFVTVAVEAFLYSLAATVVYHFFQNKYRENNRCP	114				
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV9	LVDFCVTVSFTFFWLVAANAAGKGLTDVKCATRPSSITAAMSVCHGEEAV	196				
gi|3077703	LVDFCVTVSFTFFWLVAANAAGKGLTDVKCATRPSSITAAMSVCHGEEAV	200				
gi 6678874	LVDFCVTVSFTFFWLVAANAAGKGLTDVKCATRPSSITAAMSVCHGEEAV	200				

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gi|2134413 LIDFTVTVVFSFLWLVGSSAWAKGLSDVKITATDPDEVLLLMSACKQOSNK 164
gi|1283684 LIDFTVTVVFSFLWLVGSSAWAKGLSDVKVATDPKEVLLLMSACKQPSNK 184
gi|1302742 LIDFTVTVVFSFLWLVGSSAWAKGLSDVKVATDPKEVLLLMSACKQPSNK 164

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          210      220      230      240      250
NOV9      CSAGATPSMGLANISVLFQFINFLWAGNCWFVFKETPWHGCGCGDQDQ 246
gi|3077703 CSAGATPSMGLANISVLFQFINFLWAGNCWFVFKETPWHGCGCG----- 244
gi|6678874 CSAGATPSMGLANISVLFQFINFLWAGNCWFVFKETPWHGCGCG----- 244
gi|2134413 CLPVRSEVMSSLNTSVVFGFLNFIWAGNIWVFKETGWHSSGORHAADT 214
gi|1283684 CMAVHSPVMSSLNTSVVFGFLNFIWAGNIWVFKETGWHSSGORYLSDP 234
gi|1302742 CMAVHSPVMSSLNTSVVFGFLNFIWAGNIWVFKETGWHSSGORYLSDP 214

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          260      270      280      290      300
NOV9      DQ-----DQGCPSQESAAEQGAVEKQ----- 268
gi|3077703 -----DQGCPSQESAAEQGAVEKQ----- 264
gi|6678874 -----DQGCPSQESAAEQGAVEKQ----- 264
gi|2134413 MEKQSSGYNQG-CYNQDSYGPAGGYNPGSYGQVG-DYGQPSYGQSGPT 262
gi|1283684 MEKHSSSYNQG-RYNOESYGSSGGYSQQANLGPTSDEFGQQP----SGPT 279
gi|1302742 MEKHSSSYNQG-CYNQDSYGSQGYSSQASLGPTSDEFGQQP----SGPT 259

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NOV9      ....| 268
gi|3077703 ----- 264
gi|6678874 ----- 264
gi|2134413 SFANQI 268
gi|1283684 SFNNQI 285
gi|1302742 SFNNQI 265

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Synaptophysin and synaptoporin are related glycoproteins: they are the major integral membrane proteins of a certain class of small neurosecretory vesicles, although they may also be found in vesicles of various non-endocrine cells [1, 2]. The polypeptide chain spans the membrane four times and possibly acts as an ion or solute channel.

5 Recently mitsugumin29 unique to the triad junction in skeletal muscle was identified as a novel member of the synaptophysin family; the members of this family have four transmembrane segments and are distributed on intracellular vesicles. Mouse mitsugumin29 cDNA and genomic DNA containing the gene has been isolated and analyzed. The mitsugumin29 gene mapped to the mouse chromosome 3 F3-H2 is closely related to the

10 synaptophysin gene in exon-intron organization, which indicates their intimate relationship in molecular evolution. RNA blot hybridization and immunoblot analysis revealed that mitsugumin29 is expressed abundantly in skeletal muscle and at lower levels in the kidney. Immunofluorescence microscopy demonstrated that mitsugumin29 exists specifically in cytoplasmic regions of the proximal and distal tubule cells in the kidney. The results obtained

15 may suggest that mitsugumin29 is involved in the formation of specialized endoplasmic reticulum systems in skeletal muscle and renal tubule cells.

In skeletal muscle, excitation-contraction (E-C) coupling requires the conversion of the depolarization signal of the invaginated surface membrane, namely the transverse (T-) tubule,

to Ca^{2+} release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR). Signal transduction occurs at the junctional complex between the T-tubule and SR, designated as the triad junction, which contains two components essential for E-C coupling, namely the dihydropyridine receptor as the T-tubular voltage sensor and the ryanodine receptor as the SR Ca^{2+} -release channel.

- 5 However, functional expression of the two receptors seemed to constitute neither the signal-transduction system nor the junction between the surface and intracellular membranes in cultured cells, suggesting that some as-yet-unidentified molecules participate in both the machinery. In addition, the molecular basis of the formation of the triad junction is totally unknown. It is therefore important to examine the components localized to the triad junction.
- 10 Here we report the identification using monoclonal antibody and primary structure by cDNA cloning of mitsugumin29, a novel transmembrane protein from the triad junction in skeletal muscle. This protein is homologous in amino acid sequence and shares characteristic structural features with the members of the synaptophysin family. The subcellular distribution and protein structure suggest that mitsugumin29 is involved in communication between the T-
- 15 tubular and junctional SR membranes.

- Physiological roles of the members of the synaptophysin family, carrying four transmembrane segments and being basically distributed on intracellular membranes including synaptic vesicles, have not been established yet. Recently, mitsugumin29 (MG29) was identified as a novel member of the synaptophysin family from skeletal muscle. MG29 is
- 20 expressed in the junctional membrane complex between the cell surface transverse (T) tubule and the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), called the triad junction, where the depolarization signal is converted to Ca^{2+} release from the SR. In this study, we examined biological functions of MG29 by generating knockout mice. The MG29-deficient mice exhibited normal health and reproduction but were slightly reduced in body weight. Ultrastructural abnormalities of the
 - 25 membranes around the triad junction were detected in skeletal muscle from the mutant mice, i.e., swollen T tubules, irregular SR structures, and partial misformation of triad junctions. In the mutant muscle, apparently normal tetanus tension was observed, whereas twitch tension was significantly reduced. Moreover, the mutant muscle showed faster decrease of twitch tension under Ca^{2+} -free conditions. The morphological and functional abnormalities of the
 - 30 mutant muscle seem to be related to each other and indicate that MG29 is essential for both refinement of the membrane structures and effective excitation-contraction coupling in the skeletal muscle triad junction. Our results further imply a role of MG29 as a synaptophysin

family member in the accurate formation of junctional complexes between the cell surface and intracellular membranes.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV9 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Mitsugumin29 family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Aldrich syndrome, eczema-thrombocytopenia-immunodeficiency syndrome, thrombocytopenia, night blindness, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Batten disease, ceroid lipofuscinosis, Rett syndrome, Pick disease (lobar atrophy), cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like. The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, obesity, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary

stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, transplantation, fertility, endometriosis, Hirschsprung's disease, Crohn's disease, appendicitis and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the mitsugumin 29 protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV9 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV9 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV9 epitope is from about amino acids 30 to 35. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV9 epitopes are from about amino acids 60 to 65, 75 to 105, 145 to 155, 170 to 175, 180 to 185 and 240 to 260.

NOV10

The disclosed NOV10 nucleic acid (designated as CuraGen Acc. No. CG56127-01), encodes a novel micromolar calcium-activated neutral protease 1-like protein and includes the 2542 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:39) shown in Table 10A. An open reading frame for the mature protein was identified beginning with an ATG codon at nucleotides 260-262 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 2318-2320. Putative untranslated regions downstream from the termination codon and upstream from the initiation codon are underlined in Table 10A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 10A. NOV10 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:39)

<p>TTTAACGAAGGTGGAGCCTGCCTTTACCTGGTACACCCATATAAGGAAAAGCCTGAGGTCAGGAGTAAGCAGACA CCAGCACTGCTCTTTCTCCAAGACGGCCGGCCATGCTCTCCTCCTCTGCCAGTCTCCTCCACCACTCTCTAACCT GAGAGCCTGTGGAACCTGCCCCGTCTCCCTCCTCCATCAGACACACCTGCCTAGGAAACAGGTAAGTTGTGCGTG GGGAAAGGACCTCGGAAGTCTTCTAAGGAGAGTCATGGCGTATTACCAGGAGCCTTCAGTGGAGACCTCCATCAT CAAGTTCAAAGACCAGGACTTTACCACCTTGCGGGATCACTGCCTGAGCATGGGCCGGACGTTTAAAGGATGAGAC ATTCCTGTCAGCAGATTCTCCATAGGCCAGAAGCTGCTCCAGGAAAAACGCCTCTCCAATGTGATATGGAAGCG GCCAGATCTACCAGGGGTCCTCCTCACTTCATCCTGGATGATATAAGCAGATTGACATCCAACAAGGAGGCGC AGGTGACTGCTGGTTCTTGGCAGCACTGGGATCCTTGACTCAGAACCACAGTACAGGCAGAAGATCCTGATGGT CCAAAGCTTTTACACCAGTATGCTGGCATTTCGGTTTCCGGTTCTGGCAATGTGGCCAGTGGGTGGAAGTGGT GATTGATGACCGCTACCTGTCCAGGGAGATAAATGCCTCTTTGTGCGTCTCGCCACCAAACCAAGAGTTCTG GCCCTGCCTGCTGGAGAAGGCCTATGCCAAGCTGCTCGGATCCTATTCCGATCTGCACTATGGCTTCTCGAGGA TGCCCTGGTGGACCTCACAGGAGGCGTGATCACCACATCCATCTGCACTTCTCCCTGTGGACCTGGTGAAGGC AGTGAAGACAGCGACCAAGGCAGGCTCCCTGATAACCTGTGCCACTCCAAGTGGGGTAAGTCACGATACAGCACA</p>

GGCGATGGAGAATGGGCTGGTGAGTCTCCATGCCTACACTGTGACTGGGGCTGAGCAGGTACAATACCGAAGGGG
CTGGGAAGAAATTATCTCCCTGTGGAACCCCTGGGGCTGGGGCGAGGCCGAATGGAGAGGGCGCTGGAGTGATGG
GTATGGCTTCTGGGAGGAAACCTGTGATCCGCGGAAAAGCCAGCTACATAAGAAACGGGAAGATGGCGAGTTTGTG
GTATTTACCTTCTTATACAATGGTGTTTTAAATCTTTTATGCCCCAAGTCTTCAATCCCTACCTTTTCCCTGA
ACATTTACGAAGGTGGAAAATAGCTTTGACAGACCCAGGTGGGCAGGGCCCAGCCCAGGAGGAGCCTGCATTCA
CACACACTCCCATGTCCCAGATAATAAATCTTTAAAGAGAGGAAGAAAAGGAGAAGGAATGCAGGGATGAAAC
CAATGAGCCAAGCTGTTTCGGTTCTGCTTGCCTTTTGTTTACGTCTGAGTTCCTAAATCTGCCTTTCTCCCTGTT
TCCAACAGGCTGGCTCACAGGTATGGCTCAGCGTCGTCCTTGCCCTGCGCCTCTGCTGCTGTCTGCTGGTGGAGT
GTTATTTTTTCTCGTTAGAAACACTGTCCAAAGCTCAAATAATAAATCCGCCGCAACTTACCATGACTTA
CCATCTGAGCCCTGGGAACTATGTTGTGGTGCACAGACACGGAGAAAATCAGCGGAGTCTTGCTCCGAATCTT
CCATTTCAACCTCAGAATGAAGGTAGGTATGCAGCAAGGTTTGGCTGGCGAGCCTCATTGGCCCCATCCCATCCC
CAAGAGCTTCCGTCTCCTTCTTTACACCTCCCGCTGCCCCAACCAATGAAAAGAGAGACACCACACCCCACTGT
CAACACTTCAGTCCTTCTGTCTTCTCCTCAGGACCTCCAGGGGACATGTTCTCCTTAGATGAGTGCCGCAG
CTTGGTGGCTCTGATGGAAGTATCCTTTGCGGTTCATCCCTCCCATGCTCATGTTTTCCAGAAGGTTCCAGACAAGC
CCTGGAGTCCCTCACTCACTCGTTCACTGTGGCCCCAGACTTCTCAGAGGGATCTTCATCAGCCGTGAGCT
GCTGCATCTGGTGACCCTCAGGTACAGCGACAGCGTCGGCAGGGTCAGCTTCCCCAGCCTGGTCTGCTTCTGAT
GCGGCTTGAAGCCATGGCAAGTAGTCAAAACCTTCCCTTCTTTATCCTAGAGACCTTCCGCAACCTCTCTAAGGA
TGGAAAAGGACTTACCTGACAGAAATGGAGGTGAGGTTTGGGAAAAAGTATTTTAAAGTTCATATGTAACAAA
TTTACAAGAAAAAATCAAACAACCCCATCAAAAAGTGGGCAAAGGATATGAACAGACACTTCTCAAAGAAGAC
ATTTATGCAGCCAACAGACACATGAAAAATGCTCACCATCACTGGCCATCAGAGAAACGCAATCAAACCACA
ATGAGATACCATCTCACACCAGTTAGAATAAAATCAATTCGCTCTGTTAGAGCCATTGCAACTTC

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV10 maps to chromosome 2 and has 574 of 909 bases (63%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF221129|acc:AF221129.1 mRNA from Bos taurus (Bos taurus micromolar calcium-dependent neutral protease large subunit (CAPN1) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.4e^{-31}$).

The NOV10 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:39) is 686 amino acid residues in length and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 10B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV10 is likely to be localized microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.7480. In alternative embodiments, a NOV10 polypeptide is located to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7000, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000, or the mitochondrial inner membrane with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 10B. Encoded NOV10 Protein Sequence (SEQ ID NO:40)

MAYYQEPSVETSIIKFKDQDFTTLRDHCLSMGRFTKDETFFAADSSIGQKLLQEKRLSNVIWKRDPDLPGGPPHFIILDDISR
FDIQGGAGDCWFLAALGSLTQNPQYRQKILMVQSFHQYAGIFRFRFWQCGQWVEVVIDDRLPVQGDCKLFRPRHQNQE
FWPCLLEKAYAKLLGSYSDLHYGFLEDAALVDLTGGVITNIHLHSSPVDLVKAVKTATKAGSLITCATPSGVSHDTAQAMEN
GLVSLHAYTVTGAEQVYRRGWEEIISLWNPWGWGEAEWRGRWSDGYGFWEETCDPRKSQLHKKREDGEFWYLPFLYNGVL
NLLLPKSSIPTLFPEHLRRWKIALTDPRWAGPSPGACIHTSHVDPDNKFFKREEEKEKECRDETNEPSCSVLLAFLFTSE
FLNLPFSLFPTGWLTMGAQRPCAPAPLLLSAGGVLFSSFRNTVQSSNNKFRNFTMTYHLSPGNYVVVAQTRRKSAEFL
RIFHFNLRMKVGMMQGLAGEPHWPHPIPKSFRLLYTSRCPQPMKRETPHTVNTSVLPVLLSSGPPGDMFSLDECRSLVA
LMEVSFAVIPMLMFSRRFRQALESSTLRSPVAPDFLRGIFISRELLHLVTLRYSDSVGRVSFPLVCFMLRLEAMASSQ
NLPFFILETFRNLSKDGKGLYLTEMEVRFKKYFKVHM

The NOV10 amino acid sequence has 194 of 503 amino acid residues (38%) identical to, and 258 of 503 amino acid residues (51%) similar to, the 703 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q64698 protein from Rattus norvegicus (Rat) (CALPAIN, LARGE

(CATALYTIC) SUBUNIT (EC 3.4.22.17) (CALCIUM-ACTIVATED NEUTRAL
 PROTEINASE) (CANP) (STOMACH-SPECIFIC CALCIUM-ACTIVATED NEUTRAL
 PROTEASE LARGE SUBUNIT) (NCL2)) ($E = 7.2e^{-80}$).

NOV10 is expressed in at least the following tissues: pancreas, colon, skin, lung,
 5 breast, uterus, placenta, lymph, leukopheresis, eye, and marrow. This information was derived
 by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention
 including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or
 RACE sources.

NOV10 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data
 10 listed in Table 10C.

Table 10C. BLAST results for NOV10					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|14041821|dbj|BAB55000.1| (AB061518)	stomach-specific calpain [Mus musculus]	703	174/510 (34%)	236/510 (46%)	7e-66
gi|9280814|gb|AAF63194.2| (AF212199)	calpain [Xenopus laevis]	702	204/670 (30%)	302/670 (44%)	8e-66
gi|477319|pir|A48764 calpain (EC 3.4.22.17)	large chain 2, tissue-specific - rat	703	176/510 (34%)	236/510 (45%)	2e-65
gi|495222|dbj|BAA03369.1| (D14478)	calpain [Rattus norvegicus]	703	175/510 (34%)	235/510 (45%)	2e-64
gi|2584822|gb|AAC04848.1| (U96367)	calpain Lp82 [Rattus norvegicus]	709	199/696 (28%)	311/696 (44%)	3e-63

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 10D.

Table 10D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV10

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1)NOV10 (SEQ ID NO:40)
2)gi|1404182 stomach-specific calpain [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:113)
3)gi|9280814 calpain [Xenopus laevis] (SEQ ID NO:114)
4)gi|477319 large chain 2, tissue-specific - rat (SEQ ID NO:115)
5)gi|495222 calpain [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:116)
6)gi|2584822 calpain Lp82 [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:117)
      10      20      30      40      50
NOV10      .....-MAYYQEPSVET-----S---ITIKFKDQDFITLTDHCLSMCRT 34
gi|1404182  MAALAAGTISKORAAAG-----CLGSNQNNAVKYLGQDFETLRKQCLNSCVL 45
gi|9280814  MSRSAAVIAKDRITLAD-----CCGTRKNPEKYLQEFELRAOCLASCAL 45
gi|477319   MAALAAGVSKORAVAE-----CLGSNQNNAVKYLGQDFETLRKQCLNSCVL 45
gi|495222   MAALAAGVSKORAVAE-----CLGSNQNNAVKYLGQDFETLRKQCLNSCVL 45
gi|2584822  MPYLLPGFFCDRVLRERDRRNCFCITVSQPLKEEGQDFVVLRQRCIAQKCL 50
      60      70      80      90     100
NOV10      FKDETFFPADSSIGQKLLQ--EKRLSNVIVWKRFDLPGGPPHFILDDISRF 82
gi|1404182  FKDEFFPACPSALGYRDLCPGSAETQGLTWKRPTFLCSNPQFIVGGATRT 95

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gi	9280814	YKDEFFPACPSALGYNELRPGSYKTSVWIKRPTETCPNPQFIVDGATRG	95
gi	477319	FKDPEFPACPSALGYKDLGPGSPDTQGTIVWKRPTETCPNPQFIVGGATRT	95
gi	495222	FKDPEFPACPSALGYKDLGPGSPDTQGTIVWKRPTETCPNPQFIVGGATRT	95
gi	2584822	FEDRVFPAGTQALGSHELS-QKAKMKAITWKREKEICENPRFITGGANRT	99

	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV10	DIQGGAGDCWFLAATGSLTONPOYRQKEL-MVOSFSHQYAGIFHFRFWQ	131				
gi	1404182	DIROGGLGDCWLLAAIASLTNEKLLYRVVPRDQSFQKNYAGIFHFQFWQ	145			
gi	9280814	DIROGALGDCWLLAAIASLTLEPDLVACVVPENQSFQKNYAGIFHFRFWQ	145			
gi	477319	DIROGGLGDCWLLAAIASLTNEKLLYRVLPDQSFQKDYAGIFHFQFWQ	145			
gi	495222	DIROGGLVDCWLLAAIASLTNEKLLYRVLPDQSFQKDYAGIFHFQFWQ	145			
gi	2584822	DICQGLGDCWFLAATACTLNERLLERVLPDQSFTEHYAGIFHFQFWQ	149			

	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV10	CGQWVEVVIDDRLPVQGDRCLEVRPRHQNEFWPCLLEKAYAKLHGSYS	181				
gi	1404182	YGEWVEVVIDDRLPKNCQLLEHSEECN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLHGSYEA	194			
gi	9280814	YGEWVDVVVIDDRLPKNCQLLEHSEECN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLHGSYEA	194			
gi	477319	LVGGSTIEGFEDFTGGISEFYDLKKPPEENLYIIQKALRKGSLLGCSIDV	194			
gi	495222	YGEWVEVVIDDRLPKNCQLLEHSEECN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLHGSYEA	194			
gi	2584822	YGEWVDVVVIDDRLPKNCQLLEHSEECN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLHGSYEA	198			

	210	220	230	240	250	
NOV10	LHYCFLEDALVDLTGCVITNIHLHSSFDLVKAVKATATACSLITCATPS	231				
gi	1404182	LAGGSTIEGFEDFTGGISEFYDLKKPPEENLYIIQKALRKGSLLGCSIDV	244			
gi	9280814	LTGGSTIEGFEDFTGGIAEVYELKKAPPNLEOTIQKALKAESLLGCSIDV	244			
gi	477319	LVGGSTIEGFEDFTGGISEFYDLKKPPEENLYIIQKALRKGSLLGCSIDV	244			
gi	495222	LVGGSTIEGFEDFTGGISEFYDLKKPPEENLYIIQKALRKGSLLGCSIDV	244			
gi	2584822	LKGCNTTEAMEDFTGCVTEFEIKDAPSDMYKIMRKALERGSLLGCSIDT	248			

	260	270	280	290	300	
NOV10	GVSHDTAQAMENGLVSLHAYITVTCAGVOYRRGWEEITSLWNPWCWGAE	281				
gi	1404182	SNAABAEATTROKLVKGHAYSVTGVEEVDFFCLPEKLIRLRNPWC--EVE	292			
gi	9280814	ITAYDTEATTSRKLVKGHAYSVTGAEVLYRQRCEKLIRLRNPWC--EVE	292			
gi	477319	STAAABAEATTROKLVKGHAYSVTGVEEVNFHGRPEKLIRLRNPWC--EVE	292			
gi	495222	STAAABAEATTROKLVKGHAYSVTGVEEVNFHGRPEKLIRLRNPWC--EVE	292			
gi	2584822	IVPVQYETRMACGLVKGHAYSVTGLEALFKCEKVKLRLRNPWC--QVE	296			

	310	320	330	340	350	
NOV10	WRGRWSDGYGFWEETCDPRKSGQLHKKR-EDGEFWY-LPFLYNGVLNLLIP	329				
gi	1404182	WTCAWSDSAPENNYIDPQKKGELDKRA-EDGEFWMSFSDFLKQSRLEIC	341			
gi	9280814	WTCFWSDEAPENNYIDPKVAVLDKKS-EDGEFWMAFSDFLREYSRLEIC	341			
gi	477319	WSCAWSDNAPEWNYIDPRRKEELDCKA-EDGEFWMSFSDFLKQSRLEIC	341			
gi	495222	WSCAWSDNAPEWNYIDPRRKEELDCKA-EDGEFWMSFSDFLKQSRLEIC	341			
gi	2584822	WNGWSWDGKQWSEVLDKDEKARLQHQVTEDEGEFWMSYDDFVYHFTKLEIC	346			

	360	370	380	390	400	
NOV10	KSSIPITLFPBHRRWKTALTDRWAGPSPGCACIHTHSHVPDNKFFKREE	379				
gi	1404182	NLSPDSLSEETIHKWNLVLENGRWTRGSTAGGCONYPATYWTNPQFKIHL	391			
gi	9280814	NLSPDILISNHQHKWNLITLYTGSWARGSTAGGCONYPATEWTNPQFRIKL	391			
gi	477319	NLSPDSLSEETIHKWNLVLENGRWTRGSTAGGCLNYPCTYWTNPQFKIHL	391			
gi	495222	NLSPDSLSEETIHKWNLVLENGRWTRGSTAGGCLNYPCTYWTNPQFKIHL	391			
gi	2584822	NLTADALESDEKIQTWISVNEGRWVRGCSAGGGRNFPDTEWTNPQYRLKL	396			

	410	420	430	440	450	
NOV10	EKEKECRDET-NEPSCSVLLAFILFTSEFLNLPFSLFPTGWLTCMAORRPC	428				
gi	1404182	DEVEDDEECTSEPCCTVLLGLMQKNRRRQRRICQGLSIGYAVYQIPKE	441			
gi	9280814	DEPPDDHOGTNNPCCTVIVGLMQKNRRRKKMGEDLLSIGYSLFKIPDQ	441			
gi	477319	DEVEDDEECTSEPCCTVLLGLMQKNRRRQRRICQGLSIGYAVYQIPKE	441			
gi	495222	DEVEDDEECTSEPCCTVLLGLMQKNRRRQRRICQGLSIGYAVYQIPKE	441			
gi	2584822	LEEDDDPDD--SEVICSVLLVALMQKNRRRDKRLCANLFTIGFATYEVVPE	444			

		460	470	480	490	500	
NOV10		PAPLLLSAGCVLFFSSFRNTVQSSNNKRRNFTMTYHLSPGNVYVVAQTR	478				
gi | 1404182		LENHTDEHLGRDFFQGRQESTCSSTYNNIREVSSRVLPQGOYLVPSTF	491				
gi | 9280814		LQDHTDAHLGRDFFLQKTPAARSDTYNNIREVSSRVLPQGOYLVPSTF	491				
gi | 477319		LESHTDAHLGRDFFLGRQPSSTCSSTYNNIREVSSRVLPQGOYLVPSTF	491				
gi | 495222		LESHTDAHLGRDFFLGRQPSSTCSSTYNNIREVSSRVLPQGOYLVPSTF	491				
gi | 2584822		MHGN-KOHLQKDFLYNASKARSKTYNNIREVSSRVLPQGOYLVPSTY	493				
		510	520	530	540	550	
NOV10		R--KSAEFLRLIFHFNLRMKVCMQOGLAGEPHWPHPIPKS-----FR	518				
gi | 1404182		EPFKDGDGFLRVFSEKKAQALEIGDAVPCDPHEPHPRMDGEDE---HFW	538				
gi | 9280814		EPFKDGDGFLRVFSEKKAQALEIGDAVPCDPHEPHPRMDGEDE---DFK	537				
gi | 477319		EPFKDGDGFLRVFSEKKAQALEIGDAVPCDPHEPHPRMDGEDE---HVR	538				
gi | 495222		EPFKDGDGFLRVFSEKKAQALEIGDAVPCDPHEPHPRMDGEDE---HVR	538				
gi | 2584822		EPHGEFFILRVFSEKRNLSSEAENTISVDRPVPREGHTDOESEEQQOFR	543				
		560	570	580	590	600	
NOV10		LLLYTSRCQPMKRETPHPTVNTSVLPVLLSSGPPCDMFSLEDECRSLVAL	568				
gi | 1404182		SLSEEFADKISEISAHLKRVNLGLSKRTDMKFDG--FNINTCREMISL	586				
gi | 9280814		NIFFDKLAGCKEVDARELQTHNLKLSKRPDLRSNG--FTINTCREMISL	585				
gi | 477319		SLSEEFVCKDISEISANQLKRVNLNEVLSKRTDMKFDG--FNINTCREMISL	586				
gi | 495222		SLSEEFVCKDISEISANQLKRVNLNEVLSKRTDMKFDG--FNINTCREMISL	586				
gi | 2584822		NIFFQIAGDDMEICADELKNVLTNTVNNKHKDKTKQG--FTLES CRSMIAL	591				
		610	620	630	640	650	
NOV10		MEVS-----FAVTTPMMLFSSRRFRQALESSSLTRSPVAPDFL	605				
gi | 1404182		LDGDTGCSLRPVEFKTLWLKICKYLEIYOEMDHSRACTIDAHMRTALKK	636				
gi | 9280814		QDMGTATSLLEFRILWMKIQKYLATVLKADSDRSCIMDSHEIRTAIQE	635				
gi | 477319		LDSDGTGCSLGPMEFKTLWLKIRTYLEIYOEMDHNHVGTEAHMRTALKK	636				
gi | 495222		LDSDGTGCSLGPMEFKTLWLKIRTYLEIYOEMDHNHVGTEAHMRTALKK	636				
gi | 2584822		MDTDCSRLNLQEFHHLWKKIKAWQKTEKHYLTDHSGTINSYEMRNAYND	641				
		660	670	680	690	700	
NOV10		RGIFISRETLLHLVTLRYSDSVGRVSFPSLVCFMRLEAMASSQNLPPFFIL	655				
gi | 1404182		AGFTLNNOVQOTIATRYACSKLGVDFDGFVACMRLETLFK-----	677				
gi | 9280814		AGFTLNNTIHESIIVORYASNDLAINFDGFIACMRLETLFK-----	676				
gi | 477319		AGFTLNNOVQOTIATRYACSKLGVDFNGFVACMRLETLFK-----	677				
gi | 495222		AGFTLNNOVQOTIATRYACSKLGVDFNGFVACMRLETLFK-----	677				
gi | 2584822		AGFTLNNOYDIITTRYADKHMNIIDFSEITCFVRLEGMR-----	682				
		710	720	730			
NOV10		ETFRNLKDKGKGLYLTEMEVRFGKKYFKVHM	686				
gi | 1404182		-LFRLLDKDNGIVCLSLAEWLCLALV----	703				
gi | 9280814		-MFQMLDKSKRCVVELSLQEWLCATLV----	702				
gi | 477319		-LFRLLDKDNGIVCLSLAEWLCCVLV----	703				
gi | 495222		-LFRLLDKDNGIVCLSLAEWLCCVLV----	703				
gi | 2584822		-AFHAFDKDGDGIIKLVLEWLQLTMYA----	709				

Tables 10E and 10F list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV10. This indicates that the NOV10 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

Table 10E. Domain Analysis of NOV10

gnl|Smart|smart00230, CysPc, Calpain-like thiol protease family, Calpain-like thiol protease family (peptidase family C2). Calcium activated neutral protease (large subunit). (SEQ ID NO:118)
Length = 323 residues, 92.0% aligned
Score = 253 bits (645), Expect = 3e-68

Query:	16	FKDQDFTTLRDHCLSMGRFTKDETFPAADSSIGQKLLQEKRLSNVIWKRPDLPGGPPHFI	75
		++ + + +	
Sbjct:	1	FENQDYEEELRQECLEEGGLFVDPLFPAPSSSLFFSQLQRKF---VVWKRPHEIFEDPPLI	57
Query:	76	LDDISRFDIQGGAGDCWFLAALGSLTQNPQYRQKILMV-QSFSHQYAGIFRFRWQCGQ	134
		+ + + +++ + + +	
Sbjct:	58	VGGASRTDICQGVLDGCWLLAALAALTLEELLARVIPKDQEFSENYAGIYHFRFWRYGK	117
Query:	135	WVEVVIDDRLPVQGDKCLFVRPRHQNQEFWPCLEKAYAKLLGSYSDLHYGFLEDAVLVDL	194
		+ + + +	
Sbjct:	118	WVDVVIDDRLPYNGDLLFMHSNSRN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLRGCYEALKGGSTTEALEDL	176
Query:	195	TGGVITNIHLHSSPVD---LVKAVKTATKAGSLITCATPSGVSHDTAQAMENGLVSLHAY	251
		+ + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct:	177	TGGVAESIELKKISKDPDELFDLKKAFERGLMGCISAGTAVEEEEEQKRNGLVKGHAY	236
Query:	252	TVTGAEQVQYRRGWEEIISLWNPWGWEAEWRGRWSDGYGFWEETCDPRKSQLHKKRED	310
		+ + +++ + + + + + +	
Sbjct:	237	SVTDVREVDGRRR-QKLLRLRNP--WGESEWNGPWSDDSPWERSVSAEEKNLGLTMDDD	293
Query:	311	GEFW 314	
Sbjct:	294	GEFW 297	

Table 10F. Domain Analysis of NOV10

gnl|Pfam|pfam00648, Peptidase_C2, Calpain family cysteine protease (SEQ ID NO:119)
Length = 298sidues, 96.3 aligned
Score = 221 bits (564), Expect = 8e-59

Query:	35	FKDETFFPAADSSIGQKLLQEKRLSNVIWKRPDLPGGPPHFILDDISRFDIQGGAGDCWF	94
		+ + + + + +	
Sbjct:	2	FVDPSFPAAPKSLGYKPLGPRG---IEWKRPHEINENPQFIVGGATRTDICQALGDCWL	58
Query:	95	LAALGSLTQNPQ-YRQKILMVQSFSHQYAGIFRFRWQCGQWVEVVIDDRLPVQGDKCLF	153
		+ + + + + +	
Sbjct:	59	LAALASLTLENEPLLRVPHDQSFQENYAGIFHFRFWQFGEWVDVVDDLLPTKDGKLLF	118
Query:	154	VRPRHQNQEFWPCLEKAYAKLLGSYSDLHYGFLEDAVLDTGGVITNIHLHSSP---VD	210
		+ + + + ++	
Sbjct:	119	VHSAERN-EFWSALLEKAYAKLNGCYEALSGGSTTEALEDLTGGVCESYELKAPSSMLN	177
Query:	211	LVKAVKTATKAGSLITCATPSGVSHDTAQAMENGLVSLHAYTVTGAEQVQYRRGWEEIIS	270
		+ + + + + ++ ++	
Sbjct:	178	LGNI IKMLERGSLLGCSIDITSPVDMEARMAKGLVKGHAYSVTVGKEVNRYRGEVGLIR	237
Query:	271	LWNPWGWEAEWRGRWSDGYGFWEETCDPRKSQLHKKREDGEFW--YLPFLYN	321
		+ + + +	
Sbjct:	238	LRNP--WGQVEWTDWSDSSPDWNIVDPDEKARLQLKFEDGEFWMSFEDFLRH	288

The predicted sequence described here belongs to the calpain protease family. The calpains, or calcium-activated neutral proteases, are nonlysosomal intracellular cysteine

proteases (Richard, et al.). Calpain is an intracellular protease involved in many important cellular functions that are regulated by calcium. The mammalian calpains include 2 ubiquitous proteins, CAPN1 and CAPN2, as well as 2 stomach-specific proteins, and CAPN3, which is muscle-specific. The ubiquitous enzymes consist of heterodimers with distinct large subunits associated with a common small subunit, all of which are encoded by different genes. The association of tissue-specific large subunits with a small subunit has not yet been demonstrated. The large subunits of calpains can be subdivided into 4 domains; domains I and III, whose functions remain unknown, show no homology with known proteins. The former, however, may be important for the regulation of the proteolytic activity. Domain II shows similarity with other cysteine proteases, which share histidine, cysteine, and asparagine residues at their active sites. Domain IV comprises 4 EF-hand structures that are potential calcium-binding sites. In addition, 3 unique regions with no known homology are present in the muscle-specific CAPN protein, namely NS, IS1, and IS2, the latter containing a nuclear translocation signal. These regions may be important for the muscle-specific function of CAPN3 (Richard, et al.).

It was previously shown that defects in the human calpain 3 gene are responsible for limb girdle muscular dystrophy type 2A (LGMD2A), an inherited disease affecting predominantly the proximal limb muscles. To better understand the function of calpain 3 and the pathophysiological mechanisms of LGMD2A and also to develop an adequate model for therapy research, we generated capn3-deficient mice by gene targeting. capn3-deficient mice are fully fertile and viable. Allele transmission in intercross progeny demonstrated a statistically significant departure from Mendel's law. capn3-deficient mice show a mild progressive muscular dystrophy that affects a specific group of muscles. The age of appearance of myopathic features varies with the genetic background, suggesting the involvement of modifier genes. Affected muscles manifest a similar apoptosis-associated perturbation of the IkappaBalpha/nuclear factor kappaB pathway as seen in LGMD2A patients. In addition, Evans blue staining of muscle fibers reveals that the pathological process due to calpain 3 deficiency is associated with membrane alterations (Richard, et al.).

Recently, calpain was suggested to be involved in the progression of alpha-fodrin proteolysis and tissue destruction in the development of Sjogren syndrome (SS) (Hayashi et al.). SS is an autoimmune disease characterized by diffuse lymphoid cell infiltrates in the salivary and lacrimal glands, resulting in symptoms of dry mouth and eyes due to insufficient secretion. Although it has been assumed that a combination of immunologic, genetic and

environmental factors may play a key role in the development of autoimmune lesions in the salivary and lacrimal glands, little is known about the disease pathogenesis of SS in humans. The 120 kDa alpha-fodrin as an important autoantigen in the development of SS in both an animal model and SS patients, but the mechanism of alpha-fodrin cleavage leading to tissue destruction in SS remains unclear. Tissue-infiltrating CD4+ T cells purified from the salivary glands of a mouse model for SS bear a large proportion of Fas ligand and the salivary gland duct cells possess apoptotic receptor Fas. Anti-Fas antibody-induced apoptotic salivary gland cells result in specific alpha-fodrin cleavage to the 120 kDa fragment in vitro. Preincubation with a combination of calpain and caspase inhibitor peptides could be responsible for inhibition of the 120 kDa alpha-fodrin cleavage. Thus, an increase in apoptotic protease activities including calpain and caspases may be involved in the progression of alpha-fodrin proteolysis and tissue destruction in the development of SS (Hayashi et al.).

It is anticipated that the novel sequence described here will have useful properties and functions similar to calpain proteases because of the presence of the Calpain-type cysteine-protease (C2 family) domain and the homology to calpain III.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV10 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the cysteine protease family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, obesity, hypercalcaemia, ulcers, endometriosis, fertility, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, graft versus host disease, psoriasis, actinic keratosis,

tuberous sclerosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, hemophilia, lymphoedema, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding micromolar calcium-activated neutral protease-1 protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV10 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV10 epitope is from about amino acids 5 to 90. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV10 epitope is from about amino acids 105 to 110. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV10 epitopes are from about amino acids 170 to 180, 230 to 310, 370 to 400, 420 to 430, 450 to 455, 460 to 465, 480 to 485, 510 to 515, 570 to 580 and 680 to 690.

NOV11

A disclosed NOV11 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56179-01) encodes a novel P2X2C-like protein and includes the 1422 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 41) which is shown in Table 11A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1420-1422. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 11A.

Table 11A. NOV11 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:41)

ATGGCCGCCGCCAGCCCAAGTACCCCGCGGGCGACCGCCCGCGCCTGGCCCGGGCTGCTGGTCCG
CCCTCTGGGACTACGAGACGCCCAAGGTGATCGTGGTGAGGAACCGCGCCTGGGGGTCTGTACCGCGC
CGTGCACTGCTCATCTGCTCTACTTCGTGTGGTACGTATTTCATCGTGCAGAAAAGTACCAGGAGAGC
GAGACGGGCCCCGAGAGCTCCATCATCACCAGGTCAAGGGGATCACCAGTCCGAGCACAAGTGTGGG
ACGTGGAGGAGTACGTGAAGCCCCCGAGAGCATAAGGGTCCACAACGCCACCTGCCTCTCCGACGCCGA
CTGCGTGGCTGGGGAGCTGGACATGCTGGGAAACGGCCTGAGGACCGGGCGCTGTGTGCCCTATTACAG
GGGCCCTCCAAGACCTGCGAGGTGTTCCGGCTGGTGCCTGGTGAAGATGGGGCCTCTGTACGCCAATTTT
TGGGTACGATGGCCCCAAATTTACCATCCTCATCAAGAACAGCATCCACTACCCCAAATTCACCTTCTC
CAAGGGCAACATCGCCGACCGCACAGACGGGTACCTGAAGCGCTGCACGTTCCACGAGGCTCCGACCTC
TACTGCCCATCTTCAAGCTGGGCTTTATCGTGGAGAAGGCTGGGGAGAGCTTCACAGAGCTCGCACACA
AGGGTGGTGTATCGGGGTCAATCAACTGGGACTGTGACCTGGACCTGCCTGCATCGGAGTGCACCC
CAAGTACTCCTTCCGGAGGCTTGACCCCAAGCACGTGCCTGCCTCGTCAGGCTACAATTCAGGTTTGCC
AAATACTACAAGATCAATGGCACCACCCGACGCTCATCAAGGCTACGGGATCCGATTGACGTCA
TTGTGCATGGACAGGCCGGGAAGTTTCAAGCTGATTCCACCATTTAATCTGGCCACAGCTCTGACTTC
CGTCGGGGTGGTAAGGAACCTCTCTGGGGTCCAGCGGGTGCGGGGGTCCACAGGCCCTTACACACC
GGTCTCTGCTGGCCCCAGGGCTCCTTCTGTGCGACTGGATCTTGTAACATTCATGAACAAAACAAGG
TCTACAGCCATAAGAAATTTGACAAGGTGTGTACGCCGAGCCACCCCTCAGGTAGCTGGCCTGTGACCTT
TGCCCGTGTATTGGGCCAGGCCCTCCCGAACCCGGCCACCGCTCCGAGGACCAGCACCACAGCCCTCCA
TCAGGCCAGGAGGCCAACAAGGGGCAGAGTGTGGCCACGCTTCCCGCCCTGCGGCCTTGCCCATCT
CTGCCCTTCTGAGCAGATGGTGGACACTCTGCCTCCGAGCCTGCCAAGCCTCCACACCCACAGACCC

CAAAGGTTTGGCTCAACTCTGA

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV11 maps to chromosome 1 and has 990 of 991 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF190824|acc:AF190824.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens P2X2C receptor (P2X2) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 3.6e^{-295}$).

A NOV11 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:42) is 473 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 11B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV11 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the mitochondrial inner membrane with a certainty of 0.6577. In alternative embodiments, a NOV11 polypeptide is located to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.6500, the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3556, or the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.3000. The SignalP predicts a likely cleavage site for a NOV11 peptide between amino acid positions 68 and 69, i.e. at the dash in the sequence SYQ-ES.

Table 11B. NOV11 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:42)

MAAAQPKYPAGATARRRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRLGVLYRAVQLLLLYFVWYFIVQKSYQESSETGP
ESSIITKVGITTTSEHKVWDVVEYVKPPESIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDMLGNLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEV
FGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIKNSIHYPKFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVE
KAGESFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYNFRFAKYKINGTTTRTLKA
YGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALTSGVVRNPLWGPGSGGSTRPLHTGLCWPQGSFLCDWILLTFMN
KNKVYSHKKFDKVCPTSPHSGSWPVTARVLGQAPPEPGHRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQGAECGPAFPPLRCPIS
APSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL

The NOV11 amino acid sequence have 330 of 330 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 330 of 330 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 447 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9UHD6 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (P2X2C RECEPTOR) ($E = 8.7e^{-248}$).

NOV11 is expressed in at least the following tissues: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV11 are listed in Tables 11C and 11D.

Table 11C: SNPs			
Consensus Position	Depth	Base Change	PAF
273	23	G > A	0.304

Table 11D: SNPs				
Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13374572	1121	T>C	374	Val>Ala

5 NOV11 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 11E.

Table 11E. BLAST results for NOV11					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|6606328|gb|AAF19173.1|AF190825_1 (AF190825)	P2X2D receptor [Homo sapiens]	497	473/497 (95%)	473/497 (95%)	0.0
gi|7706629|ref|NP_057402.1| (NM_016318)	P2X2C receptor; P2X Receptor, Subunit 2 [Homo sapiens]	447	447/473 (94%)	447/473 (94%)	0.0
gi|12643353|sp|Q9UBL9|P2X2_HUMAN	P2X PURINOCEPTOR 2 (ATP RECEPTOR) (P2X2) (PURINERGIC RECEPTOR)	471	447/497 (89%)	447/497 (89%)	0.0
gi|5381337|gb|AAD42947.1|AF109387_1 (AF109387)	P2X2A receptor [Homo sapiens]	459	433/483 (89%)	433/483 (89%)	0.0
gi|6606324|gb|AAF19171.1|AF190823_1 (AF190823)	P2X2B receptor [Homo sapiens]	404	360/426 (84%)	362/426 (84%)	0.0

10 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 11F.

Table 11F. ClustalW Analysis of NOV11

```

1)NOV11 (SEQ ID NO:42)
2)gi|6606328 P2X2D receptor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:120)
3)gi|544335 P2X2C receptor; P2X Receptor, Subunit 2 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:121)
4)gi|544335 P2X PURINOCEPTOR 2 (ATP RECEPTOR) (P2X2) (PURINERGIC RECEPTOR) (SEQ ID NO:122)
5)gi|5381337 P2X2A receptor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:123)
6)gi|6606324 P2X2B receptor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:124)

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		10	20	30	40	50	
NOV11						
gi 6606328	MAAAQPKYPAGATARRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRRRLGVLYRAVQL						50
gi|544335	MAAAQPKYPAGATARRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRRRLGVLYRAVQL						50
gi|544335	MAAAQPKYPAGATARRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRRRLGVLYRAVQL						50
gi|5381337	-----MVRRRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRRRLGVLYRAVQL						38
gi|6606324	MAAAQPKYPAGATARRLARGCWSALWDYETPKVIVVRNRRRLGVLYRAVQL						50
		60	70	80	90	100	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	LILLYFVWYVFIVQKSYQESSETGPESSIITKVKGITTSEHKVWDVEEYVK						100
gi|544335	LILLYFVWYVFIVQKSYQESSETGPESSIITKVKGITTSEHKVWDVEEYVK						100
gi|544335	LILLYFVWYVFIVQKSYQESSETGPESSIITKVKGITTSEHKVWDVEEYVK						100
gi|5381337	LILLYFVWYVFIVQKSYQESSETGPESSIITKVKGITTSEHKVWDVEEYVK						88
gi|6606324	LILLYFVWYVFIVQKSYQESSETGPESSIITKVKGITTSEHKVWDVEEYVK						100
		110	120	130	140	150	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	PPE-----SIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDML						126
gi|544335	PPEGGSVFSIITRVEATHSQTQGTCPESIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDML						150
gi|544335	PPE-----SIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDML						126
gi|5381337	PPEGGSVFSIITRVEATHSQTQGTCPESIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDML						138
gi|6606324	PPEGGSVFSIITRVEATHSQTQGTCPESIRVHNATCLSDADCVAGELDML						150
		160	170	180	190	200	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	GNGLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIK						176
gi|544335	GNGLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIK						200
gi|544335	GNGLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIK						176
gi|5381337	GNGLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIK						188
gi|6606324	GNGLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFTILIK						200
		210	220	230	240	250	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	NSIHYPKFHFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGE						226
gi|544335	NSIHYPKFHFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGE						250
gi|544335	NSIHYPKFHFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGE						226
gi|5381337	NSIHYPKFHFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGE						238
gi|6606324	NSIHYPKFHFHFSKGNADRTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGE						250
		260	270	280	290	300	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	SFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYN						276
gi|544335	SFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYN						300
gi|544335	SFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYN						276
gi|5381337	SFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYN						288
gi|6606324	SFTELAHKGGVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHVPASSGYN						300
		310	320	330	340	350	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	FRFAKYYKINGTTTTRTLIKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALT						326
gi|544335	FRFAKYYKINGTTTTRTLIKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALT						350
gi|544335	FRFAKYYKINGTTTTRTLIKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALT						326
gi|5381337	FRFAKYYKINGTTTTRTLIKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALT						338
gi|6606324	FRFAKYYKINGTTTTRTLIKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALT						350
		360	370	380	390	400	
NOV11		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|6606328	SVGIVVRNPLWGPGSGCGSTRPLHTGLCWPGQSFLCDWILLTFMKNKNKVYS						376
gi|544335	SVGIVVRNPLWGPGSGCGSTRPLHTGLCWPGQSFLCDWILLTFMKNKNKVYS						400
gi|544335	SVGIVG-----SFLCDWILLTFMKNKNKVYS						350

gi|544335	SVGVG-----SFLCDWILLTFMKNKVVYS	350
gi|5381337	SVGVG-----SFLCDWILLTFMKNKVVYS	362
gi|6606324	SVGVG-----SFLCDWILLTFMKNKVVYS	374
	410 420 430 440 450	
NOV11	HKKFDKVCVTPSHPSGSWPVTLARVLGQAPPEPGRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQ	426
gi|6606328	HKKFDKVCVTPSHPSGSWPVTLARVLGQAPPEPGRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQ	450
gi|544335	HKKFDKVCVTPSHPSGSWPVTLARVLGQAPPEPGRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQ	400
gi|544335	HKKFDKVCVTPSHPSGSWPVTLARVLGQAPPEPGRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQ	400
gi|5381337	HKKFDKVCVTPSHPSGSWPVTLARVLGQAPPEPGRSEDQHPSPPSGQEGQ	412
gi|6606324	HKKFDK-----	380
	460 470 480 490 500	
NOV11	QGAECGPAFPPLRPCPISAPSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	473
gi|6606328	QGAECGPAFPPLRPCPISAPSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	497
gi|544335	QGAECGPAFPPLRPCPISAPSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	447
gi|544335	QGAECGPAFPPLRPCPISAPSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	447
gi|5381337	QGAECGPAFPPLRPCPISAPSEQMVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	459
gi|6606324	-----MVDTPASEPAQASTPTDPKGLAQL	404

Table 11G lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV11. This indicates that the NOV11 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

5

Table 11G. Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Pfam|pfam00864, P2X_receptor, ATP P2X receptor (SEQ ID NO:125)			
Length = 377 residues, 96.6% aligned			
Score = 509 bits (1310), Expect = 2e-145			
Query: 26	WDYETPKVIVVRNRRGLVLYRAVQLLILLYFVWYVFIQKSYQSEETGPSSIITKVKGI	85	
	+ + + +++ + + + +++ + + + + +		
Sbjct: 1	FDYKTPKYVVVRNKKVGLLNRLVQLLILVYVGVVFLIEKGYQSDTSLQSSVITKVKGV	60	
Query: 86	TTSE----HKVWDVEEYVKP-----PESIRVHNATCLSDA	116	
	+ ++ + + +		
Sbjct: 61	AVTNTSELGNRVWDVADYVIPPQGENVFFVVTNFIVTPNQGTGTCPEHPEVPDGTCKSDS	120	
Query: 117	DCVAGELDMLGNLRTGRCVPYYQGPSKTCEVFGWCPVEDGASVSQFLGTMAPNFILIK	176	
	++ + + + +		
Sbjct: 121	DCTAGEAGTHGNGIKTGRCVAFNGSVRRTCEIFAWCPVEVDTPVNPPLLKEAENFTIFIK	180	
Query: 177	NSIHYPKFHFSKGNIAAD-RTDGYLKRCTFHEASDLYCPIFKLGFIVEKAGESFTELAHKG	235	
	+ + + + + + + + + +		
Sbjct: 181	NSIRFPKFNFSGKNLLENKTDYTLKHCRFHPTNDPYCPIFRLGDVVEKAGQDFQDLALKG	240	
Query: 236	GVIGVIINWDCDLDPASECNPKYSFRRLDPKHV-PASSGYNFRFAKYYKI-NGTTRTL	293	
	+ +		
Sbjct: 241	GVIGIIINWDCDLKAASECNPHYSFRRLDNKKEKSVSPGYNFRFAKYYRDNGVEYRTL	300	
Query: 294	IKAYGIRIDVIVHGQAGKFSLIPTIINLATALTSVGVRNPLWGPGCGGSTRPLHTGLC	353	
	+ + + + + + + +		
Sbjct: 301	LKAYGIRFDVLVNGKAGKFDIPTIINIGSGLASLGV-----	337	
Query: 354	WPQGSFLCDWILLTFMKNKVVYSHKKFDKV	383	
	+ + ++		
Sbjct: 338	---GTFLCDLILLYFLKKRHFYRDKKFEEV	364	

10051874.011602

P2X receptors are membrane ion channels gated by extracellular adenosine 5'-triphosphate (ATP); nucleotides also activate a family of seven transmembrane G protein-coupled receptors (P2Y). P2X receptors are widely expressed on mammalian cells, where they can be broadly differentiated into three groups. The first group is almost equally well activated by ATP and its analog alpha beta methyleneATP (alpha beta meATP), whereas a second group is not activated by alpha beta meATP. A third-group type of receptor (termed P2Z) is distinguished by the fact that the channel opening is followed by cell permeabilization and lysis if the agonist application is continued for more than a few seconds. Seven cDNAs have been cloned that encode P2X receptor subunits. When expressed individually in heterologous systems, P2X1 and P2X3 subunits form channels activated by ATP or alpha beta meATP; whereas P2X2, P2X4, and P2X5 form channels activated by ATP but not alpha beta meATP. P2X6 receptors do not express readily, and P2X7 receptors correspond closely in their properties to P2Z. Further phenotypes can be produced when two subunits are coexpressed, indicating hetero-multimerization. Electrophysiological experiments on dissociated smooth muscle and neurons have revealed three distinct phenotypes of P2X receptor: (1) a rapidly desensitizing, beta-methylene ATP-sensitive response typical of most smooth muscle; (2) a non-desensitizing, alpha,beta-methylene ATP-insensitive response characteristic of PC12 phaeochromocytoma cells and rat superior cervical ganglion neurons; and (3) a non-desensitizing, alpha, beta-methylene ATP-sensitive response observed in sensory neurons.

All of these purinoceptors share a similar cationic and high Ca^{2+} permeability and sensitivity to blockade by suramin, Cibacron blue, oxidized ATP, pyridoxal-5-phosphate and pyridoxalphosphate-6-azophenyl-2',4'-disulfonic acid. Heterologous expression of two forms of cloned P2X receptors (from rat vas deferens and PC12 cells) reveals that each cloned receptor can reconstitute native responses with remarkable fidelity. Such results suggest that homo-oligomeric channels may be formed from single subunits of the P2X receptor in smooth muscle, PC12 cells and some neurons. The third phenotype observed in native cells might result from co-assembly of subunits of the cloned receptors. However, co-expression studies show that these two forms of the P2X receptor do not heteropolymerize. Therefore, the non-desensitizing, alpha, beta-methylene ATP-sensitive response observed in sensory neurons may result from a distinct P2X receptor or from heteropolymerization of more than one distinct P2X purinoceptor.

There are seven P2X receptor cDNAs currently known. Six homomeric (P2X1, P2X2, P2X3, P2X4, P2X5, P2X7) and three heteromeric (P2X2/P2X3, P2X4/P2X6, P2X1/P2X5)

P2X receptor channels have been characterized in heterologous expression systems. Homomeric P2X1 and P2X3 receptors are readily distinguishable by their rapid desensitization, the agonist action of alpha beta methyleneATP, and the block by 2',3'-O-(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)-ATP. P2X2 receptors are unique among homomeric forms in their potentiation by low pH. Homomeric P2X4 receptors are much less sensitive to antagonism by suramin and pyridoxal 5-phosphate-6-azo-2',4'-disulfonic acid. Homomeric P2X7 receptors are the only form in which 2',3'-O-(4-benzoylbenzoyl)-ATP is more potent than ATP. The heteromeric P2X2/P2X3 receptor resembles P2X2 in slow desensitization kinetics and potentiation by low pH and is similar to P2X3 with respect to agonism by alpha beta methyleneATP and block by 2',3'-O-(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)-ATP. Seven subtypes of P2X receptor family of ligand-gated ion channels (responsive to ATP) have been identified, which form homo-multimeric or hetero-multimeric pores. P2X3 receptors are selectively expressed predominantly on small-diameter nociceptive sensory neurones in the dorsal root, trigeminal and nodose ganglia, particularly the non-peptidergic subpopulations labelled with the lectin IB4. P2X2/3 labelling is also present in inner lamina II of the spinal cord and in sensory nerve projections to skin and viscera, but few receptors are present in skeletal muscle. P2X3 receptors are down-regulated after peripheral nerve injury and their expression can be regulated by glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor. P2X receptor activation of sensory neurones has been demonstrated in in vivo pain models, including the rat hindpaw and knee-joint preparations, as well as in inflammatory models. P2X4 and/or P2X6 receptors in the CNS also seem to be involved in pain pathways. Non-nociceptive P2 receptors on sensory nerves are present in muscle and on sensory endings in the heart and lung that initiate reflex activity involving vagal afferent and efferent nerve fibres.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV11 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the ATP P2X receptor family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene

therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention may have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from pain, since P2X receptor activation of sensory neurones has been demonstrated in in vivo pain models, including the rat hindpaw and knee-joint preparations, as well as in inflammatory models. P2X4 and/or P2X6 receptors in the CNS also seem to be involved in pain pathways. Non-nociceptive P2 receptors on sensory nerves are present in muscle and on sensory endings in the heart and lung that initiate reflex activity involving vagal afferent and efferent nerve fibres (Br J Anaesth 2000 Apr;84(4):476-88). The compositions of the present invention may also have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from diabetes, obesity, syndrome X, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the P2X2C-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV11 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV11 epitope is from about amino acids 5 to 10. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV11 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV11 epitopes are from about amino acids 40 to 50, 70 to 80, 95 to 105, 140 to 148, 195 to 215, 250 to 300, 340 to 360, 370 to 380, 410 to 430 and 455 to 465.

NOV12

A disclosed NOV12 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56132-01) encodes a novel DIABLO-like protein and includes 1823 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 43) which is shown in Table 12A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 31-33 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1606-1608. Putative untranslated regions upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon are underlined in Table 12A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 12A. NOV12 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:43)

AACTGCTCTATGCTTTTATTTTCTGTAGATGGACCACACATCCCCGACCTACATGCTTGCTAACTTAA
 CCCACTTGCATTCTGAACAACTTCTGCAGGGCTTGAATCTTCTTCGCCAACATCACGAACTCTGTGACAT
 CATCTCTCGAGTAGGTGATGTTAAATTCATGCTCAGAAAGTGGTACTTGCCAGCGTCAGCCCGTATTTTC
 AAAGCTATGTTCACTGGAAACCTTTCTGAAAAAGAGAACAGTGAGGTTGAGTTCAATGCATTGATGAAA
 CTGCTCTCCAGGCCATTGTGGAGTATGCTATACAGGGACTGTTTTTATTTCTCAGGACACAGTTGAATC
 TCTCCTGCCAGCAGCAAACTTACTCCAGATAAACTTGTCTGAAAGAAATGTTGTGCATTTCTTGAAGC
 CAACTTGATCCTGGTAATTGTATTGGAATTTCTCGTTTTGTCAGAAACATATGGTTGCCGTGACCTTTATT
 TGGCAGCCACTAAATACATATGCCAGAAATTTGAAGCTGTTTGCCAGACTGAAGAGTTTTTTGAGCTTAC
 ACATGCTGACTTGGATGAAATGTTTCCAATGACTGTTTGAATGTAGCTACCGAAGAGACTGTTTTTTAT
 GCATTAGAGTCTTGGATCAAGTATGATGTACAAGAAGCCAGAAATACTTAGCACAGTTACTAAACAGTG
 TACGATTACCAATGTTGAGTGTTAAGTTTCTCACTAGACTATATGAAGCAAATCATCTTATTTCGTGATGA
 TCGCACTTGTAAACATCTTTTGAATGAAGCCCTAAAGTACCCTTTATGCCTGAACATAGACTCTCTCAT
 CAGACAGTCTTGATGACACGACCTCGCTGTGCTCCCAAAGTACTTTGTGCAGTAGGAGGGAAATCTGGAC
 TCTTTGCCTGTTTGGATAGGGTCACTATCAGAAACATGAAAATTCAGTGGAATGCTGGAATCCTGATAC
 AAATACTTGGACTTCTTAGAGAGAATGAATGAAAGCCGAAAGTACTCTGGAGTAGTAGTACTTGCAGGA
 GAACTTTATGCCTTAGGTGGTTATGATGGACAATCTTATTACAATCTGTAGAGAAGTACATTTCCAAAA
 TAAGAAATGGCAACCTGTGGCACCATGACGACAACAAGAAGTTGTTTGTCTGCAGCGGTATTGGATGG
 AATGATATATGCCATTGGTGGGTATGGTCTGCCACATGAACAGTGTGGAGCGTTATGATCCAAGTAAG
 GACTCCTGGGAGATGGTTGCATCCATGGCAGATAAAAGGATTCACTTTGGCGTGGGTGTCATGCTAGGCT
 TTATTTTGTGGTGGGTGGACATAATGGAGTCTCACATTTGTCCAGCATTGAAAGATACGATCCTCATCA
 AAATCAGTGGACTGTGTAGACCAATGAAAGAACCTAGAACAGGAGTTGGTGTGCTGTAATCGATAAC
 TACCTTTATGTCGTCGGTGGTCACTCAGGGTCTTCTATCTGAATACAGTGCAGAAATATGATCCTATCT
 CAGATACGTGGCTGGATTGAGCTGGCATGATATACTGTGCTGCAACTTTGGGTTAACTGCACTTTGACA
 AATGTGAACCTCGGAAATAGTATGGTGGTGAAACTTGTAAGTGCATGAACATCCGGATGGCCAGTTTTC
 TGAACCCACAAGCTGCATTGCTTTCTTTTAACTTGAAGTAGCATGAAGGCTCAAAAGTTTTGTTGGGT
 ACTTTTAATTGAGAAGTAGTTTTGGTTGCTCTTGATTACACAGTAAATCAATAATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
 AAA

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV12 invention has 909 of 918 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AK000088|acc:AK000088.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ20081 fis, clone COL03242) ($E = 9.3e^{-198}$).

A NOV12 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:43) is 525 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 12B. The SignalP, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV12 is likely to be localized to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.8500. In alternative embodiments, a NOV12 polypeptide is located to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4400, the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3084, or the mitochondrial inner membrane with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 12B. NOV12 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:44)

MDHTSPTYMLANLTHLHSEQLLQGLNLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENS
 EVEFQCIDETALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDVTESLLPAANLLQIKLVLKECCAFLESQLDPGNCIGISRFAETYG
 CRDLYLAATKYICQNFCAVCQTEFFELTHADLDEIVSNDCLNVATEETVFYALESWKYDVQERQKYLAQLLN
 SVRLPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHRLSHQTVLMTRPRCAPKVLCAVGGKSGLFA
 CLDRVITIRKHENSVECWNPDTNTWTSLERMNERSTLGVVVLAGEYALGGYDQSYLQSVKEYIPKIRKWQPV
 APMTTTRSCFAAAVLDGMIYAIGGYGPAHMNSVERYPKSDSWEMVASMADKRIHFGVGVMLGFI FVVGHNHGV
 SHLSSIERYPHQNWTVCRPMKEPRTGVGAVIDNYLYVVGHSYLNVTQKYDPI SDTWLDSAGMIYCRC
 NFGLTAL

The NOV12 amino acid sequence have 225 of 521 amino acid residues (43%) identical to, and 324 of 521 amino acid residues (62%) similar to, the 623 amino acid residue

ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9NGX7 protein from Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly)
(DIABLO) ($E = 2.0e^{-109}$).

The NOV12 in this invention is expressed in at least the following tissues: Foreskin, hypothalamus, kidney, prostate, retina, tonsils, breast, whole organism. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV12 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 12C.

Table 12C. BLAST results for NOV12

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|12832769|dbj|BAB 22250.1| (AK002637)	putative [Mus musculus]	571	511/571 (89%)	520/571 (90%)	0.0
gi|11434452|ref| XP_007355.1| (XM_007355)	hypothetical protein FLJ20081 [Homo sapiens]	300	300/300 (100%)	300/300 (100%)	e-175
gi|8923090|ref| NP_060128.1| (NM_017658)	hypothetical protein FLJ20081 [Homo sapiens]	300	298/300 (99%)	298/300 (99%)	e-174
gi|12850547|dbj|BAB 28765.1| (AK013278)	putative [Mus musculus]	249	243/249 (97%)	247/249 (98%)	e-140
gi|12314036|emb|CAC 10469.1| (AL109921) dJ383J4.1	(A Kelch motif- containing protein) [Homo sapiens]	601	221/518 (42%)	324/518 (61%)	e-120

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 12D.

Table 12D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV12

1)NOV12 (SEQ ID NO:44)
2)gi|1283276 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:126)
3)gi|1143445 hypothetical protein FLJ20081 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:127)
4)gi|8923090 hypothetical protein FLJ20081 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:128)
5)gi|1285054 putative [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:129)
6)gi|1283276 (A Kelch motif-containing protein) [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID
NO:130)

15

		10	20	30	40	50	
NOV12	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	MDHTS	PTYMLA	NTLHLHSEQLLQGL			25
gi|1283276	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	MDHTA	PTYMLA	NTLHLHSEQLLQGL			25

20

5	gi|1143445	-----MDHTS-----PTYMLA-----NLTHLHSEQLLQGL	25
	gi|8923090	-----MDHTS-----PTYMFA-----NLTHLHSEQLLQGL	25
	gi|1285054	-----MDHTA-----PTYMLA-----NLTHLHSEQLLQGL	25
	gi|1283276	CTNIRPGETGMDVTSRCTLGDPNKLPEGVPQPAMPVTSDKHPRCTLEVI	50
10	NOV12	.....60.....70.....80.....90.....100.....	
	gi|1283276	NLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSE	75
	gi|1143445	NLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSE	75
	gi|8923090	NLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSE	75
	gi|1285054	NLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSE	75
15	gi|1283276	NLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSE	75
	NOV12	.....110.....120.....130.....140.....150.....	
	gi|1283276	VEFQCIDEALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKVLKECC	125
	gi|1143445	VEFQCIDEALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKVLKECC	125
	gi|8923090	VEFQCIDEALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKVLKECC	125
20	gi|1285054	VEFQCIDEALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKVLKECC	125
	gi|1283276	VVIRIDIDERAMELLIDEAYTSQITVEEGNVOTLLPAACLLQIAETQIACC	150
25	NOV12	.....160.....170.....180.....190.....200.....	
	gi|1283276	AFLESQLDPGNCIGISRFAETYGCRDLYLAATKYICONFEAVCQTEEFFE	175
	gi|1143445	AFLESQLDPGNCIGISRFAETYGCHDLYLAATKYICONFESVCQTEEFFE	175
	gi|8923090	AFLESQLDPGNCIGISRFAETYGCRDLYLAATKYICONFEAVCQTEEFFE	175
	gi|1285054	AFLESQLDPGNCIGISRFAETYGCHDLYLAATKYICONFESVCQTEEFFE	175
30	gi|1283276	EFLKRQLDPSNCGIRAFADTHSCRELRIADKETOHNFOEVMSEEFML	200
35	NOV12	.....210.....220.....230.....240.....250.....	
	gi|1283276	LTHADLDEIVSNDCNLVATEETVFYALESWIKYDVQERQKYLAQLLNSVR	225
	gi|1143445	LTHADLDEIVSNDCNLVATEETVFYALESWIKYDVQERQKYLAQLLNSVR	225
	gi|8923090	LTHADLDEIVSNDCNLVATEETVFYALESWIKYDVQERQKYLAQLLNSVR	225
	gi|1285054	LTHADLDEIVSNDCNLVATEETVFYALESWIKYDVQERQKYLAQLLNSVR	225
40	gi|1283276	LTHADLDEIVSNDCNLVATEETVFYALESWIKYDVQERQKYLAQLLNSVR	225
45	NOV12	.....260.....270.....280.....290.....300.....	
	gi|1283276	LPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHR--LSHOTV	273
	gi|1143445	LPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHR--LSHOTV	273
	gi|8923090	LPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHR--LSHOTV	273
	gi|1285054	LPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHR--LSHOTV	273
50	gi|1283276	LPLLSVKFLTRLYEANHLIRDDRTCKHLLNEALKYHFMPEHR--LSHOTV	273
	NOV12	.....310.....320.....330.....340.....350.....	
	gi|1283276	LMTRPRCAPKVLCAVGGKSC--LFACLDRTV-----	302
	gi|1143445	LMTRPRCAPKVLCAVGGKSC--LFACLDRTV-----	302
	gi|8923090	LMTRPRCAPKVLCAVGGKSC--LFACLDRTV-----	302
55	gi|1285054	LMTRPRCAPKVLCAVGGKSC--LFACLDRTV-----	302
	gi|1283276	RPRKPIRCGEVLFAVGCWCSGDAISSVERYD---PQTNEWRMVASMSKRR	347
60	NOV12	.....360.....370.....380.....390.....400.....	
	gi|1283276	YFGICVLDQKVFVIGGIETSVRPGMTVRKHENSECWNPDNTWTSL-LE	324
	gi|1143445	YFGICVLDQKVFVIGGIETSVRPGMTVRKHENSECWNPDNTWTSL-LE	324
	gi|8923090	YFGICVLDQKVFVIGGIETSVRPGMTVRKHENSECWNPDNTWTSL-LE	324
	gi|1285054	YFGICVLDQKVFVIGGIETSVRPGMTVRKHENSECWNPDNTWTSL-LE	324
65	gi|1283276	CGVGVSVLDDLLYAVGG-----HDGSSYLNSVERYDPKTNQWSSDVA	389

		410	420	430	440	450	
	NOV12	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
	gi|1283276	RMNESRSTLGVVVLAGELYALGGYDQSYLQSVKEYIPKIRKWQPVAPMT	374				
5	gi|1143445	RMNESRSTLGVAVLAGEVFALGGYDQSYLQSVKEYIPKIRQWQPVAPMT	420				
	gi|8923090	-----	300				
	gi|1285054	-----	300				
	gi|1283276	PTSTCRTSVGVAVLGGFLYAVGGQDGVSLNIVERYDPKENKWTRVASMS	249				
			439				
10		460	470	480	490	500	
	NOV12	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
	gi|1283276	TTRSCFAAAVL DGM IYAIGG-YGPAHMNSVERYDPSKDSWEMVASMADKR	423				
	gi|1143445	TTRSCFAAAVL DGM IYAIGG-YGPAHMNSVERYDPSKDSWEMVAPMADKR	469				
15	gi|8923090	-----	300				
	gi|1285054	-----	300				
	gi|1283276	TRRLGVAVAVLGGFLYAVGSDGTSPLNTVERYNPQENRWHTIAPMGTRR	249				
			489				
20		510	520	530	540	550	
	NOV12	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
	gi|1283276	IHFGVGVM LGFI FVVGGHNGVSHLSSIERYPHQNQWTVCRPMKEPRTGV	473				
	gi|1143445	IHFGVGVM LGFI FVVGGHNGVSHLSSIERYPHQNQWTVCRPMKEPRTGV	519				
	gi|8923090	-----	300				
25	gi|1285054	-----	300				
	gi|1283276	KHLGCAVYQDMIYAVGGRDDTELSSAERYNPRTNQWSPVVAMTSRRSGV	249				
			539				
30		560	570	580	590	600	
	NOV12	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
	gi|1283276	GAAVIDNYLYVVG HSGSSYLNTVQKYDPI SDTWLDSAGMIYCRCNFGLT	523				
	gi|1143445	GAAVIDNYLYVVG HSGSSYLNTVQKYDPI SDTWLDSAGMIYCRCNFGLT	569				
	gi|8923090	-----	300				
	gi|1285054	-----	300				
35	gi|1283276	GLAVVNGQLMAVG GFDGTTYLKTIEVFPDANTWRLYGGMNYRRLGGGVG	249				
			589				
40		610					
	NOV12	.....|.....|..				
	gi|1283276	AL-----	525				
	gi|1143445	AL-----	571				
	gi|8923090	-----	300				
	gi|1285054	-----	300				
	gi|1283276	VIKMTHCESHIW	249				
45			601				

Tables 12E, 12F and 12G list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV12. This indicates that the NOV12 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

5

Table 12E. Domain Analysis of NOV12

gnl|Pfam|pfam00651, BTB, BTB/POZ domain. (SEQ ID NO:131)
Length = 114 residues, 100% aligned
Score = 122 bits (306), Expect = 5e-29

Query:	19	EQLLQGLNLLRQHHELCDIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSEVEF	78
		+ ++ + + + ++ ++ +	
Sbjct:	1	SSLLKSLNELRENGEFCDVTLVVGGKEFPAHKAVLAACSPYFKALFSGNFKESDSSEITL	60
Query:	79	QCIDETALQAIVEYAYTGTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKLVLKECCAFLESQ	132
		+ ++ + + +++ ++ ++ +	
Sbjct:	61	DDVSPEDFEALLEFIYTGELIITEENVEELLELEADKLQIPSLVDKCEEFLIKNL	114

Table 12F. Domain Analysis of NOV12

gnl|Smart|smart00225, BTB, Broad-Complex (SEQ ID NO:132)
Length = 96 residues, 100% aligned
Score = 99.8 bits (247), Expect = 4e-22

Query:	36	DIILRVGDVKIHAHKVVLASVSPYFKAMFTGNLSEKENSEVEFQCIDETALQAIVEYAYT	95
		+ + ++ + + + + + ++ +	
Sbjct:	1	DVTNLVGGKKFHAHKAVLAHSPYFKALFSSDFKESDKSEIYLFVSPEDFRALLNFLYT	60
Query:	96	GTVFISQDTVESLLPAANLLQIKLVLKECCAFLESQ	131
		+ ++ + +++	
Sbjct:	61	GKLDIPEENVEELLELEADYLQIPGLVELCEEFLLN	96

Table 12G. Domain Analysis of NOV12

gnl|Smart|smart00612, Kelch, Kelch domain (SEQ ID NO:133)
Length = 47 residues, 97.9% aligned
Score = 69.7 bits (169), Expect = 4e-13

Query:	435	IFVVGHHNGVSHLSSIERYPHQNWTVCRPMKEPRTGVGAVIDN	480
		I+V+GG NG L S+E YDP N+WT M PR+G G AVI+	
Sbjct:	2	IYVIGGFNGGQRLKSVEVYDPETNKWTPPLPSMPTPRSGHGVAVING	47

Apoptosis or programmed cell death is an essential process in metazoan development and homeostasis that is carried out by caspases. The DIABLO protein (direct IAP binding protein with low pI) performs a critical function in apoptosis by eliminating the inhibitory effect of IAPs (inhibitor of apoptosis proteins) on caspases (1). This protein is also known as Smac for second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase. DIABLO/Smac is normally a mitochondrial protein but is released into the cytosol when cells undergo apoptosis. Mitochondrial import and cleavage of its signal peptide are required for DIABLO/Smac to gain its apoptotic activity. In addition, overexpression of DIABLO/Smac has been shown to increase cellular sensitivity to apoptotic stimuli (2).

20051874.01600

The protein described in this invention is homologous to the DIABLO/Smac protein and is therefore predicted to play a role in apoptosis. It contains a BTB/POZ domain as well as five copies of the kelch motif. The BTB/POZ domain has been shown to mediate homomeric dimerisation and in some instances heteromeric dimerization (3). Kelch is a 50-residue motif, named after the *Drosophila* mutant in which it was first identified (4). The known functions of kelch-containing proteins are diverse. The gene described in this invention maps to chromosome 14 and based on its expression pattern may contribute to a number of human diseases such as cancer, inflammation/autoimmune diseases, metabolic diseases and CNS disorders, among others. In addition, because the novel DIABLO-like protein is likely to play a role in regulating apoptosis, this gene may be useful as a diagnostic or prognostic tool and in gene therapy.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV12 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that NOV12 may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the DIABLO family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: cancer, trauma, bacterial and viral infections, regeneration (in vitro and in vivo), fertility, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, hypercalcaemia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, tuberous sclerosis, endocrine disorders, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral

disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the DIABLO-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the

nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the

“Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV12 protein has multiple

hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV12 epitope is from about amino acids 5 to 7. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV12 epitope is from about amino acids 10 to 15. In other specific

embodiments, contemplated NOV12 epitopes are from about amino acids 80 to 90, 130 to 135, 140 to 145, 170 to 180, 190 to 192, 198 to 205, 220 to 270, 295, 320, 340 to 370, 400 to 415, 420 to 470, 490 to 500.

NOV13

A disclosed NOV13 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56195-01) encodes a novel HRPET-1 related protein-like protein and includes 1970 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO:45) is shown in Table 13A.

Table 13A. NOV13 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:45)

```
TTTTTTTTTTTTTCTCTATACAAGGCTGTTATTTCTGTACAAAACCATGTTTCTATTTTACACAAAG
AACACCCACACCTTTCCCTCACACCAGCACCTAACCTGGGGAGCATCCCCAGGAGGAGGGGGCTGA
AGGAGGCCCCACCCCCAGGCCCTAGCTTCTGCCTGCCCTGGCTGGGCCAGCCTGAGTGCCACTGTAAAG
AAAATAAATAAGGAGGCTCAGGCAGAATCTGTGTTGGACCAGGCAGAATCTGTGTTGGACCAGCACT
CCAGCCCAGCCCAGTGGCCAGGCAGCTTGGCCCTCAGAGGGTGGGCAGGATGTGGAATGTCACTTCATGA
ACCGTGTAGTTATATGGAGACCCCGCCCTGGAGGCCTTAGCTGCCAGGGTTACAAGTAGGTGTCTCACT
CTCTTGGGACGTCAAGCTCTCCTGGGAGCGGTGGTGGGCTGAGACCTGGGGAGCCAAATCCTGAGGGGCT
GAGTCCTTGGGGGCTGAGTCCTTCGGGGGCACATGCTGTGGGGGACATGCATCTCCTGCAGCGGCCACCA
CCATGGCTTGATTGGGGCTGGGGGCTTCTCCAGCTGCCCTCTCCCTTCATCTGTTCCGCTGCTCCTT
CTGGGCTGCTTGGGTGGCTTGGGCTTGGCTTGGAGCCAGGGAGGGGGGCATCTAGGGGCAGGCGGATG
GATGGTGAAGGTTGTAGGGCAGGCCGGGACCAGGTTCTGCATCCAAGATAGCCTTGGACCATGCAGCC
TGGGCGGGGAGCGGCACTGCAGCTCACCCCGGCTCTCCTGCCAGCGCCGACGTGAATGAGGTGTTTCGCG
CTCAATCTGGCGCTCTGTACGGGCAACTCCACCCTCCTGGACCAGAAAGGCCTCCTGCATGATCTTG
GGGCTGAGGCTCCGAGTCGCTCGATGGTCTCGTACTGGCCCTGGCAGGCTTGACCTTCTCAGGGGAGC
CCAGCGCTGCTTCAAGCAGCACAGAGCTCCAGGCAAGGTTCCGGGAGAAGGCACATGAACCATCTGTGATATAG
AGGAGCGGGTCAATCTTCTGACGGCTGAGGTGCTGTGGGCCACCGCGCACCTTCTGCAACAGCGAGA
AAAGGATCTCCCGTCCAGCTGGATCGCCTCCAGTTTCTCGCTGTAGTAGCCGGGCAGGTACTTCTCACA
GATCTGTACAGGCACAGAAAGGCTTGTCTCAGCAGGCATATGCATGAGCAAGACAGCGCAATGGGCGCC
TGGGCCTGGCAGTAGCCCTCCTCGGGCCGGTACAGCGTGTAGGCCTTCAAGCACGGAATAGGTCTGCT
GGCCGTGGCCCCCGGGACACAAATCTCATGGAATGGAACTGCCGGTGCAGGTACGCTCAATCAC
GTCCAGCACTTGGGGTCCCCAGGGGACATGTCCAGCTCGTCAACTTTCAGGGTCTGCTGTAACTTC
ACCTTGCTCCTGACAGGTAAGTCCAGCACGGCCCCGAGAGAAGGCGGGATGCCCTTTGGGCACCGCA
GACGAATCTTTTTGTGCTTCTTGGCCATCCATTGTGCCAGTTGTTGAGCATGTCCAGCCACTTGGACTC
```

CCTCTGCCTCAGCACCTCCAGGGGACTTCCTCCAGCGGCCCTCGGCGCCCTGCGAGCCACGATGAAG
 CCGAACTTGTTCGATGCGGCGCTCGGCGAAGCCGTTGGCCTCCGAGTCAGACCCGAGAGAGCTGAGTTCGT
 CCGTGGTTGCGGCGTTCGGGGCCCTGGGCCAGGCTCTCCCGGGTCCCGACAGGCTTTCCCCGGCCGCGG
 CGCGCGGCGCCATCTCTCCGTTGCTCTTCGCCATCCAGCGCGCCCGCCGCTGAGCTCCAGCGGCC
 ACCTCAGCCG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV13 maps to chromosome 22 and has 891 of 1228 bases (72%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AK023192|acc:AK023192.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13130 fis, clone NT2RP3002972, weakly similar to Halocynthia roretzi mRNA for HrPET-1) (E = 0.0).

A NOV13 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:46) is 508 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 13B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV13 is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7000. In another embodiment, NOV13 is likely to be localized to the nucleus with a certainty of 0.3000, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000 or the mitochondrial inner membrane with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 13B. NOV13 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:46)

MAKSNGENGPRAAAGESLSGTRESLAQGPDAATDELSSLGSDSEANGFAERRIDKFGFIVGSQGA
 EGALKEEVPLEVLRLQRESKWLDMNNWDKWMKHKHKIRLRCQKGI PPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQQN
 PGKFDELDMSPGDPKWLDVIERDLHRQFPFHEMFVSRGGHGQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCQAQAP
 IAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQKVSPVAHKHLSRQKIDPL
 LYMTWFMCAFSRTLPSVSLRVWDMFFCEGVKII FRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGGYETIERLR
 SLSPKIMQEAFLVQEVVELPVTERQIEREHLIQLRRWQETRGEQLCRSPRLHGAKAILDAEPGPRP
 ALQPSPSIRLPLDAPLPGSKAKPKPKQAQKEQRKQMKGRGQLEKPPAPNQAMVVAAAGDACPPQHV
 PPKDSAPKDSAPQDLAPQVSAHHRQSLSQESLTSQESDITYL

The NOV13 amino acid sequence have 438 of 438 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 438 of 438 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 438 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:O76053 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (WUGSC:H_DJ130H16.2 PROTEIN) (E = $4.3e^{-242}$).

NOV13 is expressed in at least the following tissues: bone marrow, brain, bronchus, dermis, epidermis, heart, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, lymphoid tissue, mammary. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources. In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in the following tissues because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:AK023192|acc:AK023192.1) a closely related Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13130 fis, clone NT2RP3002972, weakly similar to Halocynthia roretzi mRNA for HrPET-1 homolog in species Homo sapiens: testis, ovary, colon, parathyroid, thyroid, bone, spleen, stomach, cervix, adrenal gland, head-neck.

NOV13 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 13C.

Table 13C. BLAST results for NOV13					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|13994322|ref| NP_114143.1| (NM_031937)	EBP50-PDZ interactor of 64 kD [Homo sapiens]	508	485/508 (95%)	485/508 (95%)	0.0
gi|17390711|gb| AAH18300.1|AAH18300 (BC018300)	Similar to EBP50-PDZ interactor of 64 kD [Mus musculus]	500	445/508 (87%)	457/508 (89%)	0.0
gi|3212997|gb| AAC23434.1| (AC004997)	match to ESTs AA667999 (NID:g2626700), AA165465	438	415/438 (94%)	415/438 (94%)	0.0
gi|10435007|dbj| BAB14454.1| (AK023192)	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	533	261/375 (69%)	317/375 (83%)	e-155
gi|15076925|gb| AAK82984.1|AF285112 1 (AF285112)	unknown WZ3-85 [Mus musculus]	537	259/375 (69%)	316/375 (84%)	e-150

5 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 13D.

Table 13D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV13

1)NOV13 (SEQ ID NO:46)
 2)gi|1399432 EBP50-PDZ interactor of 64 kD [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:134)
 3)gi|1739071 Similar to EBP50-PDZ interactor of 64 kD [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:135)
 4)gi|3212997 match to ESTs AA667999 (NID:g2626700), AA165465 (SEQ ID NO:136)
 5)gi|1043500 unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:137)
 6)gi|1507692 unknown WZ3-85 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:138)

```

10      10      20      30      40      50
NOV13   .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
gi|1399432  MAKSNGENGPRAPAAGESLSGTRESLAQGPDAATTDELSSLGSDSEANCF 50
gi|1739071  MAKSSRENGPREPAAGGSLSGTRESLAQGPDAATADELSSLGSDSEANCF 50
gi|3212997  -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
gi|1043500  -----MSGTLESIA-----DDVSSMGSDSEINCL 24
15  gi|1507692  -----MSGTLESIP-----DDVSSMGSDSEINCM 24

      60      70      80      90     100
NOV13   .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
gi|1399432  AERRIDKEGFIIVGSQCAEGALEEVPLEVLRQRESKWLDMNNWDKWMMAKK 100
gi|1739071  AERRIDKEGFIIVGSQCAEGALEEVPLEVLRQRESKWLDMNNWDKWMMAKK 100
gi|3212997  -----LEEVPLEVLRQRESKWLDMNNWDKWMMAKK 30
gi|1043500  ALRKTDKYGFICGSQYSGSLESSIPVDVARQRELKWLDMFSNWDKWLSSRR 74
25  gi|1507692  ALRKTDKYGFICGSQYSGSLESSIPVDVARQRELKWLDMFSNWDKWLSSRR 74

      110     120     130     140     150
NOV13   .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
          HKKIRLRCQKGIPPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQQNPGKFEDELDMSPGDPKW 150

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10054374.011602

gi	1399432	HKKIRLRCQKGIPPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQONPGKFDELDMSPGDPKW	150
gi	1739071	HKKIRLRCQKGIPPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQONPGKFDELDMSPGDPKW	150
gi	3212997	HKKIRLRCQKGIPPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQONPGKFDELDMSPGDPKW	80
gi	1043500	FQKVLRCKRGIPSSLRGRAWQYLSNSKELLEONPGKFDELERAAGDPKW	124
gi	1507692	FQKVLRCKRGIPSSLRGRAWQYLSNSKELLEONPGKFDELERAAGDPKW	124
		160 170 180 190 200	
NOV13		LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	200
gi	1399432	LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	200
gi	1739071	LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	200
gi	3212997	LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	130
gi	1043500	LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	174
gi	1507692	LDVIERDLHRQFPFHMFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQA	174
		210 220 230 240 250	
NOV13		PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	250
gi	1399432	PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	250
gi	1739071	PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	250
gi	3212997	PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	180
gi	1043500	PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	224
gi	1507692	PIAAVLLMHMPAEQAFWCLVQICEKYLPGYYSEKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQ	224
		260 270 280 290 300	
NOV13		KVSPVAHKHLSRQKIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	300
gi	1399432	KVSPVAHKHLSRQKIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	300
gi	1739071	KVSPVAHKHLSRQKIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	300
gi	3212997	KVSPVAHKHLSRQKIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	230
gi	1043500	RASPLAHRHLRRQRIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	274
gi	1507692	RASPLAHRHLRRQRIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PWSSVLRVWDMFFCEGV	274
		310 320 330 340 350	
NOV13		KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	350
gi	1399432	KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	350
gi	1739071	KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	350
gi	3212997	KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	280
gi	1043500	KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	324
gi	1507692	KIIFRVGLVLLKHALGSPEKVKACQGYETIEIRLSLSPKIMQEAFLVQE	324
		360 370 380 390 400	
NOV13		VVELPVTERQIEREHLIQLRRWQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	400
gi	1399432	VVELPVTERQIEREHLIQLRRWQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	400
gi	1739071	VVELPVTERQIEREHLIQLRRWQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	400
gi	3212997	VVELPVTERQIEREHLIQLRRWQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	330
gi	1043500	VTNLPVTEALIERENAAQLKKWRQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	374
gi	1507692	VTNLPVTEALIERENAAQLKKWRQETRGELOCRSPRLHGAKAAILDAEPGP	374
		410 420 430 440 450	
NOV13		RPALQPS-----PSIR-----	411
gi	1399432	RPALQPS-----PSIR-----	411
gi	1739071	RPALQPS-----PSIR-----	411
gi	3212997	RPALQPS-----PSIR-----	341
gi	1043500	QPPLCPSSSSLLSLPGLKSRGSAAGGAPSPPPVRRASAGPAPGPVVTAE	424
gi	1507692	QPPLCPSSSSLLSLPGLKSRGSAAGGAPSPPPVRRASAGPAPGPVVTAE	424
		460 470 480 490 500	
NOV13		LP-----LDAPLPKSKAKPKPPKQAQKEQRKMKGRGOLEKPPAPN	452
gi	1399432	LP-----LDAPLPKSKAKPKPPKQAQKEQRKMKGRGOLEKPPAPN	452
gi	1739071	LP-----LDAPLPKSKAKPKPPKQAQKEQRKMKGRGOLEKPPAPN	449
gi	3212997	LP-----LDAPLPKSKAKPKPPKQAQKEQRKMKGRGOLEKPPAPN	382
gi	1043500	GLHPSLPSTGNSPLGSSKETRKQEKERQKQEKERQKQEKERQKQEKERQKQ	474
gi	1507692	GLHPSLPSTGNSPLGSSKETRKQEKERQKQEKERQKQEKERQKQEKERQKQ	474

Table 13F. Domain Analysis of NOV13

gnl|Pfam|pfam00566, TBC, TBC domain (SEQ ID NO:140)			
Length = 217 residues, 95.4% aligned			
Score = 163 bits (413), Expect = 2e-41			
Query:	110	KGIPPSLRGRAWQYLSGGKVKLQQNPGKFDELDMSPGDPKWLDV---IERDLHRQFPFHE	166
		+ + + + + ++	
Sbjct:	3	GGVPSSLRGYVWKLGLGAQ-ELNNDKDEYIELLNKHKPETVQDQLDQIEKDLSTFPDDI	61
Query:	167	MFVSRGGHGQQDLFRVLKAYTLRPEEGYCAQAPIAAVLLMHMP-AEQAFWCLVQICEK	225
Sbjct:	62	FFHSNEPPSIAQLRRLRLRAYSWKNPDLGYVQGMNDILSPLLLFLKDEEQAFWCFTKLMDN	121
Query:	226	YLPGYYSKLEAIQLDGEILFSLQKVSPPVAHKHLSRQKIDPLLYMTEWFMCAFSRTL PW	285
		++ +	
Sbjct:	122	YLPQYFTNDLSGSNEDLRVLDLVLKESLPelyshlkkqgstllifafpwfltlfarelpl	181
Query:	286	SSVLRVWDMFFCEGVKIIFRVGLVLLKH	313
		+ + +	
Sbjct:	182	EIVLRIWDMLEFTYGSFLIFVALAILKL	209

NOV13 is highly conserved across species, among *C. elegans*, *Drosophila*, mouse and human. It's predicted to be membrane associated. The high conservation in primary sequences indicates that it has important biological functions, although currently unknown. The HRPET-1 related protein also shows homology with plant adhesion molecules, suggesting that the HRPET-1 related protein is likely a cell adhesion molecule involved in cell interaction and migration.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV13 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the cell adhesion molecule family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V)

canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, fertility, endometriosis, xerostomia, cirrhosis, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, 5 allergies, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease, lymphedema, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, ARDS, 10 psoriasis, actinic keratosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the HRPET-1 related protein of the invention, or 15 fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the 20 "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV13 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV13 epitope is from about amino acids 2 to 70. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV13 epitope is from about amino acids 90 to 120. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV13 epitopes are from about amino acids 125 to 200, 210 to 25 215, 220 to 230, 310 to 320, 380 to 390, 390 to 398, 410 to 425 and 480 to 500.

NOV14

A disclosed NOV14 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG55790-02) encoding a B7-H2-like protein includes 8270 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 47) and is shown in Table 14A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at 30 nucleotides 24-26 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 1443-1445. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 14A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 14A. NOV14 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:47)

ACCACCTGCACGTAGTAGGTGTGCGGTAAACATCCACCAGGAGGCTCCAGTCAAGGCTGGCAGATGGG
GCGGTCCATCCCTAGGGCAGGTGACAGAAGGAAAAGGCTGCCTGCTGGCCCCGAGCCAGGTAGCACAT
GCTGTGCTCAGTTTCCCTCCTGTAAAGTGAGGCGCTGGATCCAGGTTCTGTCTACTGGGCTCTGCAG
CTTGGACGCTCCTAAGACCAAGCAGCCACCCTGGGGAGGGCAGCTATGGCTTTGGAATAGCTGTCCAGG
CCCCGGTGCCTCCAAGACGGCCACCACCCCTGCCTGTGCTGTCAGGGGTGCAGGGGTAAAGGGCAAGACT
CCAGAGGCTCCTCTCTGCATCTCCTTGTCTTCACTGGCCGAGGTGAGGCTGAGCTCAGGGGAGGGGC
TTCTGCCACGAACCTATGGCGGGGCACAGCACACTTTTCCAGGGAGGACCCCTGGGGCCCTGCATTA
TCCCAGCGGAGTGTGGGGTCACTTCCAAGAGCGACATTGAGAAGCTCCAGCTCTAGGAGTGTGCAGAC
TCTTAACCAGGCAGGCCAGGCCCTGGGGCACAAAGGCGGGGCTGCTCTCCCAGCTGCCCTGCCA
ATGGGGCTGGACTGTCTACCTCCTCCTTCTACCTCCCACTGTCTTCCCTCTCCACTGTACCACT
GCCTCCCTCTTCCACTGTCTCCTCATGCACTGCCCTCCCTCCACCTTCCCCACCCCCACCACTCCCATG
CTGTCCCCAGGCTCCCCCGCTCTCCCCCTCCCACTGTCCCCCTCCCATGTGTACCCAGCTCACCC
CGCTCTCCCTCTCCCACTGTCCCCCTCCCACTCCCATGTGTCTCCAGCTCACCTACATGGACTT
GGCGATGTCTTCCATGGCTCACCGGTCTGAATTTCCATGATGAGCCGGGCTGCAGCTTTGCTCCCTA
TCCCTGCCAGGCTGCAGCTGTCCATGCAGGGAGCGAGCTCCAGCACCTGCGGAGTCTTCCGTGGGGGC
CTCTCCGTGCCACAGCAGCCAGGACCTCAGGTGCTGTGCATGACACCACGCCCATCTCATCTGAG
CCAGCTCTCAGGATCAGGACTTGGTTTGGCGGCTTAACCTTAGAGCTGCAAGGGGCTTCTCTGGT
GGGTCTGGCGTAGCTGGGGAGGCCACAGCTCCAGGCCACTCCAGACCTCCCTTCTCTGGGCTTCCA
TGTGTGGCAACACCGCAGCTGAAGGGAGGAAATGGAGCGTTTGTCTCGGGCTGGGCTGGGCTCT
GGGGAAGCCATGGGCGTGAAGACTGGAGTATTATTGATGGAGAAGCGGCCACTCTGGAGACCGGGCG
CAAAACAGAAACACAGCGTGAAGGTGCTGGTGTGAGCCACACGGGTGATGGGGTGCAGCTCAGGAGT
CACACTCAGGAGTCCAGGCTCAAAGGGCCAGGCACCGCAAGTCTGCTCAGCCCCAGACACAATGCA
TTCCTGTTCCTCGCCCTCAGCCAGGCCCCACGCAGGCCAGGGAGCACTGGCAAAGCTTGGCAACCTC
TGGGGGCCAGCCTTATCCAGGCCGAAGGTGGTCACTGGGCCACCATGGGCCAGGTAGAAACTCACGA
TTAAGATTTCACTGCCGACTCCAAAGGCAAGAGACTTATTATTTTATTTTGGAGCCAGAGTATCGC
TCTGTACCTAGGCTGGAGTGAATCTCTGCTCATTTGCAACATCTGCCCTCCGAACTCAAGCAATTCTGC
CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGATTACAGGTGTGCGCCACCATGCCAGGTAATTGTATTTTAGTAGAG
ACAGGGTTTACCAGTGTGGTGCAGCTGGTTTCAAATCCTGACCTCAAATGATCTGCCACCTCGACCT
CCCAAAGTGTGGGATTACAGGTGCGAGCCACCGACCTGGCTACCAGACACTTCAGAGTTACAGGTTAG
TTTTTCTTTTCTTTTATTTTATTTTGGCGGAGGTGCAGGGGGAGTTAAACAAACAAACAAATAA
ACAGGCCGGGTGCGGTGGCTCATGCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTAGGAGGCTAGGTGGGTGGATCACGAG
ATCAGGGGTTCAAGACCAGCCTGGCCGAGATGGTAAACCCCTCTCCACTAAAAATACAAAATTGGCC
AGGCAGGTGGCTCACACTGTAAATCCAGTACTTTGGGAGGCTGAGGTGGGCAGATCACCTGAGGTGAG
GAGTTCAAGACCAACCTGACCAACATGGAGAAACCCATCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCAGGTGT
GGTGGTGCATGCTGTAATTCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATTGCTTGAAACCCAGGAGCA
GAGGTGCACTGGGCCAAGATGGCGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGAACAAGAGCGAACTCTGACTAAAA
AAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAAAATTAGTTGGGCACGGTGGCAGGCGCCTGTAATCCAGGTACTCAGGAGG
CTGAGGCAGGAGAATTGCTTGAAACCCGGGAGGCAGAGGTGCGAGTGAGCCGAGATTGCACCACTGCCCTC
CAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGCAAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAAGAGGCTGCGCACTCAGAGGCTTCTGTAACCTGCC
TCAAATACTTGTAAAGTGAAGCACCCAGTCCCATAGAGCTGCGCACTCAGAGGCTTCTGTAACCTGCC
TGCTCCAGCATTCTATTTAGGGTCTGGTATGTCCAGAATTGCGAGACACAGCAATTCTGCGAGCAGCAG
TGCACCATGTGGAAGGGGCCCATGACCAGCCCACTGTGAGCTCACACGTGATGACTGAGGCTTCTTAC
ACAGCAGGGCTCTGGGTGTGATACCCAGGGCACACGCGTTTGCACAGGCACAGGCCACACAAGTTCTCAC
ATGCTCAGCCCCATAAGCCGTGCTGGACAGGATGGCCATTACACCCAGGATCCTGTGAGAACAGCAA
CCAACTACCAACCTCGCATCATGATCCTTGCCACACAGGGGCTCTGGTGGCTTTGGTGGCTGGGCTGT
GGCTCTGCTGCCAGCCACCTTGAGTGAAGATCCGGTCTCTGGGTGCTACTCAGCTGCTATGTGGGAG
CTGGCCCTGGGGTATGAGGGCCCTTCCCAACCCGCCCTCAGCCCTTGGACAGCCAGGATCACCCGGGG
CTGTCTGCATACAGACTTCTCAGGGGAGTTCTCAGCTTGGACCCTTATCTCCCAGAACTCTGGAACCTG
CTCCTTCTGCTCTCGTGACTGACTGTCTCTATGCAACTTCCAATAAAACCTCTTCAATTTGAAAGGAA
AAAAGTCTGCATTATCTGTTTAGGAAGGGAGAGATTATATTGCAATCTTTTATTTTAAATAAAATA
ATCTCAGCCTGGGCAACATGGTGAGACCCATCTCTGTAAACATTTTAAATAAATTAGCCGGGTATGGT
GGCGCACACTTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCAGGAGGCTGAAGCGGGAGGATCCATTGAACCTGAGAAGTCGAA
GCTGCAGTGAGCTGTATTGTGCCACTGTACTCCAGCCTGGACAACAGAGTGAGACGCCGTCTCAATAA
ATAAATACAT

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV14 maps to chromosome 21 and has 480 of 607 bases (79%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AP001753|acc:AP001753.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens genomic DNA, chromosome 21q, section 97/105) ($E = 1.5e^{-117}$).

- 5 A NOV14 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:48) is 473 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 14B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV14 contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a

certainty of 0.4600. In other embodiments, NOV14 is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000 or the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV14 peptide is between amino acids 18 and 19, at: LRA-DT.

5

Table 14B. NOV14 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:48)

MRLGSPGLLFLLFSSLRADTQEKEVRAMVGSDVELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVYWQTSESKTVVYTHIPQNSSLE
NVDSRYRNRALMSPAGMLRGDFSLRFLNVTPODEQKFHCLVLSQSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSPVVSAPHS
PSQDELTFCTTSINGYPRPNVYWINKTDNSLLDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIARTPSVNI GCCIENVLL
QQNLTVGSQTGNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAATWSILAVLCLLVVVAIGAIGWVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPET
ELTGEFAVGSSRFWGAQGRLGQLSFRVSKNFQKAKVPCLEQLLFLETQSRSPRWCAWHFLQPPLGMGWHPGVHF
VTLRWDFPNMHRSETSARPPRSPVSPDQGVQGGSRHRRPAPMGCPPEWQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPLWG
VRSGSGHRQLLSVAATPAALVCPSVPGAT

The NOV14 amino acid sequence has 300 of 300 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 300 of 300 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 302 amino acid residue ptnr:TREMBLNEW-ACC:AAG01176 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEIN B7-H2 ICOS LIGAND) ($E = 7.3e^{-160}$).

10

NOV14 is expressed in at least the following tissues: bone marrow, brain, thalamus, adipose, amygdala, bone, heart, kidney, lymphoid tissue, mammary gland/breast, ovary, pancreas, peripheral blood, prostate, thalamus, tonsils, urinary bladder, uterus, vulva, whole organism, appendix, bronchus, cartilage, heart, kidney, lung, lymph node, placenta, right cerebellum, skeletal muscle, testis, thymus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

15

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV14re listed in Table 14C.

20

Table 14C: SNPs

Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
13376532	92	G>A	30	Gly>Asp
13374885	262	T>C	87	Ser>Pro
13374884	296	T>C	98	Leu>Pro
13374883	385	G>A	128	Val>Ile
13376150	533	A>G	177	Asn>Ser
13376531	554	T>C	184	Leu>Pro
13376151	598	G>A	199	Val>Met
13376530	619	G>A	206	Ala>Thr
13376152	697	A>G	232	Thr>Ala

20251374_011602

gi|7657220|PEVSVTTYLYLKYKSPGINVDSSYKNGHLSLDSMKQGNFSIYLKKNVTPQDT|133
gi|1501141|PEVSVTTYLYLKYKSPGINVDSSYKNGHLSLDSMKQGNFSIYLKKNVTPQDT|133

160 170 180 190 200
NOV14 QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPSQ-DELTF 156
gi|6136557|QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPSQ-DELTF 198
gi|1746087|QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPSQ-DELTF 156
gi|6983944|QKFHCLVLS-QSLGFQEVLSVEVTLHVAANFSVPVVSAPHSPSQ-DELTF 156
gi|7657220|QEFTCRVFMNTATELVKILEEVVRLRVAANFSTPVIISTSDSSNPGQERTY 183
gi|1501141|QEFTCRVFMNTATELVKILEEVVRLRVAANFSTPVIISTSDSSNPGQERTY 183

210 220 230 240 250
NOV14 TCTSINGYPRPNVYWKNTDSSLDDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
gi|6136557|TCTSINGYPRPNVYWKNTDSSLDDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 248
gi|1746087|TCTSINGYPRPNVYWKNTDSSLDDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
gi|6983944|TCTSINGYPRPNVYWKNTDSSLDDQALQNDTVFLNMRGLYDVVSVLRIA 206
gi|7657220|TOMSKNGYBPENLYWINTTDSLLDITLQNNTVFLNKLGLYDVISTLRUP 233
gi|1501141|TOMSKNGYBPENLYWINTTDSLLDITLQNNTVFLNKLGLYDVISTLRUP 233

260 270 280 290 300
NOV14 RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTVGSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
gi|6136557|RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTVGSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 298
gi|1746087|RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTVGSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
gi|6983944|RTPSVNIGCCIEENVLLQONLTVGSQTCNDIGERDKITENPVSTGEKNAAT 256
gi|7657220|WTSRGDVLCCVENVALHQNHTSISOAESFTGN-N--TKNPOET--HNNEL 278
gi|1501141|WTSRGDVLCCVENVALHQNHTSISOAESFTGN-N--TKNPOET--HNNEL 278

310 320 330 340 350
NOV14 WSILAVLCCLLVVVAIGAIVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGEFAVGS 306
gi|6136557|WSILAVLCCLLVVVAIGAIVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGEFAVGS 348
gi|1746087|WSILAVLCCLLVVVAIGAIVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTGHV---- 302
gi|6983944|WSILAVLCCLLVVVAIGAIVCRDRCLQHSYAGAWAVSPETELTESNN--- 303
gi|7657220|KVLVPVLAVIAAAAFVFSFIITYRTRPHRSYTCPKTV--QLELTDHA---- 322
gi|1501141|KVLVPVLAVIAAAAFVFSFIITYRTRPHRSYTCPKTV--QLELTDIWA PVP 326

360 370 380 390 400
NOV14 SRFWGAQGRGCLGQSLFRVSKNFQAKVPCLEQLLFLETQORSPRWCARHFL 356
gi|6136557|SRFWGAQGRGCLGQSLFRVSKNFQAKVPCLEQLLFLETQORSPRWCARHFL 398
gi|1746087|-----LLL LLS----- 302
gi|6983944|-----LLL LLS----- 309
gi|7657220|-----YQDYLIIPRYLMSPCLKTRGLP----- 322
gi|1501141|-----YQDYLIIPRYLMSPCLKTRGLP----- 347

410 420 430 440 450
NOV14 QPPLGMGWHPGVHFTLRWDFPNMHRSRETSARPPRSPVPSPDQGVQGGGS 406
gi|6136557|QPPLGMGWHPGVHFTLRWDFPNMHRSRETSARPPRSPVPSPDQGVQGGGS 448
gi|1746087|----- 302
gi|6983944|----- 309
gi|7657220|----- 322
gi|1501141|----- 347

460 470 480 490 500
NOV14 RHRRPAPMGCPPEWQAPAPSPRGVSRAGP----- 435
gi|6136557|RHRRPAPMGCPPEWQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPPWGVQGGSRHRRPAP 498
gi|1746087|----- 302
gi|6983944|----- 309
gi|7657220|----- 322
gi|1501141|----- 347

510 520 530 540 550
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|

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NOV14      -----GTGAQPLWGVRS GSGHRQLLSVAATPAA 463
gi|6136557 MGCPEWVQAPAPSPRGVSRAGPGTGAQPLWGVWS GSGHRQLLSVAATPAA 548
gi|1746087 ----- 302
gi|6983944 ----- 309
gi|7657220 ----- 322
gi|1501141 ----- 347

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                    560
                ....|....|
NOV14      LVCPSVPGAT 473
gi|6136557 LVCPSVPGAT 558
gi|1746087 ----- 302
gi|6983944 ----- 309
gi|7657220 ----- 322
gi|1501141 ----- 347

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Table 14F lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV14. This indicates that the NOV14 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

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Table 14F. Domain Analysis of NOV14			
gnl Smart smart00406, UDPGT, IGv, Immunoglobulin V-Type (SEQ ID NO:146)			
Length = 80 residues, 100.0% aligned			
Score = 38.9 bits (146), Expect = 7e-04			
Query:	32	DVELSCACPEGSRFDLNDVYVYQTSSEKTVVTYHIPQNSSLENVDSRYRNRALMSPAGM	91
		+ + + + + ++ + +	
Sbjct:	1	SVTLSC---KASGFTFSSYYVSWVRQPPGKGLEWLG YIGSDVSYSEASYKGRVTISKD-N	56
Query:	92	LRGDFSLRLFNVT PQDEQKFHCLV	115
		+ + + + ++	
Sbjct:	57	SKNDVSLTISNLRVEDTGTY YCAV	80

Costimulatory interactions between the B7 family ligands and their receptors play critical roles in the growth, differentiation, and death of T cells. Engagement of the T-cell costimulator CD28 by either specific antibodies or its natural ligands B7-1 and B7-2 increases antigen-specific proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells, enhances production of cytokines, induces maturation of CD8⁺ effector T cells and promotes T-cell survival. Signaling through homologous CTLA-4 receptor of B7-1 and B7-2 on activated T cells, however, is thought to deliver a negative signal that inhibits T-cell proliferation, interleukin (IL)-2 production, and cell cycle progression. Although B7-1 and B7-2 share only ~20% homology in their amino acids, they have similar tertiary structures and costimulatory functions.

Recent studies indicate that other members of the B7-CD28 family may also participate in the regulation of cellular and humoral immune responses. One of the new members is an inducible costimulator (ICOS), a CD28-like receptor. An F44 monoclonal antibody (mAb) against human ICOS costimulates T-cell growth and increases secretion of several cytokines including IL-10, interferon-, and IL-4, but not IL-2 in the presence of

optimal doses of anti-CD3 antibody. Another new B7 family member is mouse B7h /B7RP-1. B7h/B7RP-1 does not bind to CD28 and CTLA-4 and can costimulate T-cell growth in the presence of antigenic signals. It has been shown that surface expression of B7h/B7RP-1 is up-regulated by tumor necrosis factor- in the 3T3 fibroblast line and the increase of B7h/B7RP-1 messenger RNA (mRNA) is also observed in nonlymphoid tissues exposed to lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Yoshinaga and associates demonstrated that B7h/B7RP-1 is a ligand for mouse CRP-1, a mouse homologue of human ICOS. Expression of a B7RP-1 fusion protein in transgenic mice leads to hyperplasia in several lymphoid organs and treatment of mice with B7h/B7RP-1 fusion protein enhanced oxazolone-induced contact hypersensitivity.

A new member of the human B7 family, B7-H1, shares ~20% identical amino acid sequence with B7-1 and B7-2 in the Ig V- and Ig C-like extracellular domains but differs more profoundly from B7-1 and B7-2 in the cytoplasmic domain. It is unlikely that B7-H1 is a human homologue of mouse B7h/B7RP-1 because identity of amino acids between them is less than 30%. Furthermore, B7-H1 does not bind to CD28, CTLA-4, and ICOS. Surface expression of B7-H1 can be detected in the majority of activated CD14⁺ macrophages and a fraction of activated T cells. B7-H1 costimulates T-cell responses in the presence of suboptimal doses of anti-CD3 mAb, enhances allogeneic mixed lymphocyte response, and preferentially induces IL-10 secretion from T cells. By searching molecules sharing homologies with the Ig V and Ig C domains of B7-1, B7-2, and B7-H1 in the NCBI database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) followed by subsequent cloning and sequencing, a new B7-like gene designated *B7-H2* (B7 homologue 2) was identified. In addition to an overall structure similarity to B7-1, B7-2, and B7-H1, B7-H2 binds ICOS and costimulates the proliferation and cytokine production of human T cells. Cell surface expression of B7-H2 protein is detected in monocyte-derived immature dendritic cells. Soluble B7-H2 and immunoglobulin (Ig) fusion protein, B7-H2Ig, binds activated but not resting T cells and the binding is abrogated by inducible costimulator Ig (ICOSIg), but not CTLA4Ig. In addition, ICOSIg stains Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with B7-H2 gene. By suboptimal cross-linking of CD3, costimulation of T-cell proliferation by B7-H2Ig is dose-dependent and correlates with secretion of interleukin (IL)-2, whereas optimal CD3 ligation preferentially stimulates IL-10 production. The results indicate that B7-H2 is a putative ligand for the ICOS T-cell molecule. (Blood. 2000;96:2808-2813) PMID: 11023515, UI: 20477846

The T cell-specific cell surface receptors CD28 (OMIM #186760) and CTLA4 (OMIM #123890) are important regulators of the immune system. CD28 potentially enhances those T-

cell functions essential for an effective antigen-specific immune response, and CTLA4 counterbalances the CD28-mediated signals and thus prevents an otherwise fatal overstimulation of the lymphoid system. By generating monoclonal antibodies against activated human T cells, Hutloff et al. (1999) identified another member of this family of molecules, 'inducible costimulator,' symbolized ICOS. The ICOS-specific monoclonal antibody did not react with resting human peripheral blood T cells, but stained CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes that had been activated by stimulation of the T-cell antigen receptor complex. Immunoprecipitations defined the ICOS antigen as a disulfide-linked dimer with an apparent relative molecular mass of 55 to 60 kD. Protein purification by SDS-PAGE indicated that ICOS is expressed on the cell surface as a homodimeric protein, with the 2 chains differing only in their posttranslational modification. The full-length ICOS cDNA of 2,641 basepairs was cloned from a MOLT-4V T lymphoblast cDNA library. Northern analysis revealed a single ICOS mRNA species of approximately 2.8 kb in length in activated human T cells. The open reading frame of ICOS mRNA encodes a protein of 199 amino acids. The ICOS amino acid sequence shares 24% and 17% identity, respectively, with CD28 and CTLA4. The predicted mature ICOS is a type I transmembrane molecule that consists of a single immunoglobulin V-like domain, stabilized by conserved cysteine residues at positions 42 and 109; a transmembrane region of approximately 23 amino acids; and a cytoplasmic tail of 35 amino acids. It shows close structural resemblance to CD28 and CTLA4. The cysteine residue located at position 141 of CD28, also found in CTLA4, is apparently involved in forming the disulfide bridge between the homodimeric chains of these proteins, and is also found in ICOS at position 136. ICOS matches CD28 in potency and enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines, upregulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B cells. Unlike the constitutively expressed CD28, ICOS has to be de novo induced on the T-cell surface and does not upregulate the production of interleukin-2 (IL2; OMIM #147680), but superinduces the synthesis of interleukin-10 (IL10; OMIM #124092), a B-cell differentiation factor. In vivo, ICOS is highly expressed on tonsillar T cells, which are closely associated with B cells in the apical light zone of germinal centers, the site of terminal B-cell maturation

Dong et al. (2001) generated Icos-deficient mice and determined that the absence of Icos did not impair T-cell development. However, T-cell activation in terms of proliferation and IL2 production was impaired. Differentiated Icos ^{-/-} cells were able to produce IFNG (OMIM #147570) but not IL4 (OMIM #147780) or IL2. In vivo immunization also revealed a

defect in IL2 and IL4 production and a reduction in serum IgG1 and IgE. Using allergy models, Dong et al. (2001) found that Icos was not required for Th2 cell differentiation, but rather it regulated IL4 and IL13 (OMIM #147683) production. Using the experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) model for multiple sclerosis, the authors found that Icos -/- mice developed greatly enhanced disease compared with wildtype mice, even with a genetic background otherwise associated with resistance to EAE. Splenocytes from the knockout and wildtype mice produced undetectable levels of IL4 and similar levels of IL10 and IFNG; however, cells from the Icos -/- mice produced no IL13, whereas wildtype mice made abundant amounts. Dong et al. (2001) concluded that ICOS may have an important negative regulatory role, through the induction of IL13, in protection against inflammatory diseases.

McAdam et al. (2001) found that Icos-deficient mice had similar basal levels of IgM, slightly elevated IgG3, and reduced IgG1, IgG2a, and IgE compared to wildtype mice. Immunized knockout and wildtype mice, except in the presence of the highly inflammatory complete Freund's adjuvant, also had similar levels of IgM-specific antibody but reduced IgG1- and IgG2a-specific antibody and reduced germinal center formation. Class switching from IgM to IgG was restored in Icos -/- mice by stimulation of CD40 (OMIM #109535).

Tafari et al. (2001) found that reduced T-cell proliferation in cells from Icos-deficient mice was associated with a marked decrease in expression of CD40LG (OMIM #308230), CD25 (IL2RA; OMIM #147730), and CD69 (OMIM #107273). B-cell activation and T cell-independent antibody responses were unimpaired in Icos knockout mice. In contrast to the findings of McAdam et al. (2001), Tafari et al. (2001) found that only basal levels of IgG1 were significantly reduced in Icos -/- mice; however, they concurred that serum IgG1 and IgG2a levels were reduced, and IgE levels were undetectable after immunization. ELISA assays showed that this class-switching impairment was associated with reduced IL4 production but not with IFNG production. Immunohistochemistry analysis determined that germinal center formation was also reduced in Icos knockout mice, as it is in mice deficient in Cd40lg or Cd28.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV14 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the B7 Immunoglobulins family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount

of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: brain disorders including epilepsy, eating disorders, schizophrenia, ADD, and cancer; heart disease; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Crohn's disease, IBD, allergies, rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, inflammatory skin disorders, allergies, blood disorders; psoriasis colon cancer, leukemia AIDS; thalamus disorders; metabolic disorders including diabetes and obesity; lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and cancer; pancreatic disorders including pancreatic insufficiency and cancer; and prostate disorders including prostate cancer and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.

The B7-H2B-like nucleic acid and protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV14 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV14 epitope is from about amino acids 20 to 25. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV14 epitope is from about amino acids 48 to 49. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV10 epitopes are from about amino acids 50 to 52, 58 to 75, 100 to 120, 150 to 190, 240 to 260, 290 to 350, 370 to 420 and 440 to 450.

NOV15

A disclosed NOV15 nucleic acid(designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56252-01) encoding a novel galactosyltransferase-like protein includes 1302 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO:

49) and is shown in Table 15A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 1276-1278. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 15A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

5

Table 15A. NOV15 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:49)
ATGGGAGGAGCTGCCCCCTGCTGCCGACTGCGACCCTTACAGGGGAGGGAGGGCGCAGGCCGCGCGGAGA TGAGGAGGAGGCTGCGCCTACGCAGGGACGCATTGCTCACGCTGCTCCTTGGCGCCTCCCTGGGCCTCTT ACTCTATGCGCAGCGCAGCGCGCGGCCCGACGCGAGCGCGCCGAGGGGCGAGGGAGGGCGGCACCG AGGCCACCCCCGACCCCGCGCTTCCAGTTACCCGACGCGGGTGCAGCCCCCGCGCCTACGAAGGGG ACACACCGCGCGCCGCACGCCTACGGGACCCTTTGACTTCGCCCCGCTATTGCGCGCCAAGGACACGCG GCGGTTTCCACTGCTCATTAACCAGCCGCAAGTGCCGCGCGCAGCGCGCACCCGCTGGCCGCCCGGAC CTGCTTATTGCTGTCAAGTCGGTGGCAGAGGACTTCGAGCGCGCCAAGCCGTGCGCCAGACGTGGGGCG CGGAGGGTCGCGTGCAGGGGGCGCTGGTGCGCCGCGTGTCTTGCTGGGCGTCCCAGGGGCGCAGGCTC GGGCGGGGCCGACGAAGTTGGGAGGGCGCGCAACCCACTGGCGCGCCCTGCTGCGGGCCGAGAGCCTT GCGTATGCGGACATCCTGCTCTGGGCCTTCGACGACACCTTTTAACTAACGCTCAAGGAGATCCACT TTTAGCCTGGGCCTCAGCTTCTGCCCCGACGTGCGCTTCGTTTTAAGGGCGACGCAGATGTGTTTCGT GAACGTGGGAAATCTCCTGGAGTTCTTGGCGCCGCGGACCCGCGCAAGACCTGCTTGTGTTGACGTA ATTGTGCATGCGCGGCCCATCCGCACGCGGGCTAGCAAGTACTACATCCCCGAGGCCGTGTACGGCCTGC CCGCTATCCGGCCTACGCGGGCGCGGTGCTTTTGTGCTTTCCGGGGCCACGCTGCACCGCCTGGCTGG CGCCTGTGCGCAGGTGAGCTCTTCCCCATCGACGACGTCTTCTGGGCATGTGTCTGCAGCGCCTGCGG CTCACGCCCCGAGCCTCACCCCTGCCCTTCCGACCTTTGGCATCCCCAGCCTTCAGCCGCGCCGATTGA GCACCTTCGACCCCTGCTTTTACCGTGAGCTGTTGTAGTGACCGGGCTCTCGGCCGCTGACATCTGGCT TATGTGGCGCTGCTGCACGGGCGCATGGGCCAGCTGTGCGCATCCACAGCCTGTGCTGCAGGCCCC TTCCAATGGGACTCCTAGCTCCCCACTACAGCCCCAAGCTCC

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV15 maps to chromosome 16 and has 421 of 639 bases (65%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF175522|acc:AF175522.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens transmembrane tryptase mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.9e^{-33}$).

10 A NOV15 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:50) is 425 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 13B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV15 contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900. In other embodiments, NOV15 is localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.6400, the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.3000 or the endoplasmic
15 reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV15 peptide is between amino acids 55 and 56, at: DGA-AP.

Table 15B. NOV15 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:50)
MGGAAPCCRLRPLQGREGAGRAEMRRRLRLRRDALLTLLLGASLGLLLYAQRDGAAPTASAPRGRGRAAPRPTP GPRAFQLPDAGAAPPAYEGDTPAPPTPTGPFDFARYLRAKDQRRFPLLINQPHKCRGDGAPGGRPDLLIAVKS AEDFERRQAVRQTWGAEGRVQGALVRRVFLGLVPRGAGSGGADEVGEGARTHWRALLRAESLAYADILLWAFDD TFFNLTLKEIHFLAWASAFCDVRFVFKGDADVFVNVLLEFLAPRDPAQDLLAGDVIHARPIRTRASKYYI PEAVYGLPAYPAYAGGGGFVLSGATLHRLAGACAQVELFPIDDVFLGMCLQRLRLTPEPHPAFRFTGFIGQPSAA PHLSTFDPCFYRELVVVHGLSAADIWLMWRLLHGHGHPACAHQPVAAGPFQWDS

20 The NOV15 amino acid sequence has 93 of 201 amino acid residues (46%) identical to, and 125 of 201 amino acid residues (62%) similar to, the 342 amino acid residue

ptnr:TREMBLNEW-ACC:AAG32641 protein from Rattus norvegicus (Rat) (PROSTASIN)
($E = 9.6e^{-55}$).

NOV15 is expressed in at least the following tissues: large cell carcinoma, adult brain, amygdala, aorta, appendix, artery, bone marrow, brain, cartilage, cerebellum, cervix, epidermis, kidney, lung, lymph node, lymphoid tissue, ovary, oviduct/uterine tube/fallopian tube, pituitary gland, prostate, skin, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, synovium/synovial membrane, testis, thalamus, thymus, thyroid, vulva, whole organism, bone marrow . This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources. In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in the following tissues because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:AB015630|acc:AB015630.1) a closely related Homo sapiens mRNA for type II membrane protein, complete cds, clone:HP10328 homolog in species Homo sapiens :epidermoid carcinoma.

NOV15 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 15C.

Table 15C. BLAST results for NOV15					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|15208631|ref|NP_171608.1| (NM_033309)	hypothetical protein MGC4655 [Homo sapiens]	377	303/317 (95%)	303/317 (95%)	e-163
gi|17225044|gb|AAL37220.1|AF321826_1 (AF321826)	beta-1,3- galactosyltransf erase-related protein [Mus musculus]	399	272/347 (78%)	284/347 (81%)	e-141
gi|16973455|gb|AAL32295.1|AF321827_1 (AF321827)	beta-3- galactosyltransf erase [Danio rerio]	418	128/295 (43%)	181/295 (60%)	1e-65
gi|16973459|gb|AAL32297.1|AF321829_1 (AF321829)	beta-3- galactosyltransf erase [Danio rerio]	412	123/289 (42%)	171/289 (58%)	2e-58
gi|14290592|gb|AAH09075.1|AAH09075 (BC009075)	beta-1,3-N- acetylglucosamin yltransferase 1 [Mus musculus]	397	124/299 (41%)	163/299 (54%)	7e-53

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 15D.

Table 15D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV15

1)NOV15 (SEQ ID NO:50)
 2)gi|1520863 hypothetical protein MGC4655 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:147)
 3)gi|1722504 beta-1,3-galactosyltransferase-related protein [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:148)
 4)gi|1697345 beta-3-galactosyltransferase [Danio rerio] (SEQ ID NO:149)
 5)gi|1697345 beta-3-galactosyltransferase [Danio rerio] (SEQ ID NO:150)
 6)gi|1429059 beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:151)

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      10      20      30      40      50
NOV15  MGGAAPCCRLRPLQGRREGAGRAEMRRRLRLRRDALTLGLGASGLLLYA 50
gi|1520863 -----MRSATARP-----RR-----R-----A 12
gi|1722504 -----MRRRR-RP-----R---LCPDAWTLGLLSAAGLLLYA 29
gi|1697345 -----MEFTSLTLDYRMTTRERWRVYKRVSLMFLAVVTITVVHRG 41
gi|1697345 -----MECRSACVT-EFFCRKKKNVKTAVSLTLFATLLMLQKLIT 40
gi|1429059 -----MSVGRREVK-----LLGILMMANVFVTLVEVSKNSSQDK 35

      60      70      80      90     100
NOV15  QRDCAAPTASAPRGGRGAAPRP-----TPGPRAFA 80
gi|1520863 RRECEG-----GRHRGPP-----PDPARSS 32
gi|1722504 QRDVASPTTRPP-ARGPQLRP-----TPSLRAFA 58
gi|1697345 NLTSIQDFQTDHIERQTRMELTADSEVQKKATVNFWKTIQRLQSTTCGSR 91
gi|1697345 VDTNSKDKKVEVKGRWCGPQCPSFKSKNLKAVEN---SS--HSGGSDSK 84
gi|1429059 NGKCGVIIIPKEKFKPPSTPRAYWNREQEKLNRWYNPLN--RVANQTGE 83

     110     120     130     140     150
NOV15  LP-DAGAAPPAYEGDTPAPPTPTGP---FD---FARMRAKDORRFPL 121
gi|1520863 YP-TRVQRRPTKGTTHRRRLRLDP---FD---FARMRAKDORRFPL 73
gi|1722504 LPNTARAAPLAYEGDTPVPPPTDP---FD---FGGYLRKDORRFPL 100
gi|1697345 IITLKQAPSTWDVSSNCSINLNFSSQEWFTGPDNFKQLLYRHCRFYFPM 141
gi|1697345 RAFKPLPKKWDVNKITCTENSTIKTQLWFRRLSPRFHEFVLHRHCRFYFPM 134
gi|1429059 IATSPNTSHLSYCEPDSTVMTAVTD---FNNLPDRFKDELLYLRCRNYSL 130

     160     170     180     190     200
NOV15  LINQPHKCRQDGAPGGRPDLLIAVKSVAEFFERQAVRQTWGAEGRVQGA 171
gi|1520863 LINQPHKCRQDGAPGGRPDLLIAVKSVAEFFERQAVRQTWGAEGRVQGA 123
gi|1722504 LINQRRKCRSDGASGGSPDLLIAVKSVAAEFERREAVRQTWGAEGRVQGA 150
gi|1697345 LINHPEKCSG-----EIDLLIVIKSVITQFDRREVRKRWGKEOVINGK 185
gi|1697345 LINHPEKCSG-----GVDLLVVKSVIEEHRREAVRQTWGKEQETQGL 178
gi|1429059 LIDQPKKCAK-----KFFLLIATKSLIPHEARROAIRRESWGRETNVGNQ 174

     210     220     230     240     250
NOV15  LVRVFLLCVPRCAGSGGADEVGEGARTHWRAILLRAESLAYADILLWAFD 221
gi|1520863 LVRVFLLCVPRCAGSGGADEVGEGARTHWRAILLRAESLAYADILLWAFD 173
gi|1722504 LVRVFLLCVPRCAGSGG-----GAGTRSHWRITLLEASRAYADILLWAFE 195
gi|1697345 RIKTLFLLCKSS-N-----LEFRANHQKLLLEYDYIYGDITLQWDFM 225
gi|1697345 KIKTLFLLCTPA-P-----GKDSRNLOALVQYEDRTYGDITLQWDFM 218
gi|1429059 TVRVFLLCCKTP---P-----EDNHPDLSDMLEKFDKHDILMMNYR 214

     260     270     280     290     300
NOV15  DTFNMLTLKEIHFLAWASAFCPDVRVFVKGDADVFNVCNLLLEFLAP--- 268
gi|1520863 DTFNMLTLKEIHFLAWASAFCPDVRVFVKGDADVFNVCNLLLEFLAP--- 220
gi|1722504 DTFNMLTLKEIHFLSWASAFCPDVHVFVKGDADVFNHVRNLLQFLLEL--- 242
gi|1697345 DTFNMLTLKEIHFLKWFSSYCPKTOYIFKGDADVFNVCNLLLEFLAIS-- 273
gi|1697345 DTFNMLTLKEVNFRLRWFSIYCPDVPIIFKGDADVFNHVTKNLVEITGFRKE 268
gi|1429059 DTFNMLSLKEVFLRWVSTSCPDAEVFVKGDADVFNTHILNVLNSL-S 263

     310     320     330     340     350

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NOV15      RDPADLLAGDVIVHARPIRTRASKYYIPEAVYGLPAYPAYAGGGGFVLS 318
gi|1520863 RDPADLLAGDVIVHARPIRTRASKYYIPEAVYGLPAYPAYAGGGGFVLS 270
gi|1722504 RDPADLLAGDVIVCARPIRARASKYFIPRAVYGLPVYPAYAGGGGFVLS 292
gi|1697345 -GNLKDLFVGDVLFKAKPIRKEQNKYYIPQALYNKTLYPYPYAGGGGFVLS 322
gi|1697345 ENKVENLIVGDATLEAKPIRNQSKYFIPRELYDKR-YPPYLGCGGGFVLS 317
gi|1429059 KSKAKDLFIGDVIHNAGEHRDKLKYIPEVIFY-TGVYPPYAGGGGFVLS 312

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          360      370      380      390      400
NOV15      GATLHRLAGACACQVELFPIDDVFLGMCLQRLRLTPEHPHAFRTFGIPQPS 368
gi|1520863 GATLHRLAGACACQVELFPIDDVFLGMCLQRLRLTPEHPHAFRTFGIPQPS 320
gi|1722504 GATLRLRAGACACQVELFPIDDVFLGMCLQRLRLTPEHPHAFRTFGISQPS 342
gi|1697345 GALARKLYGACETLELYPIDDVFLGMCLEVLQVTPPIKHNAFKTFGLVKNK 372
gi|1697345 SQVARKVFTVSESVELYPIDDVFLGMCLQRLNIVPEVHLGFRFTFGIIKRK 367
gi|1429059 GPLALRLYSATSRVHLYPIDDVYTGMCLOQLCLVPEKHKGFRFTDIEEKN 362

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          410      420      430      440      450
NOV15      AAPHLSTFDPCFYRELIVVHGLSAADTWLMWRLLHGHGPACAHQPQVAA 418
gi|1520863 AAPHLSTFDPCFYRELIVVHGLSAADTWLMWRLLHGHGPACAHQPQVAA 370
gi|1722504 AAPHLRTFDPCFYRELIVVHGLSAADTWLMWRLLHGHGPQGPVCAHPQPVAT 392
gi|1697345 TSRLNR--EPCFEKSLIVVHKLPPDLMSMWKLVNS-D-LICSQKIDFLD 418
gi|1697345 VTRLNR--EPCFEKSLIVVHKLVPQDLKMWTLVQNE-D-LSCARQFVL-- 412
gi|1429059 KK-----NICSYIDLMLVHSRKPOEMIDVWSQLOSEN-LKC----- 397

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          ....|...
NOV15      GPFQWDS 425
gi|1520863 GPFQWDS 377
gi|1722504 GPFQWNS 399
gi|1697345 ----- 418
gi|1697345 ----- 412
gi|1429059 ----- 397

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Table 15E lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV15. This indicates that the NOV15 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

5

Table 15E. Domain Analysis of NOV15			
gnl|Pfam|pfam01762, Galactosyl_T, Galactosyltransferase (SEQ ID NO:152)			
Length = 195sidues, 99.5signed			
Score = 102 bits (254), Expect = 4e-23			
Query:	154	RRQAVRQTWGAEGRVQALVRRVFLGLVPRGAGSGGADE-VGEGARTHWRALLRAESLAY	212
		+ + + + + + +	
Sbjct:	2	RRNAIRKTWMNQNSRGGRIKSLFLVG--LAALDGKLLKLVMEEARL-----Y	47
Query:	213	ADILLWAFDDTFFNLTLKEIHFLAWASAFCPDVRVFKGDADVFNVGNLLEFL--APRD	270
		+ + + + + + + +	
Sbjct:	48	GDIIVVDLED SYLNLTLTKLTILLYVVSCKPNAKLGKIDDDVFVNPNDNLLSLLEREYID	107
Query:	271	PAQDLLAGDVIVHARPIRTRASKYYIPEAVYGLPAYPAYAGGGGFVLSGATLHRLAGACA	330
		+ + + + + + + + + +	
Sbjct:	108	PSPLSFYGYIKNKEPVRTKSKWVPPPTAYPCSNYPYLSGPFYILSRDAAPLILKASK	167
Query:	331	QVELFPIDDVFL-GMCLQRLRLTPEPHP	357
		+ + + + +	
Sbjct:	168	HRRFIKIEDVLITGILALDLGISRLNLP	195

10051374-011602

The enzyme galactosyltransferase (EC 2.4.1.38) catalyzes the reaction involving UDP-galactose and N-acetylglucosamine for the production of galactose beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosamine. The enzyme that provides UDP-galactose for galactosyltransferase, galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase, maps to the same band. The galactosyltransferase enzyme can also form a heterodimer with the regulatory protein alpha-lactalbumin to form lactose synthetase (EC 2.4.1.22). In addition to a biosynthetic role, galactosyltransferases may be components of plasma membranes where they may function in intercellular recognition and/or adhesion. Masri et al. (1988) noted that galactosyltransferase, which they called beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase, is located primarily in the trans-cisternae of the Golgi complex and exists in both membrane-bound and soluble forms.

Appert et al. (1986) cloned a galactosyltransferase cDNA by screening a human liver cDNA library with a probe based on the sequence of the purified protein. The partial cDNA did not include the putative N-terminal membrane-bound region. By screening a human placenta cDNA library with the partial galactosyltransferase cDNA isolated by Appert et al. (1986), Masri et al. (1988) cloned a full-length beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase cDNA. It encodes a predicted 400-amino acid protein with an N-terminal membrane-anchoring domain. The soluble form of the enzyme appears to result from proteolytic cleavage of the membrane-bound form at arginine-77. Mengle-Gaw et al. (1991) reported that the galactosyltransferase gene, which they called GalTase, is composed of 6 exons spanning more than 50 kb. By Northern blot analysis, GalTase was expressed as a 4.2-kb mRNA in all cell lines examined; there was a high degree of variability in expression levels among the cell lines. Appert et al. (1986) mapped the galactosyltransferase gene to chromosome 9. Shaper et al. (1986) localized the structural gene for galactosyltransferase to 9p13 by in situ hybridization using a cloned bovine cDNA probe. On the basis of dosage effects, Furukawa et al. (1986) suggested that several galactosyltransferase genes may be located on chromosome 17 of the mouse; trisomy 17 embryos had enzyme activities almost 1.5 times higher than did diploid embryos. Furukawa et al. (1986) suggested a relationship between these galactosyltransferases and the major histocompatibility complex. Lo et al. (1998) analyzed 6 members of the B4GALT galactosyltransferase family. Northern blot analysis revealed that, among these homologs, only B4GALT1 is expressed in the mouse lactating mammary gland. They stated that B4GALT1 null mice are unable to produce lactose. Thus, B4GALT1 appears to be the gene recruited for lactose biosynthesis during the evolution of mammals.

20651374-01602
The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV15 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that this it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Galactosyltransferase family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: proteodermatan sulfate, defective biosynthesis of PDS, defective biosynthesis of dermatan sulfate proteoglycan xylosylprotein 4-beta-galactosyltransferase deficiency, xgpt deficiency galactosyltransferase I deficiency, Ehlers-danlos syndrome, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, endometriosis, fertility, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the galactosyltransferase-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV10 protein has multiple

hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV15 epitope is from about amino acids 30 to 45. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV15 epitope is from about amino acids 60 to 65. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV15 epitopes are from about amino acids 80 to 110, 140 to 145, 155 to 165, 170 to 175, 180 to 183, 190 to 192 and 210 to 260.

NOV16

A disclosed NOV16 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56303-01) encoding a novel lymphocyte antigen precursor-like protein includes 447 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 51) and is shown in Table 16A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 31-33 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 418-420. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 13A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 16A. NOV16 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:51)

GGCCCGCACTGCTCCCAGACGACATCAGAGATGAGGACAGCATTGCTGCTCCTTGCGAGCCCTGGCTGTGG
CTACAGGGCCAGCCCAGGCCTTGGACTGCCACGTGTGTGCCTACAACGGAGACAAGTCTTCAACCCCAT
GCGCTGCCCGGCTATGGTTGCCTACTGCATGACCACGCGCACCTGTGAGCCACTTCGCGGGAGAGAACTT
AAGAAGGACTGTGCGAAGTGGTGACACCCGGTTACCCCTTGCAAGGCCAGGTGAGCAGCGGCACAGCTT
CCACCCAGTGTGCAGGGAGGACCTGTGCAATGAGAAGCTGCACAACGCTGCACCCACCCGACCCGCCCT
CGCCACAGTGCCTCAGCCTGGGGCTGGCCCTGAGCCTCCTGGCCGTCATCTTAGCCCCAGCCTGTGA
CCTTCCCCGCAGGGAAGGCCCTCATG

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV16 maps to chromosome 8 has 383 of 440 bases (87%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:A58084| acc:A58084 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Sequence 1 from Patent WO9635808 ($E = 3.6e^{-67}$)).

A NOV16 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:51) 129 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 16B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV16 contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.9190. In other embodiments, NOV16 is localized to the lysosome (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000 or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV16 peptide is between amino acids 20 and 21, at: AQA-LD.

Table 16B. NOV16 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:52)

MRTALLLLAALAVATGPAQALDCHVCAYNQDNCNFMRCPPAMVAYCMTTRTCEPLRGRELKKDKCAKWCTPGYPL
QQQVSSGTASTQCCREDLCNEKLHNAAPTRTALAHSALSLGLALSLLAVILAPSL

The NOV16 amino acid sequence has 100 of 129 amino acid residues (77%) identical to, and 108 of 129 amino acid residues (83%) similar to, the 128 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q14210 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (LYMPHOCYTE ANTIGEN LY-6D PRECURSOR (E48 ANTIGEN)(E = $5.1e^{-48}$).

- 5 NOV16 is predicted to be expressed in at least the following tissues: Human Breast Adenocarcinoma.

Possible small nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found for NOV16 are listed in Table 16C.

Table 16C: SNPs				
Variant	Nucleotide Position	Base Change	Amino Acid Position	Base Change
C99.827	1793	G>A	598	Arg>Gln

10

NOV16 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 16D.

Table 16D. BLAST results for NOV16					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|11321575|ref|NP_003686.1| (NM_003695)	lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus D; e48 antigen [Homo sapiens]	128	60/105 (57%)	68/105 (64%)	1e-18
gi|2739294|emb|CA A73189.1| (Y12642)	E48 antigen [Homo sapiens]	128	60/105 (57%)	68/105 (64%)	3e-18
gi|2118925|pir|I 54553	gene ThB protein- mouse	130	42/80 (52%)	52/80 (64%)	4e-13
gi|6754584|ref|NP_034872.1| (NM_010742)	lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus D [Mus musculus]	127	42/80 (52%)	52/80 (64%)	7e-13
gi|1519481|gb|AAB 07524.1| (U66837)	E48 antigen [Homo sapiens]	79	47/75 (62%)	56/75 (74%)	8e-13

- 15 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 16E.

Table 16E. ClustalW Analysis of NOV16

1)NOV16 (SEQ ID NO:52)
 2)gi|1132157 lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locusD; e48 antigen [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:153)
 3)gi|2739294 E48 antigen [Homo sapiens](SEQ ID NO:154)
 4)gi|2118925 gene ThB protein - mouse (SEQ ID NO:155)
 5)gi|6754584 lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus D [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:156)
 6)gi|1519481 E48 antigen [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:157)

		10	20	30	40	50						
NOV16		---	MRTALL	LLAALAVAT	GPAQAL	DCHVCA	YNGDNC	FNPMRCP	PAMVAY	CM	47	
gi|1132157		---	MRTALL	LLAALAVAT	GPA	TLRCHVCT	SS	SNCKHS	VVCPASS	RFCK	46	
gi|2739294		---	MRTALL	LLAALAVAT	GPA	TLRCHVCT	SS	SNCKHS	VVCPASS	RFCK	46	
gi|2118925		MFRM	MRTALL	LLVLAVAT	SPA	WALRCHVCT	NS	ANCKN	PQVCP	SNFYFCK	49	
gi|6754584		---	MRTALL	LLVLAVAT	SPA	WALRCHVCT	NS	ANCKN	PQVCP	SNFYFCK	46	
gi|1519481		-----	---	---	---	ALT	TLRCHVCT	SS	SNCKHS	VVCPASS	RFCK	29
		60	70	80	90	100						
NOV16		TTTR	CEPLRG	RELK	KDCAK	WCTPGY	PLQG	VSSGT	ASTQCC	REDLC	NEKL	97
gi|1132157		TTNT	VEPLRG	NLVK	KDCAES	CTPSY	TLQG	VSSGT	STQCC	QEDLC	NEKL	96
gi|2739294		TTNT	VEPLRG	NLVK	KDCAES	CTPSY	TLQG	VSSGT	STQCC	QEDLC	NEKL	96
gi|2118925		TVTS	VEPLN	GNLVR	KECANS	CTSDY	SQGH	VSSG	SEVTQCC	QDLC	NERL	99
gi|6754584		TVTS	VEPLN	GNLVR	KECANS	CTSDY	SQGH	VSSG	SEVTQCC	QDLC	NERL	96
gi|1519481		TTNT	VEPLRG	NLVK	KDCAES	CTPSY	TLQGL	VSSGT	STQCC	QEDLC	NEKL	79
		110	120	130								
NOV16		HNAAP	TRTALA	HSALS	SLGL	ALSLL	AVTL	APSL			129	
gi|1132157		HNAAP	TRTALA	HSALS	SLGL	ALSLL	AVTL	APSL			128	
gi|2739294		HNAAP	TRTALA	HSALS	SLGL	ALSLL	AVTL	APSL			128	
gi|2118925		VSAAP	GHALLS	SVTL	GLAT	SLSL	LT	VMAL	CL		130	
gi|6754584		VSAAP	GHALLS	SVTL	GLAT	SLSL	LT	VMAL	CL		127	
gi|1519481		-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		79	

Table 16F lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV16. This indicates that the NOV16 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

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Table 16F. Domain Analysis of NOV16																
gnl Smart smart00134, LU, Ly-6 antigen / uPA receptor -like domain (SEQ ID NO:158)																
Length = 91 residues, 96.7% aligned																
Score = 43.9 bits (102), Expect = 6e-06																
Query:	22	DCHVCA YNGDNC FNPMRCPAMVAYCMTTRTCEPLRGRE--LKKDCAK--WCTPGYPLQGQ							77							
		C+	C	N	D+	+	C	+	C+T	R	+	K	CA	C	+	++
Sbjct:	2	QCYSCTGNPDSSCSTEECRSPDDVCLTAVAEVISGSRGSVVYKGCATSPICPGSHGIEIH													61	
Query:	78	VSSGTASTQCCREDLCNEKLHNAAPTRT													105	
		++	S	CC+	DLCN				T	T						
Sbjct:	62	LTIANVSVSCCQTDLCAAGPTLGSTLT													89	

Ly-6A.2 and Ly-6E.1 molecules are antithetical and identical to MALA-1. On western blots of lymphocyte surface proteins which had been solubilized and electrophoretically separated in octylglucoside, bands were detected which comigrated with Ly-6A.2 or Ly-6E.1 antigens. On cells or in an immunoassay they blocked alloantibodies against Ly-6A.2 or Ly-6E.1. The tissue distribution of MALA-1 also correlated with Ly-6A.2 or Ly-6E.1. Upon octylglucoside or sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, these antigens displayed similar sizes. Thus, Ly-6A.2 and Ly-6E.1 are most likely products of alternate

alleles. Electrophoretic analysis showed a similar size and charge for Ly-6A.2, Ly-6B.2, Ly-6D.2, and Ly-27.2. Ly-6C.2 and Ly-28.2 appeared to be identical, and were similar in size to Ly-6A.2, but they differed in charge and in intrachain disulfide constraints. Since Ly-6D.2 and Ly-27.2 may represent the same or different epitopes on the Ly-6A.2 molecule, the previously postulated five Ly-6-like antigens that were thought to be separable on the basis of tissue distribution, may represent no more than three separate proteins which can be assigned to one of two distinct categories by electrophoretic mobility in gels containing octylglucoside.

Competitive binding studies and immunoprecipitation experiments define at least five distinct epitopes encoded by Ly-6-linked genes--Ly-6A.2, Ly-6B.2, Ly-6C.2, Ly-6D.2, and ThB. Ly-6A.2, a 33 kd protein, and Ly-6D.2 are closely overlapping epitopes that can be distinguished by their unique thymus reactions of 10-20% or greater than 90%, respectively. Similarly, the Ly-6C.2 antigen present on a 14 kd moiety loosely overlaps the Ly-6B.2 antigen. Ly-6C.2 and Ly-6B.2 antigens are distinct from Ly-6A.2 and Ly-6D.2, however. ThB is a 16-18 kd antigen which is not associated on the cell surface with any other "Ly-6" antigens. In addition, independently derived antibodies made to the Ly-6C.2 antigen detect an identical epitope, as do antibodies to Ly-6A.2 and Ly-6B.2. These results imply the existence of a single antigenic site on each of these molecules.

Despite the differences in the antigens that they recognize and in the effector functions they carry out, B and T lymphocytes utilize remarkably similar signal transduction components to initiate responses. They both use oligomeric receptors that contain distinct recognition and signal transduction subunits. Antigen receptors on both cells interact with at least two distinct families of PTKs via common sequence motifs, ARAMs, in the cytoplasmic tails of their invariant chains, which have likely evolved from a common evolutionary precursor. Coreceptors appear to serve to increase the sensitivity of both of these receptor systems through events that influence ligand binding and signal transduction. The critical role of tyrosine phosphorylation of downstream signaling components, such as phospholipase C, is the net result of changes in the balance of the action of antigen receptor-regulated PTKs and PTPases. The identification of downstream effectors, including calcineurin and Ras, that regulate cellular responses, such as lymphokine gene expression, promises the future possibility of connecting the complex pathway from the plasma membrane to the nucleus in lymphocytes. Insight gained from studies of the signaling pathways downstream of TCR and BCR stimulation is likely to contribute significantly to future understanding of mechanisms

responsible for lymphocyte differentiation and for the discrimination of self from nonself in developing and mature cells.

The E48 antigen, a putative human homologue of the 20-kD protein present in desmosomal preparations of bovine muzzle, and formerly called desmoglein III (dg4), is a promising target antigen for antibody-based therapy of squamous cell carcinoma in man. To anticipate the effect of high antibody dose treatment, and to evaluate the possible biological involvement of the antigen in carcinogenesis, we set out to molecularly characterize the antigen. A cDNA clone encoding the E48 antigen was isolated by expression cloning in COS cells. Sequence analysis revealed that the clone contained an open reading frame of 128 amino acids, encoding a core protein of 13,286 kD. Database searching showed that the E48 antigen has a high level of sequence similarity with the mouse ThB antigen, a member of the Ly-6 antigen family. Phosphatidylinositol-specific (PI-specific) phospholipase-C treatment indicated that the E48 antigen is glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored (GPI-anchored) to the plasma membrane. The gene encoding the E48 antigen is a single copy gene, located on human chromosome 8 in the 8q24-qter region. The expression of the gene is confined to keratinocytes and squamous tumor cells. The putative mouse homologue, the ThB antigen, originally identified as an antigen on cells of the lymphocyte lineage, was shown to be highly expressed in squamous mouse epithelia. Moreover, the ThB expression level is in keratinocytes, in contrast to that in lymphocytes, not mouse strain related. Transfection of mouse SV40-polyoma transformed mouse NIH/3T3 cells with the E48 cDNA confirmed that the antigen is likely to be involved in cell-cell adhesion.

The Thb locus is responsible for the expression of 15-kDa phosphatidyl inositol anchored molecules (ThB) on murine thymocytes and B cells. Thb expression as detected with mAb is polymorphic on B cells with two alleles, Thbh and Thb1 responsible for the high and low expression of ThB on B cells. The regulatory locus for Thb expression had been mapped with the Ly-6 cluster of genes to Chr 15. In our study we used expression cloning in COS cells to isolate cDNA clones that code for ThB after transfection; the cDNA products react with anti- ThB antibodies, but not with Ly-6A.2, -6B.2, -6C.2, or -6D.2 antibodies. One of these clones, pThB-A contains insert of 702 bases which was sequenced. The translated amino acid sequence has 11 cysteine residues, and together with the absence of potential N-linked glycosylation sites is similar to the structure of the Ly-6 molecules. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of ThB cDNA were compared to those of Ly-6 genes and the Ly-6 related human CD59 and show clear homology. Finally using interspecies crosses, the structural Thb

gene has been mapped to Chr 15; thus both structural and regulatory genes map to a similar site. The genetic map location near Ly-6 and the sequence similarity suggest that Thb and Ly-6 may have been derived from the same progenitor by gene duplication

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV16 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the TGF family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from cancer, trauma, regeneration, viral/bacterial/parasitic infections.

The novel nucleic acid encoding the lymphocytic antigen precursor-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV16 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV16 epitope is from about amino acids 25 to 30. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV16 epitope is from about amino acids 50 to 70. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV10 epitopes are from about amino acids 82 to 102.

NOV17

A disclosed NOV17 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56307-01) encoding a novel pepsinogen C-like protein includes 1270 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 53) and

is shown in Table 13A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 8-10 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 1124-1126. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 17A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

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Table 17A. NOV17 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:53)
CAGCAT CATGAAGTGGATGGTGGTGGTCTTGGTCTGCCTCCAGCTCTTGGAGGCAGCAGTGGT CAAAGTGGCCCTGAAGAAATTTAAGTCTATCCGTGAGACCATGAAGGAGAAGGGCTTGCCTGGG GGAGTTCCTGAGGACCCACAAGTATGATCCTGTGGAAGTACCGCTTTGGTGACCTCAGCGT GACCTACGAGCCCATGGCCTACATGGATGCTGCCTACTTTGGTGAGATCAGCATCGGGACTCC ACCCAGAACTTCTCTGGTCTTTTGGACACCGGCTCTCCAACTTGTGGGTGCCCTCTGTCTA CTGCCAGAGCCAGGCTGCACCACTCACTCCCGCTTCAACCCAGCGAGTCGTCCACCTACTC CACCAATGGGCAGACCTTCTCCCTGCAGTATGGCAGTGGCAGCCTCACCAGGCTTCTTTGGCTA TGACACCCTGACTGTCCAGAGCATCCAGGTCCCCAACCAGGAGTTCGGCTTGAGTGAGAATGA GCCTGGTACCAACTTCGTCTATGCGCAGTTTGATGGCATCATGGGCCTGGCCTACCTGTCTCT GTCCGTGGATGAGGCCACCACAGCTATGCAGGGCATGGTGAGGAGGGCGCCCTCACCAGCCC CGTCTTCAGCGTCTACCTCAGCAACCAGCAGGGCTCCAGCGGGGAGCGGTTGTCTTTGGGGG TGTGGATAGCAGCCTGTACACGGGCAGATCTACTGGGCGCCTGTCAACCAGGAACCTACTG GCAGATTGGCATTTGAAGAGTTCTCATCGGCGGCCAGGCCTCCGGCTGGTGTCTGAGGGTTG CCAGGCCATCGTGGACACAGGCACCTCTCTGCTCACTGTGCCCCAGCAGTACATGAGTGCTCT TCTGCAGGCCACAGGGGCCAGGAGGATGAGTATGGACAGTTTCTCGTGAAGTGTAAACAGCAT TCAGAATCTGCCAGCTTGACCTTCATCATCAATGGTGTGGAGTTCCTCTGCCACCTTCTCTC CTATATCCTCAGTAACAACGGCCAGCCCTGTGGATCCTCGGGGATGTCTTCTCAGGTCCTA CTATTCCGTCTACGACTTGGGCAACAACAGAGTAGGCTTTGCCACTGCCCGCT TAGACTTGCTG CCTCGACACGTGGGTGGGCTCCCTCTTCTCTTGACCCTGCACCCTCCTAGGGCATTGTATC TGTCTTCCACTCTGGATTGAGCCTTCTTTCTGGAAGTCTGGACTTTCTCTAATAATAATA GTTCTTCTTT

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV17 maps to chromosome 16q21.3-p21.1 and invention has 1171 of 1277 bases (91%) identical to a gb:GENBANK- ID:HUMPGCA|acc:J04443.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens pepsinogen C (PGC) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 7.0e^{-228}$).

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A NOV17 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:54) is 372 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 17B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV17 contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the outside of the cell with a certainty of 0.8200. In other embodiments, NOV17 is localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.2076, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000 or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV17 peptide is between amino acids 16 and 17, at: LEA-AV.

15

Table 17B. NOV17 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:54)
MKWMVVVLVCLQLLEAAVVKVPLKKFKSIRETMKEKGLLGEFLRTHKYDPAWKYRFGDLSVTYEPMAYMDAAFY GEISIGTPPNFLVFLFDTGSSNLWVPSVYCQSQACTSHSRFPNSESSTYSTNGQTFSLQYSGSLTGFFGYDTL TVQSIQVPNQEFGLSENEPGTNFVYAQFDGIMGLAYPALSVDEATTAMQGMVQEGALTSVPFSVYLSNQQGSSG GAVVFGGVDSSLYTGQIYWAPVTQELYWQIGIEEFLIGGQASGWCSEGCQAIVDTGTSLLTVPPQYMSALLQAT GAQEDEYGGFLVNCNSIQNLPSLTFIINGVEFPLPPSSYILSNNGQPLWILGDVFLRSYYSVYDLGNRNVGFAT

The NOV17 amino acid sequence have 372 of 388 amino acid residues (95%) identical to, and 372 of 388 amino acid residues (95%) similar to, the 388 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P20142 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (GASTRICSIN
 5 PRECURSOR (EC 3.4.23.3) (PEPSINOGEN C))(Fig. 3B). The sequence of this invention lacks 16 internal amino acids when compared to ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P20142 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (GASTRICSIN PRECURSOR (EC 3.4.23.3) (PEPSINOGEN C)) ($E = 1.1e^{-197}$).

NOV17 is expressed in at least the following tissues: adrenal gland, bone marrow,
 10 brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus, aorta, duodenum, gall bladder, liver, lung, lung pleura, lymph node, ovary, peripheral
 15 blood. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources. In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in gastric mucosa because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:HUMPGCA|acc:J04443.1) a closely related Homo sapiens pepsinogen C
 20 (PGC) mRNA, complete cds homolog in species Homo sapiens.

NOV17 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 17C.

Table 17C. BLAST results for NOV17

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positive s (%)	Expect
gi|4505757|ref|NP_02621.1| (NM_002630)	progastricsin (pepsinogen C); Preprogastricsin [Homo sapiens]	388	357/388 (92%)	357/388 (92%)	0.0
gi|387014|gb|AAA60062.1| (M18667)	pepsinogen [Homo sapiens]	385	354/385 (91%)	354/385 (91%)	0.0
gi|129797|sp|P03955| PEPC_MACFU	PROGASTRICSIN PRECURSOR (PEPSINOGEN C)	377	337/377 (89%)	342/377 (90%)	0.0
gi|11265695|pir||JC7246	pepsinogen C - common marmoset	388	333/388 (85%)	344/388 (87%)	0.0
gi|9798666|dbj|BAB11755.1| (AB047249)	pepsinogen C [Rhinolophus ferrumequinum]	389	322/389 (82%)	341/389 (86%)	e-171

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 17D.

Table 17D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV17

1) NOV17 (SEQ ID NO:54)
 2) gi|4505757 progastricsin (pepsinogen C); Preprogastricsin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:159)
 3) gi|387014 pepsinogen [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:160)
 4) gi|129797 PROGASTRICSIN PRECURSOR (PEPSINOGEN C) (SEQ ID NO:161)
 5) gi|1126569 pepsinogen C - common marmoset (SEQ ID NO:162)
 6) gi|9798666 pepsinogen C [Rhinolophus ferrumequinum] (SEQ ID NO:163)

		10	20	30	40	50
					

The gastric zymogens each contain a prosegment (i.e. additional residues at the N-terminus of the active enzyme) that serves to stabilize the inactive form and prevent entry of the substrate to the active site. Upon ingestion of food, each of the zymogens is released into the gastric lumen and undergoes conversion into active enzyme in the acidic gastric juice. This activation reaction is initiated by the disruption of electrostatic interactions between the prosegment and the active enzyme moiety at acidic pH values. The conversion of the zymogen into its active form is a complex process, involving a series of conformational changes and bond cleavage steps that lead to the unveiling of the active site and ultimately the removal and dissociation of the prosegment from the active centre of the enzyme. During this activation reaction, both the prosegment and the active enzyme undergo changes in conformation, and the proteolytic cleavage of the prosegment can occur in one or more steps by either an intra- or inter-molecular reaction. This variability in the mechanism of proteolysis appears to be attributable in part to the structure of the prosegment. Because of the differences in the activation mechanisms among the four types of gastric zymogens and between species of the same zymogen type, no single model of activation can be proposed.

Pepsinogen is an inactive precursor of pepsin, a typical aspartic proteinase, synthesized in the chief cells of gastric glands. There are two major groups of pepsinogen, namely pepsinogen A (PGA) and pepsinogen C (PGC) (or progastricsin), and each frequently has isozymogens. The relative extents of expression of the two pepsinogens vary among animal species and, moreover, their biosynthesis is known to be affected by such bioactive peptides as gastrin and secretin; however, the regulation mechanism of pepsinogen biosynthesis, hence pepsinogen gene expression is not yet clear. Therefore, it is thought to be of fundamental importance to elucidate the primary structures of the pepsinogen gene for such studies. The organization of the human PGA and PGC genes and rat PGC gene is essentially the same; each gene was found to be separated into nine exons by eight introns of various lengths, encoding the amino acid sequence of the corresponding prepepsinogen. These results show that these genes are all derived from a common ancestral gene. The 5'-flanking region of human PGA gene, however, was different from those of human and rat PGC genes, whereas those of human and rat PGC genes were similar to each other. Thus, it is suggested that the expression of the PGA and PGC genes are somewhat differently regulated. Comparative analysis of the genes for the human aspartic proteinases pepsinogen A, pepsinogen C, cathepsin D, cathepsin E and renin reveals a high degree of similarity with regard to their respective coding sequences and the location of exon-intron junctions.

Despite strong conservation of the regions containing the active site aspartyl groups, genetic polymorphisms have been identified for each of the proteinase genes with the exception of cathepsin D. These genetic polymorphisms are useful for localization of genes on linkage maps as well as determination of gene copy number. The chromosomal location of each aspartyl proteinase has been determined by a variety of gene mapping methods employing recombinant DNA probes including analysis of somatic cell hybrid mapping panels, in situ hybridization to metaphase chromosome preparations and family linkage analysis with polymorphic markers. Pepsinogen A exhibits the most extensive polymorphism among aspartic proteinases which can be detected by either by protein electrophoresis or by DNA analysis. Southern blot hybridization with respective DNA probes and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification have revealed nucleotide differences located within the coding and noncoding portions of the aspartic proteinase genes. These polymorphisms can be used to investigate potential roles of each proteinase in genetically influenced clinical conditions. The development of additional highly polymorphic markers detected by PCR amplification of divergent nucleotide sequence repeats will greatly assist with documentation of the effect of genetic variation of the aspartic proteinases may have in specific clinical diseases such as ulcer and hypertension. PGC gene polymorphism has been associated with gastric ulcer and can be a subclinical marker of the genetic predisposition to gastric ulcer. The serum determination of pepsinogen A (PGA) and pepsinogen C (PGC) might indicate gastric mucosal inflammation and atrophy. Body gastric mucosa produces both PGA and PGC, while antral mucosa produces only PGC. Therefore, diseases involving mainly the antrum, such as *H. pylori* infection, are mainly indicated by the variations in serum PGC than in serum PGA. In agreement, when the antral mucosa is infected by the more virulent *cagA* positive *H. pylori* strains, which cause severe inflammation, serum PGC significantly increases.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV17 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the eukaryotic aspartyl protease family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a

nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention may have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: ulcer, hypertension (Scand J Clin Lab Invest Suppl 1992;210:111-9), gastric mucosal inflammation and atrophy, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like. PGC gene polymorphism has been associated with gastric ulcer and can be a subclinical marker of the genetic predisposition to gastric ulcer (Nippon Rinsho 1996 Apr;54(4):1149-54). The serum determination of pepsinogen A (PGA) and pepsinogen C (PGC) might indicate gastric mucosal inflammation and atrophy. Body gastric mucosa produces both PGA and PGC, while antral mucosa produces only PGC. Therefore, diseases involving mainly the antrum, such as *H. pylori* infection, are mainly indicated by the variations in serum PGC than in serum PGA. In agreement, when the antral mucosa is infected by the more virulent *cagA* positive *H. pylori* strains, which cause severe inflammation, serum PGC significantly increases (Recenti Prog Med 1999 Jun;90(6):342-6).

The novel nucleic acid encoding the pepsinogen C-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV10 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. In one embodiment, a contemplated NOV17 epitope is from about amino acids 30 to 60. In another embodiment, a contemplated NOV17 epitope is from about amino acids 110 to 130. In other specific embodiments, contemplated NOV17 epitopes are from about amino acids 160 to 170, 180 to 181, 201 to 202, 204 to 205, 207 to 208, 240 to 252, 290 to 310, 340 to 345 or 360 to 365.

NOV18

A disclosed NOV18 nucleic acid (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG56294-01) encoding a novel ARL-like protein includes 14859 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 55) and is shown in Table 18A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon

at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 14857-14859. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 18A.

Table 18A. NOV18 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:55)

ATGTCCCCTCCACCTGAAGAGTCACCCATGTCTCCACCACCGAGGCATCTCGTCTGTTCCACCATTTGAAG
AGTCTCCTCTGTCCCCTCCACCTGAGGAGTCTCCCCTTTCCCCACACCTGAGGCATCACGCCTGTCCCCACC
ACCTGAGGACTCGCCTATGTCCCCACACCTGAAGAATCACCTATGTCCCCCCACCTGAGGTATCGCGCTA
TCCCCCTGCCTGTGGTGTACGCCTGTCTCCACCGCTGAGGAATCTCCCTTGTCCCCACCGCTGAGGAGT
CTCCCACGTCCCCTCCACCTGAGGCTTACGCCTCTCCCCACACCTGAGGACTCCCCACATCCCCACCAACC
TGAGGACTCACCTGCTTCCCCACACCGGAGGACTCGCTCATGTCCCTGCCGCTGGAGGAGTCACCCTGTG
CCACTACCTGAGGAGCCGCAACTCTGCCCCCGGTCCGAGGGGCGCACCTGTCACCCCGCTGAGGAGCCGC
ACCTGTCCCCCGGCTGAGGAGCCACACCTATCTCCGAGGCTGAGGAGCCACACCTGTCCCCCAGCCTGA
GGAGCCATGCCTATGCGCTGTGCTGAGGAGCCACACTTGTCCCCCAGGCTGAGGGACCACATCTGTCCCCT
CAGCCTGAGGAATGACCTGTCCCCCAGACTGAGGAGCCGCACCTGTCTCCTGTGCTGAGGAGCCATGCT
TGTCCCCCAACCTGAGGAATCACACCTGTCCCCCAGTCTGAGGAGCCATGCCTGTCCCCCGGCTGAGGA
ATCGCATCTGTCCCCTGAGCTTGAGAAGCCACCCCTGTCCCCTCGGCCTGAAAAGCCCCCTGAGGAGCCAGGC
CAATGCCCTGCACCTGAGGAGTGCCTTGTTCCTCCCCCTGGGGAACCATCCTTATCTCCCTTGCTTGGAG
AGCCAGCCTGTCTGAGCCTGGGGAACCACTCTGTCCCCTGTGCCGAGGAGTGCCTGTGTCCCCTATCTGG
GGAGCCATCCTTGTGCTCAGCTGATGCCACAGATCCCCCTTCTCTCTCACTCTCACCAATTATCACAGCT
GCGCCCCACCGCCCTGTCTCCTTTGGGGAGTTAGAGTACCCCTTTGGTGCCAAAGGGACAGTGACCTTG
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CCCTTCTCTCCTCAGTGTTCGCACATCCTTCAGCATTCCTGGTTCCCCAAACTCCCCCTCTCCAGTGCT
CTCCTCTGCCCTACCACTGTCCGTTCCTCCCCGTTGAGTCCCATAGGGAAGGTAGTGGGGGTCTCAGATGA
GGCTGAGCTGCACGAGATGGAGACTGAGAAAGTTTCAGAACTGAATGCCAGCCTTGGAAACCCAGTGCCACC
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CTGGCCTAGGGGAAGACACAGCCCCCTCTGGATGGGATTGATGCTCCGGGTTACAGCCAGAGCCTGGACAGAC
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CCTATGGAGGTCTACCCGAATGCAAGCAGACAGCAGGGCGGGGCTCACCATGTGAAGAACAGGAAGGCCAC
GTGCACCGGTGGCCCCCACACCACTCTCATCAATCCGACATCGTTAACGAGATCTTAATCTGAGCCA
GGGTGATGCCAGTGCCAGTTTCTGGCTCAGAGCCCTCCTGGGCTCTCCAGACCCGAGGGGGGTGGCTCC
CTGTCCATGGAGTTGGGGGTCTCTACGGATGTAGTCCAGCCGAGATGAGGGCTCCCTACGGCTCTGTACTG
ACTCACTGCCAGAGACTGATGACTCACTATTGTGCGATGCTGGGACAGCTATCAGCGGAGGCAAAGCTGAGGG
GGAGAAGGGCGGGCGCAGCTCCCCAGCCGTTCCCGCATCAAACAGGGTCGCAGCAGAGTTTCCAGGA
AGACGCCCGCCTCGTGGAGGAGCCCATGGAGGCGTGGTAGAGGACGGGCCCGGCTAAAGTCAACTGCTTCT
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CATGCAGAATACCGTGGTTCTCTTCTCCAACACAGACAAATTGTCTTAATGCAGGACATGTGTGTGGTATGT
GGCAGCTTTGGCCGGGGGCGAGAGGGCCACCTCCTTGCTGTTTCGAGTGCTCTCAGTGCTATCACCTTACT
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GTGTGGCCAGGCTCCGACCCCTCAGCCTGCTGCTGTGATGACTGTGATATTAGCTACCACACATACTGC
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CAAGGGTGAAGGTGGTGTGAGCACATGGAGTGCGAAATTAACTGGAGGGCCCCGTGAGCCCTGATGTGGAG
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AGGGCGACGAGCTCTCTATAACAGCGGAGTCTTCAAGCGTGGGAGAGGATGAGGAGTTGGGCGAGCTGTC
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AGCAGCAGCAACAACAGCAGCAGCAGCAACAACAGCAACAGCACTCAGCTGTGCTGGCTCTCAGCCCTTC
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GGCTGAGCCACCCGTCCCCCTCACCTCTGCCACTGGCCTCATCCCTGAATCAGCCCCAGCCCAAGCCCCGTGCC
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GTCTACCATTTTGGTTGTGCCATCCGCGCAAGTGCTGTTCTTCAAGGACAAGACCATGCTGTGTCCAATGC
ATAAGATCAAGGGGCCCTGTGAGCAAGAGCTGAGCTCTTTGCTGTCTTCCGGCGGTCTACATTGAGCGGGA
CGAGGTGAAGCAATCGCTAGCATCATTCAGCGGGGAGAACGGCTGCACATGTTCCGTGTGGGGGGCTGTG
TTCCACGCCATCGGACAGCTGCTGCCTCACCAGATGGCTGACTTTCATAGTGCCACTGCCCTCTATCCCGTGG
GCTACGAGGCCACGCGCATCTATTGGAGCCTCCGACCAACAATCGTCTGCTGCTATCGTGTCTATTGG
TGAGAACCAACGGGCGGCGGAGTTTGTAACTCAAAGTCATCGAGCAGGGCCTGGAGGACCTGGTCTTCACTGAC
GCCTCTCCCCAGGCCGTGTGGAATCGCATCATGAGCCTGTGGCTGCCATGAGAAAAGAGGCTGACATGCTGC
GACTCTTCCCTGAGTATCTGAAGGGGAGGAGCTCTTTGGGCTGACGGTGCATGCCGTGCTTGCATAGCTGA
ATCACTGCCCGGGTGGAGAGCTGTCAAACTATTTATCCGCTATGGGCGCAACCCCTTATGGAGCTGCCA
CTCATGATCAACCCCACTGGCTGTGCCGATCAGAGCCTAAATCTCACACTACAAACGGCCCCATACCC

TGAACAGCACCAGCATGTCTAAGGCATATCAGAGCACCTTCACAGGCGAGACCAACACCCCCTACAGCAAGCA
 GTTGTGCACTCCAAGTCATCTCAGTACCGCGGCTGCGCACCAGATGGAAGAACACGTGTACTTGGCTCGC
 TCCCGTATCCAGGGCCTGGGGCTCTATGCAGCCAAGGACCTAGAAAAGCACACAATGGTTATCGAGTACATTG
 GCACCATCAATTCGGAACGAGGTGGCCAAACCGCGGGGAGAAAATCTACGAAGAGCAGAATCGAGGCATCTACAT
 GTTCCGAATAAACAAATGAACATGTGATTGATGTCTACGTTGACCGCGGGCCCTGCCAGGTACATTAACCATTC
 TGTGCCCTTAAGTGTGTGGCGAAGTCGTGACATTTGACAAAGAGGACAAAATCATCATCATCTCCAGCCGGC
 GAATCCCCAAAGGAGAGGAGCTAACCTATGACTATCAGTTTGTATTGAGGACGATCAGCACGAGATCCCTG
 CCACTGTGGAGCCTGGAATTGTGCGAAATGGATGAATAA

The nucleic acid sequence of NOV18 maps to chromosome 12q12-q14 and has 13081 of 13153 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF010404|acc:AF010404.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens ALR mRNA, complete cds) (E = 0.0).

- 5 A NOV18 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:56) is 4952 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 18B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV18 is likely to be localized to the nucleus with a certainty of 0.9800. In other embodiments, NOV18 is localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3000, the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000 or the lysosomy (lumen) with a
- 10 certainty of 0.1000.

Table 18B. NOV18 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:56)

MSPPPEESPMSPPEASRLFPPEESPLSPPEESPLSPPEASRLSPPPEDSPMSPPPEESPMSPPEVSRLS
 PLPVVSRSLSPPEESPLSPPEESPTSPPEASRLSPPPEDSPTSPPPEDSPASPPPEDSLMSLPLEESPLPL
 PEEPQLCRSEPHLSRPEEPHLSPRPEEPHLSPQAEPEHLSPQPEEPCLCAVPEEPHLSPQAEPEHLSPQPE
 ELHLSQTEEPHLSPVPEEPCLSPQPEESHLSPQSEEPCLSPRPEESHLSPLEKPPLSRPEKPPPEEPGQCPA
 PEELPLFPPPGEPPLSPLLGEPALSEPGEPLSPLPEELPLSPSGEPPLSPQLMPPDPLPPPLSPIITAAAPPA
 LSPLGELEYFPGAKGSDSPESPLAAPILETPISPPEANCTDPEPVPMILPPSPGSPVGPASPILEMEPLPQC
 SPLQLHSLVPQNSPPSQCSPPALPLSVPSPLSPIGKVVGVSDAEHEMETEKVSEPECPALEPSATSPLPSPM
 GDLSCPAPSPALDDFSGLGEDTAPLDGIDAPGSQPEPGQTPGSLASELKGSPVLLDPEELAPVTPEVYPEC
 KQTAGRGSPECEQEPRAPVAPTPTLIKSDIVNEISNLSQGDASAFPGSEPLLGSPPDEGGGSLSMELGVST
 DVSPARDEGSLRLCTDSLPEDDSLCDAGTAISGGKAEKEGRRSSPARSRIKQGRSSSPGRRRPRGGAHG
 GRGRGRARLKSTASSIETLVVADIDSSPSKEEEEEDDDTMQNTVVLFSNTDKFVLMQDMCVVCGSPGRGAEGHL
 LACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMLLKGWRCVEICVEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGG
 WKCKWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLIQCRHRCERWMHAGCESLFTEDD
 VDHPADDEGDFCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPELVPMKVKEPEPQYFRFEGVWLTETGMALLRNLMTSPHLKRRQRRG
 RLGLPGEAGLEGSEPSDALGPDGDKDGLDLDDELKGGEGVEHMECEIKLEGVSPDVEPGKEETESKKRKRK
 PYRPGIGGFMVRQRKSHTRTKKGPAQAQAEVLSGDGPDEVI PADLPAEGAVEQSLAEGDEKKKQRRGRKRSKL
 EGMFPAYLQEAFFGKELDLRSKALFAVGVRPSFGLGTPKAKGDGGSERKELPTSQKGDGDPDIADDESRGLE
 GKADTPGPEPDGGVKASPVPSDPEKPGTPGEGMLSSDLDRISTEELPKMESKDLQQLFKDVLGSEREQHLGCGTP
 GLEGSRTPLQRPFLLQGLPLGNLPSSSPMDSYPGLCQSPFLDSRERGGFFSPEPGEPPSWTGSGGTTPSTPTT
 PTTEGEGDGLSYNQRSLQRWEKDEELGQLSTISPVLYANINFNLKQDYPDWSSRCKQIMKLWRKVPAADKAPY
 LQKAKDNRAHRINKVQKAESQINKQTKVGDIAKRTDRPALHLRI PPQPGALGSPPPAAAPTIFIGSPTTPAG
 LSTADGFLKPPAGSVPGDPSGELFLKLPPQVPAQAPSQDPFGLAPAYPLEPRFPTAPPTYPPYPSPTGAPAQ
 PPMLGASSRPGAGQPGFEHTTTPGTPRHQSTPDPLFKPRCPSLDNLAVPESPGVGGKASEPLLSPPPPGESR
 KALEVKKEELGASSPSYGPNNLGFVDSPPSGTHLGGLELKTDPVFKAPLTPRASQVEPQSPGLGLRQPEPPAQ
 ALAPSPSPHPDIFRPGSYTDPYAQPPLTPRPQPPPPESCCALPPRSPLSDPFSRVPVSPQSSSSQSPLTTRPL
 SAEAFCPSPVTPRFQSPDPYSRPPSRPQSRDPFAPLHKPPRPQPPEVAFKAGSLAHTSLGAGGFPAALPAGPAG
 ELHAKVPSGQPPNFVRSPTGAFVGTGTPSPMRFTFPQAVGEPKPPVQPGPLPPPHGINSHFGPGPTLGKPGST
 NYTVATGNFHPSGSLPGSSGSTGESYGLSPLRPPSVLPPAPDGSPLPYLSHGASQRSGITSPVEKREDPGTGM
 GSSLATAELPGTQDPGMSGLSQTELEKQQRQRLRELLIRQQIQRNLTQKEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSGWAEPSS
 PAFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDKSSLVGLPPSKLGGPIILGPGSFPDRLSRPPPPATPSSMDVNSRQLVGGSQAFYQ
 RPYPGSLPLQQQQQQLWQQQQATAATSMRFAMSAFSTPGPELGRQALGSLAGISTRLPGPGEPVPGPAGP
 AQFIELRHNVQKGLGPGGTPFPGQGPQPRFYPVSEDPHRLAPEGRLGLAVSGLPPQKPSAPPAPELNNSLHP
 TPHTKGPTLPTGLELVNRPSSSTELGRPNPLALEAGKLPCEDPELDDDFDAHKALEDDELAHLGLGVDVAKGD
 DELGTLENLETNDPHLDDLLNGDEFDLLAYTDEPDTGDKKDI FNEHLRLVESANEEAEREALLRGVEPGPLGP
 EERPPPAADASEPRLASVLPEVKPKVEEGGRHSPCQFTIATPKVEPAPAANSLGLGLKPGQSMMSGRDTRMGT
 GPFSSSGHTAEKASFGATGGPPAHLTTPSPLSGPGSSLEKEFELESGALTLPGGPAASGDELKMESSLVASE
 LPLLLIEDLLEHEKKEKQLKQQLSAQLQPAQQQQQQQHSLLPAPGPAQAMSLPHEGSSPSLAGSQQLSLGLA

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VARQPLPQPLMPTQPPAHALQQR LAPSMAMVSNQGHMLSGQHGGQAGLVPPQSSQPVLSQKPMGMTMPPSMCMK
PQQLAMQQQLANSFFPD TDLKFAAEDI IGPIAKAKMVALKGIKKVMAQGSIGVAPGMNRQQVSLLAQRLSGGP
SSDLQNHVAAGSGQERSAGDPSQPRPNPTFAQGVINEADQRQYEEWLFHTQQLLQMLKVLEEIQGVHRKSRK
ALCAKQRTAKAGREFPEADA EKLKLVT EQQSKI QKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRNKQQQQQQQQQQQHS
AVLALSPSQSPRLLT KLPGQLLPGHGLQPPQGP PGQAGGLRLTPGGMALPGQPGGPFLNTALAQQQQQQHS
AGSLAGPSGGFFPGNLALRSLGPD SRLLQERQLQLQQQRMQLAQKLQQQQQQQQQQHLLGQVAIQQQQQQGP
VQTNQALGPKPQGLMPPSSHQGLLVQQLSPQPPQGPQGM LGPAQVAVLQQQHPGALGPQGP HRQVLMTQSRVLS
SPQLAQQQGQLMGHRLVTAQQQQQQQQHQQQGS MAGLSHLQQSLMSHSGQPKLSAQPMGSLQQLQQQQQLQQQ
QLQQQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQQQFQQQQQQQQMGLLNQSR TL
LSPQQQQQQQVALGPGMPAKPLQH FSSPGALGPTLLLTGKEQNTVDP AVSSEATEGPSTHQGGPLAIGTTPESM
ATEPGEVKPSLSGDSQLLLVQPQPQPSS LQLQPLRLPGQQQQVSL LH TAGGSHGQLGSGSSSEASSVPH
LLAQPSVSLGDQPGSMTQNL LGPQPMLERPMQNN TGFPKPGPVLQSGQGLPGVGIMPTVQQLRAQLQGVLA
KNPQLRHLSPQQQQQLQALLMQRLQQSQA VRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGCPQLGGFPGPQTG PLQELGAG
PRPQGPRLPAPP GALSTGPVLGPVHPTPPSSPQEPKRPSQLPSPSSQLPTEAQLPPTHGTPKPGQPTLEPP
PGRVSPAAAEQ LADTLFSKGLGPWDPDNLAETQKPEQSSSLVPGHLDQVNGQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREPCALGA
QSVKREANGEPIGAPGTSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQLLRAKNVQLSTGQSGEGLRAEINGHIDSKLAGLEQKL
QGTPSNKEDAAARKPLTPKPKRVQKASDRLVSSRKKLRKEDGVRASEALLKQLKQELSLLPLTEPAITANFSLF
APFGSGCPVNGSQLRGAFSGALPTGPDYYSQLLTKNLNSNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQKMVNGVTPSEELGE
HPKDAASARDSEALRDTSEVKS LDDLAALPTPHNQTEDVRMEDESDSPDSIVPASSPESILGEEAPRFPH
LGSGRWEQEDRALSPV IPLIPRASIPVFPDTKPYGALGLEVP GKLPVTTWEKGKGEVSVMLTVSAAA AKNLNG
VMVAEALLSMKIPNSYEVLPESPARAGTEPKKGEAEGPGGKEKGLEKSPDTGPDWLKQF DAVLPGYTLKSQ
LDILSLLKQESPAPEPPTQHSYTYNVSNLDVRQLSAPPEEPSLAPSPASPTEPLVELPTEPLAEPVPSPLP
LASSPESARPKPRARPPEGEDTRPRLKKWKGVWRKRLRLLLTIQKSGSRQEDEREVAEFMEQLGTALRPDKV
PRDMRCCFCHEEGDGATDGPARLLNLDLDLWVHLNCA LWSTEYVETQGGALMNVEVALHRGLLT KCSLCQRTG
ATSSCNMRMCPNVYHFGCAIRAKCMFFKDKTMLCPMHKIKGPC EQELSSFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASI IQRGE
RLHMFVRVGGVLFHAIGQLLPHQMA DFHSATALYPVGYEATRIYWSLRTNNRCCYRCSIGENNGRPEFVIKVIE
QGLEDLVFTDASPAQAVWNRIIEPVAAMRKEADMLR LFP EYLKGEELFGLTVHAVLRIAESLPGVESCONYLFRY
GRHPLMELPLMINPTGCARSEPKILTHYKRPHLTN STSMSKAYQSTFTGETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQYRRLRTEW
KNNVYLARSRIQGLGLYAAKDLEKHTMVIEWIGTII RNEVANRREKIYEEQNRGIYMFRIINNEHVIDATLTGGP
ARYINHSCAPNCVAEVVTFDKEDKII I ISSRRI PKGEELTYDYQDFEDDQHEI PCHCGAWNCRKWMN

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The NOV18 amino acid sequence have 4946 of 4957 amino acid residues (99%) identical to, and 4946 of 4957 amino acid residues (99%) similar to, the 4957 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:O14687 protein from Homo sapiens (Human) (ALR) (E = 0.0).

NOV18 is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV18 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 18C.

Table 18C. BLAST results for NOV18					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect

gi|4505197|ref|NP_03473.1| (NM_003482)	myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia 2; ALL1-related gene [Homo sapiens]	5262	2179/2942 (74%)	2179/2942 (74%)	0.0
gi|7512280|pir||T03455	ALR protein - human	4957	2179/2942 (74%)	2179/2942 (74%)	0.0
gi|14761653|ref|XP_028760.1| (XM_028760)	myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia 2 [Homo sapiens]	5262	2172/2942 (73%)	2174/2942 (73%)	0.0
gi|14626492|gb|AAK70214.1| (AY036887)	MLL3-like protein [Mus musculus]	677	398/557 (71%)	467/557 (83%)	0.0
gi|3540281|gb|AAC34383.1| (AF056116)	All-1 related protein [Takifugu rubripes]	4823	434/561 (77%)	495/561 (87%)	0.0

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 18D.

Table 18D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV18

- 1) NOV18 (SEQ ID NO:56)
- 2) gi|4505197 myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia 2; ALL1-related gene [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:165)
- 3) gi|7512280 ALR protein - human (SEQ ID NO:166)
- 4) gi|1476165 myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia 2 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:167)
- 5) gi|1462649 MLL3-like protein [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:168)
- 6) gi|3540281 All-1 related protein [Takifugu rubripes] (SEQ ID NO:169)

	10	20	30	40	50	
NOV18	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|4505197	-----MSPPPPEESPMSPPPPEASRLFPPEESPLSPPEESPLSPPPPEASR					45
gi|7512280	-----MSPPPPEESPMSPPPPEASRLFPPEESPLSPPEESPLSPPPPEASR					45
gi|1476165	-----MDSQKLAGEDKDSQPAADGPAASEDPSATESDLNPNHVGESVLSGSPR					50
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	-----MDEQKSNCEENDSEPTADDNAGSKQLEEDSKTCTAAEDVSGSTVASSSTH					50
	60	70	80	90	100	
NOV18	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|4505197	-----LSPPPEDSP-----					54
gi|7512280	-----LSPPPEDSP-----					54
gi|1476165	-----LQETPDQCSGGPVRRCALCNCGEPSLHGQRELRRFELPFDWPRCPVVS					100
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	-----TESVQVCALCN-----					61
	110	120	130	140	150	
NOV18	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|4505197	-----MSPPPPEESPMSP-----					66
gi|7512280	-----MSPPPPEESPMSP-----					66
gi|1476165	-----GSPCGNEAVLPSEDLSQIGFPEGLTPAHLGEPGGSCWAHHWCAAWSAGVW					150
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	-----CVIEWSLHG-----					69
	160	170	180	190	200	
NOV18	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|				
gi|4505197	-----PPEVSRLSPLPVVSR-----					81
gi|7512280	-----PPEVSRLSPLPVVSR-----					81
gi|1476165	-----GQEGPQLCGVDKAIIFSGISQRCSHCTRLGASIPCRSEGCPRLYHFPCATA					200
gi|1462649	-----					1

gi	3540281	-----QRELRYGFPFSEWRT										84
		210	220	230	240	250						
											
NOV18		-----										81
gi	4505197	SGSFLSMKTLQLLCPHSEGAAYLEEARCAVCEGPGLCDLFFCTSCGHH										250
gi	7512280	-----										81
gi	1476165	SGSFLSMKTLQLLCPHSEGAAYLEEARCAVCEGPGLCDLFFCTSCGHH										250
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	-----										84
		260	270	280	290	300						
											
NOV18		-----										81
gi	4505197	YHGACLDALTARKRAGWCPECKVCQACRKPNDKMLVCETCDKGYHT										300
gi	7512280	-----										81
gi	1476165	YHGACLDALTARKRAGWCPECKVCQACRKPNDKMLVCETCDKGYHT										300
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	-----										84
		310	320	330	340	350						
											
NOV18		--LSPPPEESLS-----PPPEESPT--										101
gi	4505197	FCLKPMEELPAHSWKCKACRVCRCAGAGSAELNPSEWFENYSLCHRCH										350
gi	7512280	--LSPPPEESLS-----PPPEESPT--										101
gi	1476165	FCLKPMEELPAHSWKCKACRVCRCAGAGSAELNPSEWFENYSLCHRCH										350
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	--LQESSTPLQOP-----GNDLSSIG--										104
		360	370	380	390	400						
											
NOV18		-----PPPEASRLSPP--PEDSPTSP--										121
gi	4505197	KAQGGQTIRSVAEQHTPVCSRFSPPPEPCDPTDEPDALYVACQGQPKGGH										400
gi	7512280	-----PPPEASRLSPP--PEDSPTSP--										121
gi	1476165	KAQGGQTIRSVAEQHTPVCSRFSPPPEPCDPTDEPDALYVACQGQPKGGH										400
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	-----FVLPLCLAL-----										114
		410	420	430	440	450						
											
NOV18		-----PEDSPASPP-----PEDSLMSLPLEESPLLELPEEPQLC										155
gi	4505197	VTSMQPKPEGLQCEAKPLGKAGVQLPEQLEAPLNEEMPLLEPPPEESPLS										450
gi	7512280	-----PEDSPASPP-----PEDSLMSLPLEESPLLELPEEPQLC										155
gi	1476165	VTSMQPKPEGLQCEAKPLGKAGVQLPEQLEAPLNEEMPLLEPPPEESPLS										450
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	-----LDDSGG-----CWVHHWCAVWSEGVQKHEN										139
		460	470	480	490	500						
											
NOV18		PRSEGPHLSPRPEEPHLSPRPEEPHLSPQAEPHLSQPQPEEPCLCAVPPE										205
gi	4505197	PPPEESPTSPPEASRLSPPPEELPASPLPEALHLSRPLEESPLSPPEE										500
gi	7512280	PRSEGPHLSPRPEEPHLSPRPEEPHLSPQAEPHLSQPQPEEPCLCAVPPE										205
gi	1476165	PPPEESPTSPPEASRLSPPPEELPASPLPEALHLSRPLEESPLSPPEE										500
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	DKLKDVDKAVISIGIPRLCEHCKRLGATIQCHAEGCSR-----F										177
		510	520	530	540	550						
											
NOV18		PHLSLQAEGLHLSQPQPEELHLSQPQTEEP-----HLSPVPEEPCLSPQP										248
gi	4505197	SPLSPPESSPFSP--LEESPLSPPEESPPSPALETPLSPPEASPLSPFF										549
gi	7512280	PHLSLQAEGLHLSQPQPEELHLSQPQTEEP-----HLSPVPEEPCLSPQP										248
gi	1476165	SPLSPPESSPFSP--LEESPLSPPEESPPSPALETPLSPPEASPLSPFF										549
gi	1462649	-----										1
gi	3540281	YHFPCSAASGSFQSMKQLLLLCPEHIDK-----AKELCEACCAVCD										219
		560	570	580	590	600						
											
NOV18		EESHLSQSEEPCLSPRPEESHLSPELEKPLSPRPEK-----PPEEPGQ										293

gi|4505197 EESPLSPPEELPTSPPEASRLSPPEESPMSPPEESPMSPPEASRL 599
gi|7512280 EESPLSPQSEEPCLSPRPEESHLSPELEKPPILSPRPEK-----PPEEPGQ 293
gi|1476165 EESPLSPPEELPTSPPEASRLSPPEESPMSPPEESPMSPPEASRL 599
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 SAGELS---DLLFCTGCGQHYHACLFIIGATPIQRAG-----WQ 255

610 620 630 640 650
NOV18 CPAPPEELPLFPFPPGEPSSLSPLLGEPALSEPGE-PPLSPPLPEELPLSPSGE 342
gi|4505197 FPPFEESPLSPPEESPLSPPEASRLSPPEESPMSPPEESPMSPPE 649
gi|7512280 CPAPPEELPLFPFPPGEPSSLSPLLGEPALSEPGE-PPLSPPLPEELPLSPSGE 342
gi|1476165 FPPFEESPLSPPEESPLSPPEASRLSPPEESPMSPPEESPMSPPE 649
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 CPECKVCQTCRKTEGED--SKMLVCDACDKGYHTFCTCPAMDSPLETDPEWKC 303

660 670 680 690 700
NOV18 PS-LSPQLMPPDPLPPPLSPIITAAAPPALSPLGELEYPFPAKGDSDPES 391
gi|4505197 VSRLSLPLPVVSRLSPPEE--S-PLSPALSPLGELEYPFPAKGDSDPES 696
gi|7512280 PS-LSPQLMPPDPLPPPLSPIITAAAPPALSPLGELEYPFPAKGDSDPES 391
gi|1476165 VSRLSLPLPVVSRLSPPEE--S-PLSPALSPLGELEYPFPAKGDSDPES 696
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 KRCRVCTDCGARGLELFGS--TQWFENYAVCEACQHRNCTCSVCNKPDPG 351

710 720 730 740 750
NOV18 PLAAPILETPISPPEANCTDPEPVPPMILPPSPGSPVGPASPILMEPLP 441
gi|4505197 PLAAPILETPISPPEANCTDPEPVPPMILPPSPGSPVGPASPILMEPLP 746
gi|7512280 PLAAPILETPISPPEANCTDPEPVPPMILPPSPGSPVGPASPILMEPLP 441
gi|1476165 PLAAPILETPISPPEANCTDPEPVPPMILPPSPGSPVGPASPILMEPLP 746
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 SVATLQSCSVCHRLVHSGCTLPKELIS-----EDKCICLHCKEQL 390

760 770 780 790 800
NOV18 PQCSPLLOHSLVPQNSPPSQCSPPALPLSVPSPLSPIGKVVGVSDEAELH 491
gi|4505197 PQCSPLLOHSLVPQNSPPSQCSPPALPLSVPSPLSPIGKVVGVSDEAELH 796
gi|7512280 PQCSPLLOHSLVPQNSPPSQCSPPALPLSVPSPLSPIGKVVGVSDEAELH 491
gi|1476165 PQCSPLLOHSLVPQNSPPSQCSPPALPLSVPSPLSPIGKVVGVSDEAELH 796
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 PVTQPHTAETIQTREAPEDTAGRVDLTEMTIQT-----DAAMTEHMDVP 435

810 820 830 840 850
NOV18 EMETEKVSEPECPALEPSATSPLSPMGDLSCAPSPAPALDDFSGLGED 541
gi|4505197 EMETEKVSEPECPALEPSATSPLSPMGDLSCAPSPAPALDDFSGLGED 846
gi|7512280 EMETEKVSEPECPALEPSATSPLSPMGDLSCAPSPAPALDDFSGLGED 541
gi|1476165 EMETEKVSEPECPALEPSATSPLSPMGDLSCAPSPAPALDDFSGLGED 846
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 EVTPRHKSLAETDQTEASANTEETMDLCPDQKETTSVEQQAEILLKSNHD 485

860 870 880 890 900
NOV18 TAPLDGIDAPGSQPEPGQTPGSLASELKGSPLVLLDPEELAPVTPMEVYPE 591
gi|4505197 TAPLDGIDAPGSQPEPGQTPGSLASELKGSPLVLLDPEELAPVTPMEVYPE 896
gi|7512280 TAPLDGIDAPGSQPEPGQTPGSLASELKGSPLVLLDPEELAPVTPMEVYPE 591
gi|1476165 TAPLDGIDAPGSQPEPGQTPGSLASELKGSPLVLLDPEELAPVTPMEVYPE 896
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 VWPTVNLGTSPLPHSEPEEEDDDDDPLREERCLVIKQELQ----- 525

910 920 930 940 950
NOV18 CKQTACRGSPCEEQEEPRAPVAPTPTLIKSDIVNEISNLSQGDASASFP 641
gi|4505197 CKQTACRGSPCEEQEEPRAPVAPTPTLIKSDIVNEISNLSQGDASASFP 946
gi|7512280 CKQTACRGSPCEEQEEPRAPVAPTPTLIKSDIVNEISNLSQGDASASFP 641
gi|1476165 CKQTACRGSPCEEQEEPRAPVAPTPTLIKSDIVNEISNLSQGDASASFP 946
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 -----EQ-----KTKPDLLIDEISNLSHCESSSG- 550

	960	970	980	990	1000	
NOV18	GSEPLLGSPPDEGGGSLSMELGVSTDVSPARDEGSLRLCTDSLPEITDDSL					691
gi|4505197	GSEPLLGSPPDEGGGSLSMELGVSTDVSPARDEGSLRLCTDSLPEITDDSL					996
gi|7512280	GSEPLLGSPPDEGGGSLSMELGVSTDVSPARDEGSLRLCTDSLPEITDDSL					691
gi|1476165	GSEPLLGSPPDEGGGSLSMELGVSTDVSPARDEGSLRLCTDSLPEITDDSL					996
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	---FLGSPG-EPDAHLSMEFGLLESCAHSADN-----LITETDDSL					587
	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	
NOV18	LCDAGTAISGGKAEAGEKRRRSSPARSRIKQGRSSSFPGRRRPRGGAHGG					741
gi|4505197	LCDAGTAISGGKAEAGEKRRRSSPARSRIKQGRSSSFPGRRRPRGGAHGG					1046
gi|7512280	LCDAGTAISGGKAEAGEKRRRSSPARSRIKQGRSSSFPGRRRPRGGAHGG					741
gi|1476165	LCDAGTAISGGKAEAGEKRRRSSPARSRIKQGRSSSFPGRRRPRGGAHGG					1046
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	PFEP-----LRSDREKVKRRGSPCRSRMKQSRSSCFPGRRRPRGGGGR					631
	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	
NOV18	RGRGRARLKSTASSIETLVVADIDSSPSKEEEEEEDDDTMONTVVLFSTND					791
gi|4505197	RGRGRARLKSTASSIETLVVADIDSSPSKEEEEEEDDDTMONTVVLFSTND					1096
gi|7512280	RGRGRARLKSTASSIETLVVADIDSSPSKEEEEEEDDDTMONTVVLFSTND					791
gi|1476165	RGRGRARLKSTASSIETLVVADIDSSPSKEEEEEEDDDTMONTVVLFSTND					1096
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	GRGGRSRLKAMASCTDALSMAS-DIGVTKKEEEEEEDDDTMONTVVLFSTND					680
	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	
NOV18	KFVLMQDMCVVCGSFGRGAEGHLLACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMMLLK					841
gi|4505197	KFVLMQDMCVVCGSFGRGAEGHLLACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMMLLK					1146
gi|7512280	KFVLMQDMCVVCGSFGRGAEGHLLACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMMLLK					841
gi|1476165	KFVLMQDMCVVCGSFGRGAEGHLLACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMMLLK					1146
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	KFVLMQDMCVVCGSFGRGAEGHLLACSQCSQCYHPYCVNSKITKVMMLLK					730
	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200	
NOV18	WRCVECI VCEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKC					891
gi|4505197	WRCVECI VCEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKC					1196
gi|7512280	WRCVECI VCEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKC					891
gi|1476165	WRCVECI VCEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKC					1196
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	WRCVECI VCEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKC					780
	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	
NOV18	KWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCEWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLI					941
gi|4505197	KWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCEWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLI					1246
gi|7512280	KWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCEWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLI					941
gi|1476165	KWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCEWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLI					1246
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	KWCVSCMQCGAASPGFHCEWQNSYTHCGPCASLVTCPICHAPYVEEDLLI					830
	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	
NOV18	QCRHCERWMHAGCESLFTEDDVHAPDEGFDCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPE					991
gi|4505197	QCRHCERWMHAGCESLFTEDDVHAPDEGFDCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPE					1296
gi|7512280	QCRHCERWMHAGCESLFTEDDVHAPDEGFDCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPE					991
gi|1476165	QCRHCERWMHAGCESLFTEDDVHAPDEGFDCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPE					1296
gi|1462649	-----					1
gi|3540281	QCRHCERWMHAGCESLFTEDDVHAPDEGFDCVSCQPYVVKPVAPVAPPE					879
	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	
NOV18	LVPKVKKEPEPQYFRFEGVWLTETGMALLRNLTMSPHLKRRQRRLGL-L					1040
gi|4505197	LVPKVKKEPEPQYFRFEGVWLTETGMALLRNLTMSPHLKRRQRRLGL-L					1345

		1710	1720	1730	1740	1750															
NOV18		SPEPGE	PDSPWTGSGG	TPSTPTTPTTE	EGDGLSYN	QRS	LQWEKDEEL 1432														
gi|4505197		SPEPGE	PDSPWTGSGG	TPSTPTTPTTE	EGDGLSYN	QRS	LQWEKDEEL 1737														
gi|7512280		SPEPGE	PDSPWTGSGG	TPSTPTTPTTE	EGDGLSYN	QRS	LQWEKDEEL 1432														
gi|1476165		SPEPGE	PDSPWTGSGG	TPSTPTTPTTE	EGDGLSYN	QRS	LQWEKDEEL 1737														
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1														
gi|3540281		SPDGG	ESPWATPSTPV	TPSSPPTP	TETEGDGLSYN	QRS	LQWEKDEEL 1321														
		1760	1770	1780	1790	1800															
NOV18		GQLSTIS	SPVLYANINFP	NLKQDY	PDWSSRCKQIM	KLWRK	VPAADKAPYLQ 1482														
gi|4505197		GQLSTIS	SPVLYANINFP	NLKQDY	PDWSSRCKQIM	KLWRK	VPAADKAPYLQ 1787														
gi|7512280		GQLSTIS	SPVLYANINFP	NLKQDY	PDWSSRCKQIM	KLWRK	VPAADKAPYLQ 1482														
gi|1476165		GQLSTIS	SPVLYANINFP	NLKQDY	PDWSSRCKQIM	KLWRK	VPAADKAPYLQ 1787														
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1														
gi|3540281		GELSTIS	SPVLYANTN	FEPTLKR	DYDWD	SRCKQIM	KLWRK	VSAADKVPYLQ 1371													
		1810	1820	1830	1840	1850															
NOV18		KAKDNRA	AHRINKVQKQ	AEQINKQ	TKVGDIA	RKTD	DRPALHLRIPPQPGA 1532														
gi|4505197		KAKDNRA	AHRINKVQKQ	AEQINKQ	TKVGDIA	RKTD	DRPALHLRIPPQPGA 1837														
gi|7512280		KAKDNRA	AHRINKVQKQ	AEQINKQ	TKVGDIA	RKTD	DRPALHLRIPPQPGA 1532														
gi|1476165		KAKDNRA	AHRINKVQKQ	AEQINKQ	TKVGDIA	RKTD	DRPALHLRIPPQPGA 1837														
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1														
gi|3540281		KAKDNRA	AQRISKAQKQ	AEQVCRPI	KT-EP	GRVKER	PNLHLKIP	LPLACS 1420													
		1860	1870	1880	1890	1900															
NOV18		LGSP	PAAAPTIFIG	SPTTPAGL	STSADGFL	KPPAGS	VPGD	SPGELFL 1581													
gi|4505197		LGSP	PAAAPTIFIG	SPTTPAGL	STSADGFL	KPPAGS	VPGD	SPGELFL 1886													
gi|7512280		LGSP	PAAAPTIFIG	SPTTPAGL	STSADGFL	KPPAGS	VPGD	SPGELFL 1581													
gi|1476165		LGSP	PAAAPTIFIG	SPTTPAGL	STSADGFL	KPPAGS	VPGD	SPGELFL 1886													
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1													
gi|3540281		VSASSQ	PSSAES	PFLLD	SGSSSV	FFSD	GPVRT	FG---SAE	IRTDLA 1466												
		1910	1920	1930	1940	1950															
NOV18		KLPPQVP	-ACAPSQD	PFGLAPAY	PLEPRF	TAPPT	YPPY	PSPTGAP	AQPP 1630												
gi|4505197		KLPPQVP	-ACAPSQD	PFGLAPAY	PLEPRF	TAPPT	YPPY	PSPTGAP	AQPP 1935												
gi|7512280		KLPPQVP	-ACAPSQD	PFGLAPAY	PLEPRF	TAPPT	YPPY	PSPTGAP	AQPP 1630												
gi|1476165		KLPPQVP	-ACAPSQD	PFGLAPAY	PLEPRF	TAPPT	YPPY	PSPTGAP	AQPP 1935												
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1												
gi|3540281		KFP	PQS	PHCH	SHPPT	PSHAG	ASPL	QAS	SGYVES	CGOGE	PO	GRPASLG 1515									
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000															
NOV18		MLGASSR	PGAGQ	PGEFHT	TPPGT	PRHQ	PSTPD	PFLK	PRCPS	LDNL	AVPES 1680										
gi|4505197		MLGASSR	PGAGQ	PGEFHT	TPPGT	PRHQ	PSTPD	PFLK	PRCPS	LDNL	AVPES 1985										
gi|7512280		MLGASSR	PGAGQ	PGEFHT	TPPGT	PRHQ	PSTPD	PFLK	PRCPS	LDNL	AVPES 1680										
gi|1476165		MLGASSR	PGAGQ	PGEFHT	TPPGT	PRHQ	PSTPD	PFLK	PRCPS	LDNL	AVPES 1985										
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1										
gi|3540281		PFD	MQPG	-TP	CTERRA	QQVD	EYFR	SQ	LKQ	QGHLP	OTQCS	QESL	APES 1564								
		2010	2020	2030	2040	2050															
NOV18		PGVGGK	KASEP	LLSP	PPFGES	RKALEV	KKEEL	GASSP	SYGPP	NL	GFV	DSP 1730									
gi|4505197		PGVGGK	KASEP	LLSP	PPFGES	RKALEV	KKEEL	GASSP	SYGPP	NL	GFV	DSP 2035									
gi|7512280		PGVGGK	KASEP	LLSP	PPFGES	RKALEV	KKEEL	GASSP	SYGPP	NL	GFV	DSP 1730									
gi|1476165		PGVGGK	KASEP	LLSP	PPFGES	RKALEV	KKEEL	GASSP	SYGPP	NL	GFV	DSP 2035									
gi|1462649		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1									
gi|3540281		BHSR	VAGIG	ES	PLFS	SHSTHY	GDAFR	NQ	QGM	RPEY	GSS	PSHS	COIS	SP 1614							
		2060	2070	2080	2090	2100															
NOV18		SS-G	THLGG	LEL	KTP	-D	VFKAP	LTP	PRASQ	VEP	QS	-P	GLGL	R	Q	E	P	P	P	A	Q 1776
gi|4505197		SS-G	THLGG	LEL	KTP	-D	VFKAP	LTP	PRASQ	VEP	QS	-P	GLGL	R	Q	E	P	P	P	A	Q 2081
gi|7512280		SS-G	THLGG	LEL	KTP	-D	VFKAP	LTP	PRASQ	VEP	QS	-P	GLGL	R	Q	E	P	P	P	A	Q 1776

10051574.011602

gi|1476165 SS-GTHLGGLELKT--DVFKAPLTPRASQVEPQS-PGLGLRPQEPPPAQ 2081
gi|1462649 ASTGQVRADMSVPSFRSSTGRDLSGSPAGMLESGDGLFKAPMTFRMHC 1664
gi|3540281

2110 2120 2130 2140 2150
NOV18
gi|4505197 ALAP-SPPSHPDIFRPGSYTDPYAQPPLTPRPQPPPPESCCALPPR 1821
gi|7512280 ALAP-SPPSHPDIFRPGSYTDPYAQPPLTPRPQPPPPESCCALPPR 2126
gi|1476165 ALAP-SPPSHPDIFRPGSYTDPYAQPPLTPRPQPPPPESCCALPPR 1821
gi|1462649 ALAP-SPPSHPDIFRPGSYTDPYAQPPLTPRPQPPPPESCCALPPR 2126
gi|3540281 GDGGLHPGASPSHSEGYKQSPSHPEPSPLIPRPQSGDNCSLGPQRHP 1714

2160 2170 2180 2190 2200
NOV18
gi|4505197 SLPSDPFSRVFVSQSQSSQSPLTPRPLSAEAFCE-SPVTPRFQSPDPY 1870
gi|7512280 SLPSDPFSRVFVSQSQSSQSPLTPRPLSAEAFCE-SPVTPRFQSPDPY 2175
gi|1476165 SLPSDPFSRVFVSQSQSSQSPLTPRPLSAEAFCE-SPVTPRFQSPDPY 1870
gi|1462649 SLPSDPFSRVFVSQSQSSQSPLTPRPLSAEAFCE-SPVTPRFQSPDPY 2175
gi|3540281 INQQEMCPFRVPSQSHSNQSHTTGGHSTGYSACSPATPRFQSPFHC 1764

2210 2220 2230 2240 2250
NOV18
gi|4505197 SRPPSRPQSRDPFAPLHKPPRPQPPEVAFKAGSLAHTSLGAGCFPAALPA 1920
gi|7512280 SRPPSRPQSRDPFAPLHKPPRPQPPEVAFKAGSLAHTSLGAGCFPAALPA 2225
gi|1476165 SRPPSRPQSRDPFAPLHKPPRPQPPEVAFKAGSLAHTSLGAGCFPAALPA 1920
gi|1462649 SRPPSRPQSRDPFAPLHKPPRPQPPEVAFKAGSLAHTSLGAGCFPAALPA 2225
gi|3540281 SPSRSREHSRDAFTAMQKFVRS--ESVAPFAPSFKNSPHHTNSTLGDPLS 1812

2260 2270 2280 2290 2300
NOV18
gi|4505197 GPAGELHAKVPSGQPPNFVRSPTGAFVGTTPSPMRFTFPQAVGEPKSLKPP 1970
gi|7512280 GPAGELHAKVPSGQPPNFVRSPTGAFVGTTPSPMRFTFPQAVGEPKSLKPP 2275
gi|1476165 GPAGELHAKVPSGQPPNFVRSPTGAFVGTTPSPMRFTFPQAVGEPKSLKPP 1970
gi|1462649 GPAGELHAKVPSGQPPNFVRSPTGAFVGTTPSPMRFTFPQAVGEPKSLKPP 2275
gi|3540281 ---C---KP---SAPPHFSSIPSTGGFQITQQ---QNQMVGQLQQS 1847

2310 2320 2330 2340 2350
NOV18
gi|4505197 VPQPGLPPPHGINSHFGPGPTLGKPOSTNYTVATCNFHPGSGSPLGPSSGS 2020
gi|7512280 VPQPGLPPPHGINSHFGPGPTLGKPOSTNYTVATCNFHPGSGSPLGPSSGS 2325
gi|1476165 VPQPGLPPPHGINSHFGPGPTLGKPOSTNYTVATCNFHPGSGSPLGPSSGS 2020
gi|1462649 VPQPGLPPPHGINSHFGPGPTLGKPOSTNYTVATCNFHPGSGSPLGPSSGS 2325
gi|3540281 QAQONTGCP---DNYGARVPT---PSC--- 1867

2360 2370 2380 2390 2400
NOV18
gi|4505197 TGESYGLSPLRPPSVLPPAPDGSLPYLSHGASQSRSGITSPVEKREDPGT 2070
gi|7512280 TGESYGLSPLRPPSVLPPAPDGSLPYLSHGASQSRSGITSPVEKREDPGT 2375
gi|1476165 TGESYGLSPLRPPSVLPPAPDGSLPYLSHGASQSRSGITSPVEKREDPGT 2070
gi|1462649 TGESYGLSPLRPPSVLPPAPDGSLPYLSHGASQSRSGITSPVEKREDPGT 2375
gi|3540281 ---QEVVVRQEDPTHQPALE--- 1886

2410 2420 2430 2440 2450
NOV18
gi|4505197 GMGSSLATAELPGTQDPGMSGLSQTELEKQQRQRLRELLIRQQIQNTL 2120
gi|7512280 GMGSSLATAELPGTQDPGMSGLSQTELEKQQRQRLRELLIRQQIQNTL 2425
gi|1476165 GMGSSLATAELPGTQDPGMSGLSQTELEKQQRQRLRELLIRQQIQNTL 2120
gi|1462649 GMGSSLATAELPGTQDPGMSGLSQTELEKQQRQRLRELLIRQQIQNTL 2425
gi|3540281 ---GTQEMSDISTVQDPATGGLSPSELEKHRQR---LREFLIRQQIQNTL 1931

2460 2470 2480 2490 2500

NOV18 RQEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSWGAEPSSP-----AFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDK 2165
gi|4505197 RQEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSWGAEPSSP-----AFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDK 2470
gi|7512280 RQEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSWGAEPSSP-----AFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDK 2165
gi|1476165 RQEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSWGAEPSSP-----AFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDK 2470
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 KQEKETAAAAAGAVGPPGSWGAEPSSP-----AFEQLSRGQTPFAGTQDK 1981

2510 2520 2530 2540 2550
NOV18 SSLVGLPPSKLSGPILGPGSFPSDDRLSRPPPPATPSSMDVNSRQLVGG 2215
gi|4505197 SSLVGLPPSKLSGPILGPGSFPSDDRLSRPPPPATPSSMDVNSRQLVGG 2520
gi|7512280 SSLVGLPPSKLSGPILGPGSFPSDDRLSRPPPPATPSSMDVNSRQLVGG 2215
gi|1476165 SSLVGLPPSKLSGPILGPGSFPSDDRLSRPPPPATPSSMDVNSRQLVGG 2520
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 VITSAAGTQAPVAGKMPVAVGGLEDKILRPPPMCTPAIMDPNILLRPGGPS 2031

2560 2570 2580 2590 2600
NOV18 --QAFYQRAPYPGSLPLQQQQQQLWQQQQATAATSMRFAMSARFPSTPGP 2263
gi|4505197 --QAFYQRAPYPGSLPLQQQQQQLWQQQQATAATSMRFAMSARFPSTPGP 2568
gi|7512280 --QAFYQRAPYPGSLPLQQQQQQLWQQQQATAATSMRFAMSARFPSTPGP 2263
gi|1476165 --QAFYQRAPYPGSLPLQQQQQQLWQQQQATAATSMRFAMSARFPSTPGP 2568
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 RPDGMENRPPPEPHWQDQSTGPRRPPPDLOAMG-IRHNINP-----AAN 2075

2610 2620 2630 2640 2650
NOV18 ELGRQALGSPLAGISTRPLPGPEVPVGPAGPAQFIELRHNVOKGLGPGGT 2313
gi|4505197 ELGRQALGSPLAGISTRPLPGPEVPVGPAGPAQFIELRHNVOKGLGPGGT 2618
gi|7512280 ELGRQALGSPLAGISTRPLPGPEVPVGPAGPAQFIELRHNVOKGLGPGGT 2313
gi|1476165 ELGRQALGSPLAGISTRPLPGPEVPVGPAGPAQFIELRHNVOKGLGPGGT 2618
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 VQNMELCNPHHTIIAGHGGEVMQPMSS-QGPPPOFIELRHNAQR--LPLRP 2122

2660 2670 2680 2690 2700
NOV18 PFPQGPPQRPFRFYPVSE-----DPHRLAPEG-----LRGLAV 2346
gi|4505197 PFPQGPPQRPFRFYPVSE-----DPHRLAPEG-----LRGLAV 2651
gi|7512280 PFPQGPPQRPFRFYPVSE-----DPHRLAPEG-----LRGLAV 2346
gi|1476165 PFPQGPPQRPFRFYPVSE-----DPHRLAPEG-----LRGLAV 2651
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 QFMRRGPPRRARLEVPQQTMSAPYISQHPISQTCISIQTDGATNSQMGLQQ 2172

2710 2720 2730 2740 2750
NOV18 SGLPPQKPSAPPAPPELNNSLHPTPHTKGPTLPTGLELVNRPPSSTELGRP 2396
gi|4505197 SGLPPQKPSAPPAPPELNNSLHPTPHTKGPTLPTGLELVNRPPSSTELGRP 2701
gi|7512280 SGLPPQKPSAPPAPPELNNSLHPTPHTKGPTLPTGLELVNRPPSSTELGRP 2396
gi|1476165 SGLPPQKPSAPPAPPELNNSLHPTPHTKGPTLPTGLELVNRPPSSTELGRP 2701
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 GGLSVLLPQQPTG-SVTHKSEFMGPPQAASSSPNVGTVQSQLPPOS-VVTRP 2220

2760 2770 2780 2790 2800
NOV18 NPLALEAG-KLPCDEPELDDDFDAHKALEDDEELAHGLGVDVAKGDDEL 2445
gi|4505197 NPLALEAG-KLPCDEPELDDDFDAHKALEDDEELAHGLGVDVAKGDDEL 2750
gi|7512280 NPLALEAG-KLPCDEPELDDDFDAHKALEDDEELAHGLGVDVAKGDDEL 2445
gi|1476165 NPLALEAG-KLPCDEPELDDDFDAHKALEDDEELAHGLGVDVAKGDDEL 2750
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 QPTTVENSEELPEPELEGLGASADGGVEDED---DLALDLPDKGDDDL 2267

2810 2820 2830 2840 2850
NOV18 GTLENLETNDPHLDDLNGDEFDLLAYTDPELDTGDKKDI FNEHLRLVES 2495
gi|4505197 GTLENLETNDPHLDDLNGDEFDLLAYTDPELDTGDKKDI FNEHLRLVES 2800
gi|7512280 GTLENLETNDPHLDDLNGDEFDLLAYTDPELDTGDKKDI FNEHLRLVES 2495
gi|1476165 GTLENLETNDPHLDDLNGDEFDLLAYTDPELDTGDKKDI FNEHLRLVES 2800

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gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 GNLDNLETDPHLDDLLNSDEFDLLAYTDPQLDQDPKDVFSDQLRLVEA 2317

                2860      2870      2880      2890      2900
NOV18      ANEEAER---EALLRGVEPGPLGPEERPPPAADASEPRLASVLP-EVKP 2540
gi|4505197 ANEEAER---EALLRGVEPGPLGPEERPPPAADASEPRLASVLP-EVKP 2845
gi|7512280 ANEEAER---EALLRGVEPGPLGPEERPPPAADASEPRLASVLP-EVKP 2540
gi|1476165 ANEKAER---EALLRGVEPGPLGPEERPPPAADASEPRLASVLP-EVKP 2845
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 ETEAPSSGSAGVKVEIKVEQCQKCSAVHSTAGVCANQLPASSKTAGNLKI 2367

                2910      2920      2930      2940      2950
NOV18      KVEEGGRHSPSPCQFTIATPKVEPAPAANSGLGLKPGQSMMSRDTRMGT 2590
gi|4505197 KVEEGGRHSPSPCQFTIATPKVEPAPAANSGLGLKPGQSMMSRDTRMGT 2895
gi|7512280 KVEEGGRHSPSPCQFTIATPKVEPAPAANSGLGLKPGQSMMSRDTRMGT 2590
gi|1476165 KVEEGGRHSPSPCQFTIATPKVEPAPAANSGLGLKPGQSMMSRDTRMGT 2895
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 KVEDCGCLIPQVQPRQIVKDEITGEAVSALLGCTTSSPKSTOPENQPASISS 2417

                2960      2970      2980      2990      3000
NOV18      GPFSSSGHTAEKASFGATGGPPAHLLTPSPLSGPGGSSLLEKFELESGAL 2640
gi|4505197 GPFSSSGHTAEKASFGATGGPPAHLLTPSPLSGPGGSSLLEKFELESGAL 2945
gi|7512280 GPFSSSGHTAEKASFGATGGPPAHLLTPSPLSGPGGSSLLEKFELESGAL 2640
gi|1476165 GPFSSSGHTAEKASFGATGGPPAHLLTPSPLSGPGGSSLLEKFELESGAL 2945
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 -----VRLCGLSYELPAQTDHLHFPTCSDAADDIALELPD--- 2452

                3010      3020      3030      3040      3050
NOV18      TLPGGPAASGDELDMESSLVASELPLLIEDLLEHEKKELQKKQQLSAQL 2690
gi|4505197 TLPGGPAASGDELDMESSLVASELPLLIEDLLEHEKKELQKKQQLSAQL 2995
gi|7512280 TLPGGPAASGDELDMESSLVASELPLLIEDLLEHEKKELQKKQQLSAQL 2690
gi|1476165 TLPGGPAASGDELDMESSLVASELPLLIEDLLEHEKKELQKKQQLSAQL 2995
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 --VGGQHSPAVDLAKVESSLDG-ELPLLIQDLLEHEKKELQKKQQLSSLH 2499

                3060      3070      3080      3090      3100
NOV18      QPAQQQQQQQQHSLLPAPGPAQAMSLPHEGSSPSLAGSQQLSLGLAVA 2740
gi|4505197 QPAQQQQQQQQHSLLPAPGPAQAMSLPHEGSSPSLAGSQQLSLGLAVA 3045
gi|7512280 QPAQQQQQQQQHSLLPAPGPAQAMSLPHEGSSPSLAGSQQLSLGLAVA 2740
gi|1476165 QPAQQQQQQQQHSLLPAPGPAQAMSLPHEGSSPSLAGSQQLSLGLAVA 3045
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 QGGVAPHFSALSTNQENPQVAGQIMLPHHRP-----PGGMGPMPMP 2545

                3110      3120      3130      3140      3150
NOV18      RQPGLPQPLMPTQPPAHALQORLAPSMAMVSNQGHMLSGQHGGQAGLVPC 2790
gi|4505197 RQPGLPQPLMPTQPPAHALQORLAPSMAMVSNQGHMLSGQHGGQAGLVPC 3095
gi|7512280 RQPGLPQPLMPTQPPAHALQORLAPSMAMVSNQGHMLSGQHGGQAGLVPC 2790
gi|1476165 RQPGLPQPLMPTQPPAHALQORLAPSMAMVSNQGHMLSGQHGGQAGLVPC 3095
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 RPSHYLQNOQEQQORLMGPGLVPPPHMAMNQQTMTIRMGPCTIHAGLGHQ 2595

                3160      3170      3180      3190      3200
NOV18      QSSQPVLVSQKPMGMTMPSPMCMKPOQLAMQQQLANSFFPDTDLDKFAAEDI 2840
gi|4505197 QSSQPVLVSQKPMGMTMPSPMCMKPOQLAMQQQLANSFFPDTDLDKFAAEDI 3145
gi|7512280 QSSQPVLVSQKPMGMTMPSPMCMKPOQLAMQQQLANSFFPDTDLDKFAAEDI 2840
gi|1476165 QSSQPVLVSQKPMGMTMPSPMCMKPOQLAMQQQLANSFFPDTDLDKFAAEDI 3145
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 Q-----Q---PQSGVKQPLLSNNFFPDKDLDKFTTDDI 2625

                3210      3220      3230      3240      3250

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NOV18 IGPIAKAKMVALKGIKKVAQGSIGVAPGMNRQOVSLLAQRLSGGPSSDL 2890
gi|4505197 IGPIAKAKMVALKGIKKVAQGSIGVAPGMNRQOVSLLAQRLSGGPSSDL 3195
gi|7512280 IGPIAKAKMVALKGIKKVAQGSIGVAPGMNRQOVSLLAQRLSGGPSSDL 2890
gi|1476165 IDPIAKAKMVALKGIKKVAQGSIGVAPGMNRQOVSLLAQRLSGGPSSDL 3195
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 MDPIAKAKMVALKGINRVLAQDPMVVPPGGINREOVSLLAQRLASAPATDA 2675

3260 3270 3280 3290 3300
NOV18 QNHVAAGSGQERSAGDPSQPRPNPPTFAQGVINEADQROYEEWLFHTQQL 2940
gi|4505197 QNHVAAGSGQERSAGDPSQPRPNPPTFAQGVINEADQROYEEWLFHTQQL 3245
gi|7512280 QNHVAAGSGQERSAGDPSQPRPNPPTFAQGVINEADQROYEEWLFHTQQL 2940
gi|1476165 QNHVAAGSGQERSAGDPSQPRPNPPTFAQGVINEADQROYEEWLFHTQQL 3245
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 G-QTPSCPPKKEGETSDPTQSRPNPPQFVOCIINDAEKHQYEEWLFHTQQL 2724

3310 3320 3330 3340 3350
NOV18 LQMQLKVLEEQIGVHRKSRKALCAKQRTAKKAGREFPEADAEKCLKLVTEQ 2990
gi|4505197 LQMQLKVLEEQIGVHRKSRKALCAKQRTAKKAGREFPEADAEKCLKLVTEQ 3295
gi|7512280 LQMQLKVLEEQIGVHRKSRKALCAKQRTAKKAGREFPEADAEKCLKLVTEQ 2990
gi|1476165 LQMQLKVLEEQIGVHRKSRKALCAKQRTAKKAGREFPEADAEKCLKLVTEQ 3295
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 LQMQLKFLLEEQIGVHRKSRKALCAKQRTAKKAGREFPEADAEKCLKLVTEQ 2774

3360 3370 3380 3390 3400
NOV18 QSKIQKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRNKQQQQQQQQQQQQOHSAVLALS 3040
gi|4505197 QSKIQKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRNKQQQQQQQQQQQQOHSAVLALS 3345
gi|7512280 QSKIQKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRNKQQQQQQQQQQQQOHSAVLALS 3040
gi|1476165 QSKIQKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRNKQQQQQQQQQQQQOHSAVLALS 3345
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 QSKIQKQLDQVRKQKQKEHTNLMAEYRSKQQQHQQSSLLNPGHSG----- 2819

3410 3420 3430 3440 3450
NOV18 PSQSPRLLTKLPQQLLPGHGLQPPQGPFGGQAGGLRLTPGGMALPGQPGG 3090
gi|4505197 PSQSPRLLTKLPQQLLPGHGLQPPQGPFGGQAGGLRLTPGGMALPGQPGG 3395
gi|7512280 PSQSPRLLTKLPQQLLPGHGLQPPQGPFGGQAGGLRLTPGGMALPGQPGG 3090
gi|1476165 PSQSPRLLTKLPQQLLPGHGLQPPQGPFGGQAGGLRLTPGGMALPGQPGG 3395
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 PQAAPHMFPKMPGQMVICQ-----QCAQVMGQHPTMPPQAGMPVRMPQGG 2864

3460 3470 3480 3490 3500
NOV18 PFLNTALAQQQQQQHSGGAG--SLAGPSGGFFPCNLALRSLGPD SRLLOE 3138
gi|4505197 PFLNTALAQQQQQQHSGGAG--SLAGPSGGFFPCNLALRSLGPD SRLLOE 3443
gi|7512280 PFLNTALAQQQQQQHSGGAG--SLAGPSGGFFPCNLALRSLGPD SRLLOE 3138
gi|1476165 PFLNTALAQQQQQQHSGGAG--SLAGPSGGFFPCNLALRSLGPD SRLLOE 3443
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 PFVGGPQPQLPATLGNSCVRGPGPAATPAGFLPQGPQMO--SPDARLLQE 2912

3510 3520 3530 3540 3550
NOV18 RQLQLQQQRMQLAQKLQQQQQQQQQQHLLGQVAIQQQQQQGPQGVQTNQA 3188
gi|4505197 RQLQLQQQRMQLAQKLQQQQQQQQQQHLLGQVAIQQQQQQGPQGVQTNQA 3493
gi|7512280 RQLQLQQQRMQLAQKLQQQQQQQQQQHLLGQVAIQQQQQQGPQGVQTNQA 3188
gi|1476165 RQLQLQQQRMQLAQKLQQQQQQQQQQHLLGQVAIQQQQQQGPQGVQTNQA 3493
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 RQLQHR--MOMAKLQQQQQQIMMGQQQTP-----HAGNSQTINLI 2949

3560 3570 3580 3590 3600
NOV18 LGPKPQGLMPPSSHQGLLVQQLSPQPPQGPQGM LGPAQVAVLQQQHPGAL 3238
gi|4505197 LGPKPQGLMPPSSHQGLLVQQLSPQPPQGPQGM LGPAQVAVLQQQHPGAL 3543
gi|7512280 LGPKPQGLMPPSSHQGLLVQQLSPQPPQGPQGM LGPAQVAVLQQQHPGAL 3238
gi|1476165 LGPKPQGLMPPSSHQGLLVQQLSPQPPQGPQGM LGPAQVAVLQQQHPGAL 3543
gi|1462649 ----- 1

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gi|3540281 POTQSGMIGNEVMAQQVNAQQGMFSNQGSTQGM-----QIPQG-VV 2990

      3610      3620      3630      3640      3650
NOV18      GPQGPHRQVLMTQSRVLSSPOLAQQGQGLMGHRLVTAQQQQQQQHQHQQG 3288
gi|4505197 GPQGPHRQVLMTQSRVLSSPOLAQQGQGLMGHRLVTAQQQQQQQHQHQQG 3593
gi|7512280 GPQGPHRQVLMTQSRVLSSPOLAQQGQGLMGHRLVTAQQQQQQQHQHQQG 3288
gi|1476165 GPQGPHRQVLMTQSRVLSSPOLAQQGQGLMGHRLVTAQQQQQQQHQHQQG 3593
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 GSGTQTVSLPQNLACQPTTHHACAIAAGQPCIMGNQCVAMSEQORPMQMLSQ 3040

      3660      3670      3680      3690      3700
NOV18      SMAGLSHLQQSLMSHSGQPKLSAOPMGSLQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQL 3338
gi|4505197 SMAGLSHLQQSLMSHSGQPKLSAOPMGSLQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQL 3643
gi|7512280 SMAGLSHLQQSLMSHSGQPKLSAOPMGSLQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQL 3338
gi|1476165 SMAGLSHLQQSLMSHSGQPKLSAOPMGSLQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQL 3643
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 CMVCSPGHPGIRGPHSHLTPQQQNIHAQRMLASQQQQQQLHQQQQQLHQQ 3090

      3710      3720      3730      3740      3750
NOV18      QLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQFQ 3388
gi|4505197 QLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQFQ 3693
gi|7512280 QLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQFQ 3388
gi|1476165 QLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQLQQQQFQ 3693
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 QQQLHQQQQQQQLHQQQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQQLQQQQNMDKNMIQFQQQQ 3140

      3760      3770      3780      3790      3800
NOV18      QQQQQQMGLLNQSRLLSPQQQQQQVALGPGMPAKPLQHFSSPGALGPT 3438
gi|4505197 QQQQQQMGLLNQSRLLSPQQQQQQVALGPGMPAKPLQHFSSPGALGPT 3743
gi|7512280 QQQQQQMGLLNQSRLLSPQQQQQQVALGPGMPAKPLQHFSSPGALGPT 3438
gi|1476165 QQQQQQMGLLNQSRLLSPQQQQQQVALGPGMPAKPLQHFSSPGALGPT 3743
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 AQKQQAQMOISSQP---S--QDQGLSQPSTFQMGSSPECTRSVTFQPHG-G 3184

      3810      3820      3830      3840      3850
NOV18      LLLTGKEQNTVDPASSEATEGPSTHQGGPLAIGTTPESMATEPGEVKPS 3488
gi|4505197 LLLTGKEQNTVDPASSEATEGPSTHQGGPLAIGTTPESMATEPGEVKPS 3793
gi|7512280 LLLTGKEQNTVDPASSEATEGPSTHQGGPLAIGTTPESMATEPGEVKPS 3488
gi|1476165 LLLTGKEQNTVDPASSEATEGPSTHQGGPLAIGTTPESMATEPGEVKPS 3793
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 --TDSQHPCPKESGTLSPESKTFPHSCPSTPSHVYQVGSANQLQKQKH 3232

      3860      3870      3880      3890      3900
NOV18      LSGDSQLLLVQPOP--QPOPSSLQLQPPLRLPGQQQQQVSLHHTAGGGSH 3536
gi|4505197 LSGDSQLLLVQPOP--QPOPSSLQLQPPLRLPGQQQQQVSLHHTAGGGSH 3841
gi|7512280 LSGDSQLLLVQPOP--QPOPSSLQLQPPLRLPGQQQQQVSLHHTAGGGSH 3536
gi|1476165 LSGDSQLLLVQPOP--QPOPSSLQLQPPLRLPGQQQQQVSLHHTAGGGSH 3841
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 LNLQKQCTGLMGNQSMVQQQQQPLLTPOHQGSVTDDKPSMMNIKEECKT 3282

      3910      3920      3930      3940      3950
NOV18      GQLGSGSSSE--ASSVPHLLAQPS--VSLGDQPGSMTQNLLGPQQPMLER 3582
gi|4505197 GQLGSGSSSE--ASSVPHLLAQPS--VSLGDQPGSMTQNLLGPQQPMLER 3887
gi|7512280 GQLGSGSSSE--ASSVPHLLAQPS--VSLGDQPGSMTQNLLGPQQPMLER 3582
gi|1476165 GQLGSGSSSE--ASSVPHLLAQPS--VSLGDQPGSMTQNLLGPQQPMLER 3887
gi|1462649 ----- 1
gi|3540281 IDTSVQQQQQCAVQNEMMOSQDSMQLQVTCQPHPGQQQPVVMGHNPQQ 3332

      3960      3970      3980      3990      4000
NOV18      PMQNNNTGPQPPKPGPVLSGGQLPGVGIMPTVGQLR--AQLGVLAKNPQ 3630

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gi|4505197 PMQNNNTGPPPKPGPVLSQSGQLPGVGIMPTVGQLR--AQLOGVLAKNPQ 3935
 gi|7512280 PMQNNNTGPPPKPGPVLSQSGQLPGVGIMPTVGQLR--AQLOGVLAKNPQ 3630
 gi|1476165 PMQNNNTGPPPKPGPVLSQSGQLPGVGIMPTVGQLR--AQLOGVLAKNPQ 3935
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 AITMAQHKKQAMMGIITRAQQCGITTAQRPALQPGQIRTPVNTICATIAQNPQ 3382

4010 4020 4030 4040 4050
 NOV18 LRHLSP- QQQQQLQALLMQRQLQSQAVRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGC 3679
 gi|4505197 LRHLSP- QQQQQLQALLMQRQLQSQAVRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGC 3984
 gi|7512280 LRHLSP- QQQQQLQALLMQRQLQSQAVRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGC 3679
 gi|1476165 LRHLSP- QQQQQLQALLMQRQLQSQAVRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGC 3984
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 LRHLSP- QQQQQLQALLMQRQLQSQAVRQTPPYQEPGTQTSPLQGLLGC 3432

4060 4070 4080 4090 4100
 NOV18 QPQLGGFPGPQTGPLQELGAGPRPQ-----GPPRLPAPPGAL 3716
 gi|4505197 QPQLGGFPGPQTGPLQELGAGPRPQ-----GPPRLPAPPGAL 4021
 gi|7512280 QPQLGGFPGPQTGPLQELGAGPRPQ-----GPPRLPAPPGAL 3716
 gi|1476165 QPQLGGFPGPQTGPLQELGAGPRPQ-----GPPRLPAPPGAL 4021
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 QPQLGGFPGPQTGPLQELGAGPRPQ-----GPPRLPAPPGAL 3482

4110 4120 4130 4140 4150
 NOV18 STGPVLGPVHPTPPSPSSPQ-EPKRPSQLSPSSQLPTEAQ----- 3755
 gi|4505197 STGPVLGPVHPTPPSPSSPQ-EPKRPSQLSPSSQLPTEAQ----- 4060
 gi|7512280 STGPVLGPVHPTPPSPSSPQ-EPKRPSQLSPSSQLPTEAQ----- 3755
 gi|1476165 STGPVLGPVHPTPPSPSSPQ-EPKRPSQLSPSSQLPTEAQ----- 4060
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 STGPVLGPVHPTPPSPSSPQ-EPKRPSQLSPSSQLPTEAQ----- 3532

4160 4170 4180 4190 4200
 NOV18 LPPTHPGTPKPGQPT-----LEPPPGRVSPAAAQ 3784
 gi|4505197 LPPTHPGTPKPGQPT-----LEPPPGRVSPAAAQ 4089
 gi|7512280 LPPTHPGTPKPGQPT-----LEPPPGRVSPAAAQ 3784
 gi|1476165 LPPTHPGTPKPGQPT-----LEPPPGRVSPAAAQ 4089
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 LPPTHPGTPKPGQPT-----LEPPPGRVSPAAAQ 3582

4210 4220 4230 4240 4250
 NOV18 LADTLFSKGLG-----PWPDPDNLAETQK 3808
 gi|4505197 LADTLFSKGLG-----PWPDPDNLAETQK 4113
 gi|7512280 LADTLFSKGLG-----PWPDPDNLAETQK 3808
 gi|1476165 LADTLFSKGLG-----PWPDPDNLAETQK 4113
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 LADTLFSKGLG-----PWPDPDNLAETQK 3632

4260 4270 4280 4290 4300
 NOV18 PEQSSSLVPGHLDQVN--GQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREEPCALGAQS---VK 3852
 gi|4505197 PEQSSSLVPGHLDQVN--GQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREEPCALGAQS---VK 4157
 gi|7512280 PEQSSSLVPGHLDQVN--GQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREEPCALGAQS---VK 3852
 gi|1476165 PEQSSSLVPGHLDQVN--GQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREEPCALGAQS---VK 4157
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 PEQSSSLVPGHLDQVN--GQVVPEASQLSIKQEPREEPCALGAQS---VK 3682

4310 4320 4330 4340 4350
 NOV18 REANGEPGAPG-----TSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQKLLRAKNVQ 3893
 gi|4505197 REANGEPGAPG-----TSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQKLLRAKNVQ 4198
 gi|7512280 REANGEPGAPG-----TSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQKLLRAKNVQ 3893
 gi|1476165 REANGEPGAPG-----TSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQKLLRAKNVQ 4198
 gi|1462649 ----- 1
 gi|3540281 REANGEPGAPG-----TSNHLLLAGPRSEAGHLLQKLLRAKNVQ 3732

		4360	4370	4380	4390	4400	
NOV18		LSTGCGSEGLRAEINGHIDSKLAGLEQKLOQTSPSNKE-----DAAARK					3936
gi|4505197		LSTGCGSEGLRAEINGHIDSKLAGLEQKLOQTSPSNKE-----DAAARK					4241
gi|7512280		LSTGCGSEGLRAEINGHIDSKLAGLEQKLOQTSPSNKE-----DAAARK					3936
gi|1476165		LSTGCGSEGLRAEINGHIDSKLAGLEQKLOQTSPSNKE-----DAAARK					4241
gi|1462649		-----					1
gi|3540281		LGAQRPADGCHNEINGHINIKLAMLEQKLOQTSPONMEVHVSVDLQSITKR					3782
		4410	4420	4430	4440	4450	
NOV18		PLTPKPKRVQKASDRLVSSRKKLRKEDGVRASEALLKQLKQELSLLPLTE					3986
gi|4505197		PLTPKPKRVQKASDRLVSSRKKLRKEDGVRASEALLKQLKQELSLLPLTE					4291
gi|7512280		PLTPKPKRVQKASDRLVSSRKKLRKEDGVRASEALLKQLKQELSLLPLTE					3986
gi|1476165		PLTPKPKRVQKASDRLVSSRKKLRKEDGVRASEALLKQLKQELSLLPLTE					4291
gi|1462649		-----					1
gi|3540281		AAVQKPKRTIKAG-GPNARKKNKKEVVGKSTETLIKQLKQELSLLPLME					3831
		4460	4470	4480	4490	4500	
NOV18		PAITANFSLFAPFGSGCPVNGQSOLRGAFGSGALPTGPDYYSQLLTKNNL					4036
gi|4505197		PAITANFSLFAPFGSGCPVNGQSOLRGAFGSGALPTGPDYYSQLLTKNNL					4341
gi|7512280		PAITANFSLFAPFGSGCPVNGQSOLRGAFGSGALPTGPDYYSQLLTKNNL					4036
gi|1476165		PAITANFSLFAPFGSGCPVNGQSOLRGAFGSGALPTGPDYYSQLLTKNNL					4341
gi|1462649		-----					1
gi|3540281		PSITASLDLFAPFGS-SPANCKAQLKGSFGNAVIDNIPDYYSQLLTKNNL					3880
		4510	4520	4530	4540	4550	
NOV18		SNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQOKMVNGVTPSEELGEHPKDAASARDSERALR					4086
gi|4505197		SNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQOKMVNGVTPSEELGEHPKDAASARDSERALR					4391
gi|7512280		SNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQOKMVNGVTPSEELGEHPKDAASARDSERALR					4086
gi|1476165		SNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQOKMVNGVTPSEELGEHPKDAASARDSERALR					4391
gi|1462649		-----NKCSRE					6
gi|3540281		SNPPTPPSSLPPTPPPSVQOKMLNGVTPSEELAGGQDKKPAEPMES--					3928
		4560	4570	4580	4590	4600	
NOV18		DTSEVKSLDLLAALPTPPHNQTEDVRMESDESDSPDSIVPASSPESILG					4136
gi|4505197		DTSEVKSLDLLAALPTPPHNQTEDVRMESDESDSPDSIVPASSPESILG					4441
gi|7512280		DTSEVKSLDLLAALPTPPHNQTEDVRMESDESDSPDSIVPASSPESILG					4136
gi|1476165		DTSEVKSLDLLAALPTPPHNQTEDVRMESDESDSPDSIVPASSPESILG					4441
gi|1462649		NTK-----RMEKD-----IVFCSNN-----					21
gi|3540281		VTLEVKSLDLLAALPTPPHNQTEDVRMESD-DEDAPESTIPASSPESNIG					3977
		4610	4620	4630	4640	4650	
NOV18		EEAPRFPHLGSGRWEQEDRALSPVIPLIPRASIPVFPDTPKPYGALGLEVP					4186
gi|4505197		EEAPRFPHLGSGRWEQEDRALSPVIPLIPRDSIPVFPDTPKPYGALGLEVP					4491
gi|7512280		EEAPRFPHLGSGRWEQEDRALSPVIPLIPRDSIPVFPDTPKPYGALGLEVP					4186
gi|1476165		EEAPRFPHLGSGRWEQEDRALSPVIPLIPRASIPVFPDTPKPYGALGLEVP					4491
gi|1462649		-----CF-----					23
gi|3540281		DEAKRFPHLQEPKKEETERAISPHIPLIPRTAIPAPPEYKLEGSDSKVA					4027
		4660	4670	4680	4690	4700	
NOV18		GKLPVTTWEKKGSEVSVMLTVSAAAANKNLGVMVAVAEALLSMKIPNSYE					4236
gi|4505197		GKLPVTTWEKKGSEVSVMLTVSAAADKNLNGVMVAVAEALLSMKIPNSYE					4541
gi|7512280		GKLPVTTWEKKGSEVSVMLTVSAAADKNLNGVMVAVAEALLSMKIPNSYE					4236
gi|1476165		GKLPVTTWEKKGSEVSVMLTVSAAAANKNLGVMVAVAEALLSMKIPNSYE					4541
gi|1462649		-----ILYSAAQAKNSD-----NKESLP-----S-----					43
gi|3540281		S--TSNHWEKAKSNEVSVTLTSSAAAKLNHVMVAVAEALLNTQMPGSYE					4075
		4710	4720	4730	4740	4750	
NOV18		VLFPESPARAGTEPKKGAEAGPGGKEKLEGKSPDTGPDWLKQFDAVLPC					4286
gi|4505197		VLFPESPARCGTEPKKGAEAGPGGKEKLEGKSPDTGPDWLKQFDAVLAC					4591

gi|7512280 VLFPEPARCGTEPKKGEAEGPGGKEKLEGKSPDTGPDWLKQFDAVLAC 4286
 gi|1476165 VLFPEPARAGTEPKKGEAEGPGGKEKLEGKSPDTGPDWLKQFDAVLAC 4591
 gi|1462649 --LPQSPMK--EPsk----- 54
 gi|3540281 LSFPE--PQNPDMAFDGPGKGPQSALGLSDGAASQEEWLRQFTVSLPC 4123

4760 4770 4780 4790 4800
 NOV18 YTLKSOLDILSLLKQESPAPE--PPTQHSYTYNVSNLDVRQLSAPPPEE-- 4333
 gi|4505197 YTLKRQOLDILSLLKQESPAPE--PPTQHRITYNVSNLDVRQLSAPPPEE-- 4638
 gi|7512280 YTLKRQOLDILSLLKQESPAPE--PPTQHRITYNVSNLDVRQLSAPPPEE-- 4333
 gi|1476165 YTLKSOLDILSLLKQESPAPE--PPTQHSYTYNVSNLDVRQLSAPPPEE-- 4638
 gi|1462649 -----AFHCYSNNISTLDVHCLPQFOEK----- 77
 gi|3540281 CTLKKHYDILALLIKQEFSEKEDKPFVQHCYTTNVSOLDVRHLPDIEVEESP 4173

4810 4820 4830 4840 4850
 NOV18 PS-----L-----APSPASPPTEPLVELPTEP----- 4355
 gi|4505197 PSPPPSPL-----APSPASPPTEPLVELPTEP----- 4665
 gi|7512280 PSPPPSPL-----APSPASPPTEPLVELPTEP----- 4360
 gi|1476165 PSPPPSPL-----APSPASPPTEPLVELPTEP----- 4665
 gi|1462649 -----VSPPASPP-----ISFPAPAF----- 92
 gi|3540281 PASPPSPLPAASAAVSSSEAEFVKKSASSSPSSSPAQVQIKTEAESDSG 4223

4860 4870 4880 4890 4900
 NOV18 -LAEPVPVPSPLPLASSPES--ARPCKPRARPPEEGEDRPPRLKKWKGVWR 4402
 gi|4505197 -LAEPVPVPSPLPLASSPES--ARPCKPRARPPEEGEDRPPRLKKWKGVWR 4712
 gi|7512280 -LAEPVPVPSPLPLASSPES--ARPCKPRARPPEEGEDRPPRLKKWKGVWR 4407
 gi|1476165 -LAEPVPVPSPLPLASSPES--ARPCKPRARPPEEGEDSRPPRLKKWKGVWR 4712
 gi|1462649 -EAAKVESKEDDELKVT-----VKLKPRIRTVPVGLEDCRELNKKWRCMKW 136
 gi|3540281 AADDAACPADLGEPPGESDAAAAPCADPEPAAPADVLNVKKWKGLRW 4273

4910 4920 4930 4940 4950
 NOV18 KRLRLLLTIQKSGRQEDEREVAEFMEQLGTALRPDKVPRDMRRCCFCHE 4452
 gi|4505197 KRLRLLLTIQKSGRQEDEREVAEFMEQLGTALRPDKVPRDMRRCCFCHE 4762
 gi|7512280 KRLRLLLTIQKSGRQEDEREVAEFMEQLGTALRPDKVPRDMRRCCFCHE 4457
 gi|1476165 KRLRLLLTIQKSGRQEDEREVAEFMEQLGTALRPDKVPRDMRRCCFCHE 4762
 gi|1462649 KKWSTHTVIEPKCTFKPPCEDDEDEFLKKLGTCLKPDVPKDCRKCFCHE 186
 gi|3540281 KRLPLVISTRKGSSEKETSREVSSELMBSLRITLRPERPRDKRKCCFCHE 4323

4960 4970 4980 4990 5000
 NOV18 EGDGATDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQGGALMNVEVALHRC 4502
 gi|4505197 EGDGATDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQGGALMNVEVALHRC 4812
 gi|7512280 EGDGATDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQGGALMNVEVALHRC 4507
 gi|1476165 EGDGATDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQGGALMNVEVALHRC 4812
 gi|1462649 EGDGLTDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQAGALNVEVALHRC 236
 gi|3540281 EGDGATDGPALLNLDLDLWVHLNCAWSTEVYETQGGALMNVEVALHRC 4373

5010 5020 5030 5040 5050
 NOV18 LLTKCSLCORTGATSSCNMRCPNVYHFGCAIRAKCMFFKDKTMLCPMHK 4552
 gi|4505197 LLTKCSLCORTGATSSCNMRCPNVYHFGCAIRAKCMFFKDKTMLCPMHK 4862
 gi|7512280 LLTKCSLCORTGATSSCNMRCPNVYHFGCAIRAKCMFFKDKTMLCPMHK 4557
 gi|1476165 LLTKCSLCORTGATSSCNMRCPNVYHFGCAIRAKCMFFKDKTMLCPMHK 4862
 gi|1462649 LQMKQVFCHKTGATSGCHRRGCTNIYHFTCAIKAQCMFFKDKTMLCPMHK 286
 gi|3540281 LRITLCAFCOKTGATSSCNMRCPNVYHFGCAIRARCMFFKDKTMLCTQHK 4423

5060 5070 5080 5090 5100
 NOV18 IKGPCEQELSSFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASIIQRGERLHMFRVGGGLVFHA 4602
 gi|4505197 IKGPCEQELSSFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASIIQRGERLHMFRVGGGLVFHA 4912
 gi|7512280 IKGPCEQELSSFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASIIQRGERLHMFRVGGGLVFHA 4607
 gi|1476165 IKGPCEQELSSFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASIIQRGERLHMFRVGGGLVFHA 4912
 gi|1462649 PKGTHEQQLSYFAVFRVYVQREVRQIASIQRGERDHTFRVGSLLIFHT 336
 gi|3540281 LKGPSEDELSLFAVFRVYIERDEVKQIASIIQRGERDHTFRVGGGLIFHA 4473

	5110	5120	5130	5140	5150	
NOV18	IGQLLPQ	MADFHS	SATALY	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RNNRCCYRCSIGENNG 4652
gi | 4505197	IGQLLPQ	MADFHS	SATALY	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RNNRCCYRCSIGENNG 4962
gi | 7512280	IGQLLPQ	MADFHS	SATALY	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RNNRCCYRCSIGENNG 4657
gi | 1476165	IGQLLPQ	MADFHS	SATALY	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RNNRCCYRCSIGENNG 4962
gi | 1462649	IGQLLPQ	QMAFHS	PKALF	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RYANRRCRYLCSIEEKDG 386
gi | 3540281	IGQLLPQ	MANFHS	PTALF	PVGYEAT	RIYWSL	RLPNKRGYRCRISEDDG 4523

	5160	5170	5180	5190	5200	
NOV18	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 4702
gi | 4505197	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 5012
gi | 7512280	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 4707
gi | 1476165	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 5012
gi | 1462649	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 436
gi | 3540281	RPEFVIK	VIEQGLE	DLVFTD	ASPOAVN	RIIEPVA	AMRKEADMLRLFPEY 4573

	5210	5220	5230	5240	5250	
NOV18	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 4752
gi | 4505197	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 5062
gi | 7512280	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 4757
gi | 1476165	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 5062
gi | 1462649	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 486
gi | 3540281	LKGEELF	GLTVH	AVLRIA	ESLPGVE	SCQNYL	FRYGRHPLMELPLMINPTG 4623

	5260	5270	5280	5290	5300	
NOV18	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 4802
gi | 4505197	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 5112
gi | 7512280	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 4807
gi | 1476165	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 5112
gi | 1462649	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 536
gi | 3540281	CARSEPK	ILTHYKR	PHTLN	STSMKAY	QSTFTG	ETNTPYSKQFVHSKSSQ 4673

	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350	
NOV18	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 4852
gi | 4505197	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 5162
gi | 7512280	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 4857
gi | 1476165	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 5162
gi | 1462649	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 586
gi | 3540281	YRRLRTE	WKNNVY	LARSRI	QGLGLY	AAKDEK	HTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVAN 4723

	5360	5370	5380	5390	5400	
NOV18	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 4902
gi | 4505197	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 5212
gi | 7512280	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 4907
gi | 1476165	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 5212
gi | 1462649	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 636
gi | 3540281	RREKIYEE	ONRGIY	MFRINNE	HVIDATL	TGGPARY	INHSCAPNCVAEVVT 4773

	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	
NOV18	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 4952
gi | 4505197	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 5262
gi | 7512280	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 4957
gi | 1476165	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 5262
gi | 1462649	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 677
gi | 3540281	FDKEDKII	ISSRRIP	KGEELTY	DYQDFD	EDDQHEI	PCHCGAWNCRKWMN 4823

NOV18	4952
gi | 4505197	5262
gi | 7512280	4957

gi|1476165 5262
gi|1462649 677
gi|3540281 4823

Tables 18E, 18F, 18G and 18H list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV18. This indicates that the NOV18 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain these domains.

5

Table 18E. Domain Analysis of NOV18

gnl|Pfam|pfam00856, SET, SET domain (SEQ ID NO:170)
Length = 125 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 123 bits (314), Expect = 6e-29

Query: 4812 NNVYLARSRIQGLGLYAAKDLEKHTMVIEYIGTIIRNEVANRREKIYE-EQNRGIYMFRI 4870
+ + +| +| ||+| +|+| ++|+| || ++| ||| | + + + +| |
Sbjct: 1 KKLEVFKSPGKGWGLFATEDIPKGEFILEYVGEIITSDEAEEREKAYDTDGAKSSYLFDI 60

Query: 4871 NNEH-VIDATLTGGPARYINHSCAPNCVAEVVTFDKEDKIIIISSRRIPKGEELTYDYQF 4929
+++ ||| | ||+||| ||| | | + +|+| + | | |||| |
Sbjct: 61 DSKDLCIDARRKGNLARFINHSCEPNCELVFVEVDGDPRIVIFALRDIKPGEELTIDYGS 120

Query: 4930 DFEDD 4934
|+| +
Sbjct: 121 DYEGE 125

Table 18F. Domain Analysis of NOV18

gnl|Smart|smart00542, FYRC, "FY-rich" domain, C-terminal region (SEQ ID NO:171)
Length = 86 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 105 bits (314), Expect = 5e-23

Query: 4655 EFVIKVIEWQLEDLVFTDASPQAVWNRIIEPVAAMRKEADMLRFPPEYLKGEELFGLTVH 4714
| ++| || ||+| | ++| | | | +|+| || + ||++||+
Sbjct: 1 LFRVEVESDP--GEVFKGESPEACWEMVLERVQEARIAARLLQLLPEGVSGEDMFGLSSP 58

Query: 4715 AVLRIAESLPGVESQNYLFRYGRHPLM 4742
||+++ | |||| | || ||| | | +
Sbjct: 59 AVVKLIEQLPGVHQCTNYWFRYHRSPEL 86

Table 18G. Domain Analysis of NOV18

gnl|Pfam|pfam00628, PHD, PHD-finger (SEQ ID NO:172)
Length = 49 residues, 98.0% aligned
Score = 70.5 bits (171), Expect = 2e-12

Query: 850 CEVCGQASDPSRLLLCDDCDISYHTYCLDPPLLTVPKGGWKCKWCVSC 897
| |||+ | || ||| | +| || ||| | +| | | |
Sbjct: 2 CAVCGKVDDGGDLLQCDGCDRWFHQACLGPPLEPPPEGKWLCECTPK 49

Table 18H. Domain Analysis of NOV18
gnl|Smart|smart00398, HMG, high mobility group (SEQ ID NO:173)
Length = 71 residues, 76.1% aligned
Score = 48.5 bits (171), Expect = 9e-06

Query: 1441 VLYANINFPNLKQDYPDWSSR--CKQIMKLWRKVPAADKAPYLQKAKDNRAAHR 1492
+|++ | +| + | | + | ++ + | + + +| || +| | + +

The ALL-1 gene is involved in human acute leukemia through chromosome translocations or internal rearrangements. ALL-1 is the human homologue of *Drosophila* trithorax. The latter is a member of the trithorax group (trx-G) genes which together with the Polycomb group (Pc-G) genes act as positive and negative regulators, respectively, to determine the body structure of *Drosophila*. ALR, a ALL-1 related protein, which encodes a gigantic 5262 amino acid long protein containing a SET domain, five PHD fingers, potential zinc fingers, and a very long run of glutamines interrupted by hydrophobic residues, mostly leucine. The SET motif, PDH fingers, zinc fingers and two other regions are most similar to domains of ALL-1 and TRX. The first two motifs are also found in other trx-G and Pc-G proteins. The ALR gene was mapped to chromosome band 12q12-13, adjacent to the VDR gene. This region is involved in duplications and translocations associated with cancer. The analysis of ALR expression showed that its approximately 18 kb long mRNA is expressed, like ALL-1, in most adult tissues, including a variety of hematopoietic cells, with the exception of the liver. Whole mount in situ hybridization to early mouse embryos indicates expression in multiple tissues. Based on similarities in structure and expression pattern, ALR is likely to play a similar role to ALL-1 and trx, although its target genes have yet to be identified. (Prasad et al., 1997, *Oncogene* vol. 15:549-60).

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the NOV18 protein and nucleic acid disclosed herein suggest that it may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the Intracellular family. Therefore, the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (vi) biological defense weapon.

The nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy

for treatment of patients suffering from: cancers such as acute lymphoid leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, translocation-associated leukemias, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

5 The novel nucleic acid encoding the ALR-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, are useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-
10 NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV18 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen.

NOVX NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES

15 One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode NOVX polypeptides or biologically active portions thereof. Also included in the invention are nucleic acid fragments sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify NOVX-encoding nucleic acids (*e.g.*, NOVX mRNAs) and fragments for use as PCR primers for the amplification and/or mutation of NOVX nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term “nucleic acid molecule” is intended to include DNA molecules (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic
20 DNA), RNA molecules (*e.g.*, mRNA), analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs, and derivatives, fragments and homologs thereof. The nucleic acid molecule may be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is comprised double-stranded DNA.

25 An NOVX nucleic acid can encode a mature NOVX polypeptide. As used herein, a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein disclosed in the present invention is the product of a naturally occurring polypeptide or precursor form or proprotein. The naturally occurring polypeptide, precursor or proprotein includes, by way of nonlimiting example, the full-length gene product, encoded by the corresponding gene. Alternatively, it may be defined as the polypeptide, precursor or proprotein encoded by an ORF described herein. The product
30 “mature” form arises, again by way of nonlimiting example, as a result of one or more naturally occurring processing steps as they may take place within the cell, or host cell, in which the gene product arises. Examples of such processing steps leading to a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein include the cleavage of the N-terminal methionine residue encoded

by the initiation codon of an ORF, or the proteolytic cleavage of a signal peptide or leader sequence. Thus a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein that has residues 1 to N, where residue 1 is the N-terminal methionine, would have residues 2 through N remaining after removal of the N-terminal methionine. Alternatively, a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein having residues 1 to N, in which an N-terminal signal sequence from residue 1 to residue M is cleaved, would have the residues from residue M+1 to residue N remaining. Further as used herein, a "mature" form of a polypeptide or protein may arise from a step of post-translational modification other than a proteolytic cleavage event. Such additional processes include, by way of non-limiting example, glycosylation, myristoylation or phosphorylation. In general, a mature polypeptide or protein may result from the operation of only one of these processes, or a combination of any of them.

The term "probes", as utilized herein, refers to nucleic acid sequences of variable length, preferably between at least about 10 nucleotides (nt), 100 nt, or as many as approximately, *e.g.*, 6,000 nt, depending upon the specific use. Probes are used in the detection of identical, similar, or complementary nucleic acid sequences. Longer length probes are generally obtained from a natural or recombinant source, are highly specific, and much slower to hybridize than shorter-length oligomer probes. Probes may be single- or double-stranded and designed to have specificity in PCR, membrane-based hybridization technologies, or ELISA-like technologies.

The term "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, as utilized herein, is one, which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (*i.e.*, sequences located at the 5'- and 3'-termini of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecules can contain less than about 5 kb, 4 kb, 3 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell/tissue from which the nucleic acid is derived (*e.g.*, brain, heart, liver, spleen, etc.). Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the invention, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33,

35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or a complement of this aforementioned nucleotide sequence, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. Using all or a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 as a hybridization probe, NOVX molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (*e.g.*, as described in Sambrook, *et al.*, (eds.), MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989; and Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993.)

A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to NOVX nucleotide sequences can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, using an automated DNA synthesizer.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to a series of linked nucleotide residues, which oligonucleotide has a sufficient number of nucleotide bases to be used in a PCR reaction. A short oligonucleotide sequence may be based on, or designed from, a genomic or cDNA sequence and is used to amplify, confirm, or reveal the presence of an identical, similar or complementary DNA or RNA in a particular cell or tissue. Oligonucleotides comprise portions of a nucleic acid sequence having about 10 nt, 50 nt, or 100 nt in length, preferably about 15 nt to 30 nt in length. In one embodiment of the invention, an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleic acid molecule less than 100 nt in length would further comprise at least 6 contiguous nucleotides SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or a complement thereof. Oligonucleotides may be chemically synthesized and may also be used as probes.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule that is a complement of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or a portion of this nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, a fragment that can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide). A nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to the nucleotide sequence

shown NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 or 41 is one that is sufficiently complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 or 41 that it can hydrogen bond with little or no mismatches to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, thereby forming a stable duplex.

As used herein, the term “complementary” refers to Watson-Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing between nucleotides units of a nucleic acid molecule, and the term “binding” means the physical or chemical interaction between two polypeptides or compounds or associated polypeptides or compounds or combinations thereof. Binding includes ionic, non-ionic, van der Waals, hydrophobic interactions, and the like. A physical interaction can be either direct or indirect. Indirect interactions may be through or due to the effects of another polypeptide or compound. Direct binding refers to interactions that do not take place through, or due to, the effect of another polypeptide or compound, but instead are without other substantial chemical intermediates.

Fragments provided herein are defined as sequences of at least 6 (contiguous) nucleic acids or at least 4 (contiguous) amino acids, a length sufficient to allow for specific hybridization in the case of nucleic acids or for specific recognition of an epitope in the case of amino acids, respectively, and are at most some portion less than a full length sequence.

Fragments may be derived from any contiguous portion of a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of choice. Derivatives are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences formed from the native compounds either directly or by modification or partial substitution. Analogs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences that have a structure similar to, but not identical to, the native compound but differs from it in respect to certain components or side chains. Analogs may be synthetic or from a different evolutionary origin and may have a similar or opposite metabolic activity compared to wild type. Homologs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences of a particular gene that are derived from different species.

Derivatives and analogs may be full length or other than full length, if the derivative or analog contains a modified nucleic acid or amino acid, as described below. Derivatives or analogs of the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention include, but are not limited to, molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention, in various embodiments, by at least about 70%, 80%, or 95% identity (with a preferred identity of 80-95%) over a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of

identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art, or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to the complement of a sequence encoding the aforementioned proteins under stringent, moderately stringent, or low stringent conditions. See e.g. Ausubel, *et al.*, CURRENT
5 PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993, and below.

A "homologous nucleic acid sequence" or "homologous amino acid sequence," or variations thereof, refer to sequences characterized by a homology at the nucleotide level or amino acid level as discussed above. Homologous nucleotide sequences encode those sequences coding for isoforms of NOVX polypeptides. Isoforms can be expressed in different
10 tissues of the same organism as a result of, for example, alternative splicing of RNA. Alternatively, isoforms can be encoded by different genes. In the invention, homologous nucleotide sequences include nucleotide sequences encoding for an NOVX polypeptide of species other than humans, including, but not limited to: vertebrates, and thus can include, e.g., frog, mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, cat, cow, horse, and other organisms. Homologous nucleotide
15 sequences also include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variations and mutations of the nucleotide sequences set forth herein. A homologous nucleotide sequence does not, however, include the exact nucleotide sequence encoding human NOVX protein. Homologous nucleic acid sequences include those nucleic acid sequences that encode conservative amino acid substitutions (see below) in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,
20 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, as well as a polypeptide possessing NOVX biological activity. Various biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below.

An NOVX polypeptide is encoded by the open reading frame ("ORF") of an NOVX nucleic acid. An ORF corresponds to a nucleotide sequence that could potentially be translated
25 into a polypeptide. A stretch of nucleic acids comprising an ORF is uninterrupted by a stop codon. An ORF that represents the coding sequence for a full protein begins with an ATG "start" codon and terminates with one of the three "stop" codons, namely, TAA, TAG, or TGA. For the purposes of this invention, an ORF may be any part of a coding sequence, with or without a start codon, a stop codon, or both. For an ORF to be considered as a good
30 candidate for coding for a *bona fide* cellular protein, a minimum size requirement is often set, e.g., a stretch of DNA that would encode a protein of 50 amino acids or more.

The nucleotide sequences determined from the cloning of the human NOVX genes allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning

NOVX homologues in other cell types, *e.g.* from other tissues, as well as NOVX homologues from other vertebrates. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350 or 400 consecutive sense strand nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55; or an anti-sense strand nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55; or of a naturally occurring mutant of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55.

Probes based on the human NOVX nucleotide sequences can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins. In various embodiments, the probe further comprises a label group attached thereto, *e.g.* the label group can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which mis-express an NOVX protein, such as by measuring a level of an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject *e.g.*, detecting NOVX mRNA levels or determining whether a genomic NOVX gene has been mutated or deleted.

"A polypeptide having a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide" refers to polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. A nucleic acid fragment encoding a "biologically-active portion of NOVX" can be prepared by isolating a portion SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, that encodes a polypeptide having an NOVX biological activity (the biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below), expressing the encoded portion of NOVX protein (*e.g.*, by recombinant expression *in vitro*) and assessing the activity of the encoded portion of NOVX.

NOVX NUCLEIC ACID AND POLYPEPTIDE VARIANTS

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 due to degeneracy of the genetic code and thus encode the same NOVX proteins as that encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown

in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention has a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56.

In addition to the human NOVX nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequences of the NOVX polypeptides may exist within a population (*e.g.*, the human population). Such genetic polymorphism in the NOVX genes may exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF) encoding an NOVX protein, preferably a vertebrate NOVX protein. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of the NOVX genes. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms in the NOVX polypeptides, which are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity of the NOVX polypeptides, are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins from other species, and thus that have a nucleotide sequence that differs from the human SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural allelic variants and homologues of the NOVX cDNAs of the invention can be isolated based on their homology to the human NOVX nucleic acids disclosed herein using the human cDNAs, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 6 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid is at least 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, or 2000 or more nucleotides in length. In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention hybridizes to the coding region. As used herein, the term

"hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 60% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other.

Homologs (*i.e.*, nucleic acids encoding NOVX proteins derived from species other than human) or other related sequences (*e.g.*, paralogs) can be obtained by low, moderate or high stringency hybridization with all or a portion of the particular human sequence as a probe using methods well known in the art for nucleic acid hybridization and cloning.

As used herein, the phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe, primer or oligonucleotide will hybridize to its target sequence, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures than shorter sequences. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5 °C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target sequence hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium. Since the target sequences are generally present at excess, at T_m, 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium. Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes, primers or oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, 10 nt to 50 nt) and at least about 60°C for longer probes, primers and oligonucleotides. Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents, such as formamide.

Stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. Preferably, the conditions are such that sequences at least about 65%, 70%, 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. A non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in a high salt buffer comprising 6X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% BSA, and 500 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 65°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.01% BSA at 50°C. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule.

As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (*e.g.*, encodes a natural protein).

In a second embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of moderate stringency is provided. A non-limiting example of moderate stringency hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 55°C, followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 37°C. Other conditions of moderate stringency that may be used are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler, 1990; GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY.

In a third embodiment, a nucleic acid that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of low stringency, is provided. A non-limiting example of low stringency hybridization conditions are hybridization in 35% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 5 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.2% BSA, 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA, 10% (wt/vol) dextran sulfate at 40°C, followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 5 mM EDTA, and 0.1% SDS at 50°C. Other conditions of low stringency that may be used are well known in the art (*e.g.*, as employed for cross-species hybridizations). *See, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler, 1990, GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY; Shilo and Weinberg, 1981. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 78: 6789-6792.

CONSERVATIVE MUTATIONS

In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of NOVX sequences that may exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation into the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequences of the encoded NOVX proteins, without altering the functional ability of said NOVX proteins. For example, nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid

substitutions at "non-essential" amino acid residues can be made in the sequence SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56. A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequences of the NOVX proteins without altering their biological activity, whereas an "essential" amino acid residue is required for such biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are conserved among the NOVX proteins of the invention are predicted to be particularly non-amenable to alteration. Amino acids for which conservative substitutions can be made are well-known within the art.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity. Such NOVX proteins differ in amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 yet retain biological activity. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein, wherein the protein comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56. Preferably, the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule is at least about 60% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56; more preferably at least about 70% homologous SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56; still more preferably at least about 80% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56; even more preferably at least about 90% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56; and most preferably at least about 95% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an NOVX protein homologous to the protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, such that one or more amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein.

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Mutations can be introduced into SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted, non-essential amino acid residues. A

5 "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined within the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (*e.g.*, lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (*e.g.*, aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (*e.g.*, glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), nonpolar side chains (*e.g.*, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (*e.g.*, threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (*e.g.*, tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Thus, a predicted non-essential amino acid residue in the NOVX protein is replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Alternatively, in
10 another embodiment, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of an NOVX coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for NOVX biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, the encoded protein can be expressed by any recombinant technology
15 known in the art and the activity of the protein can be determined.

The relatedness of amino acid families may also be determined based on side chain interactions. Substituted amino acids may be fully conserved "strong" residues or fully conserved "weak" residues. The "strong" group of conserved amino acid residues may be any one of the following groups: STA, NEQK, NHQK, NDEQ, QHRK, MILV, MILF, HY, FYW, wherein the single letter amino acid codes are grouped by those amino acids that may be
20 substituted for each other. Likewise, the "weak" group of conserved residues may be any one of the following: CSA, ATV, SAG, STNK, STPA, SGND, SNDEQK, NDEQHK, NEQHRK, VLIM, HFY, wherein the letters within each group represent the single letter amino acid code.

In one embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for (i) the ability to form
30 protein:protein interactions with other NOVX proteins, other cell-surface proteins, or biologically-active portions thereof, (ii) complex formation between a mutant NOVX protein and an NOVX ligand; or (iii) the ability of a mutant NOVX protein to bind to an intracellular target protein or biologically-active portion thereof; (*e.g.* avidin proteins).

In yet another embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for the ability to regulate a specific biological function (*e.g.*, regulation of insulin release).

ANTISENSE NUCLEIC ACIDS

Another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated antisense nucleic acid molecules that are hybridizable to or complementary to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof. An "antisense" nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a "sense" nucleic acid encoding a protein (*e.g.*, complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded cDNA molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence). In specific aspects, antisense nucleic acid molecules are provided that comprise a sequence complementary to at least about 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides or an entire NOVX coding strand, or to only a portion thereof. Nucleic acid molecules encoding fragments, homologs, derivatives and analogs of an NOVX protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56, or antisense nucleic acids complementary to an NOVX nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, are additionally provided.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "coding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding an NOVX protein. The term "coding region" refers to the region of the nucleotide sequence comprising codons which are translated into amino acid residues. In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "noncoding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding the NOVX protein. The term "noncoding region" refers to 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region that are not translated into amino acids (*i.e.*, also referred to as 5' and 3' untranslated regions).

Given the coding strand sequences encoding the NOVX protein disclosed herein, antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be designed according to the rules of Watson and Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the entire coding region of NOVX mRNA, but more preferably is an oligonucleotide that is antisense to only a portion of the coding or noncoding region of NOVX mRNA. For example, the antisense oligonucleotide can be complementary to the region surrounding the translation start site of NOVX mRNA. An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention

can be constructed using chemical synthesis or enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (*e.g.*, an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally-occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids (*e.g.*, phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used).

Examples of modified nucleotides that can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include: 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been subcloned in an antisense orientation (*i.e.*, RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding an NOVX protein to thereby inhibit expression of the protein (*e.g.*, by inhibiting transcription and/or translation). The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule that binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. An example of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention includes direct injection at a tissue site. Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to receptors or antigens expressed on a selected cell surface

(e.g., by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies that bind to cell surface receptors or antigens). The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient nucleic acid molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention is an α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other. See, e.g., Gaultier, *et al.*, 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* **15**: 6625-6641. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-o-methylribonucleotide (See, e.g., Inoue, *et al.* 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* **15**: 6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (See, e.g., Inoue, *et al.*, 1987. *FEBS Lett.* **215**: 327-330).

Ribozymes and PNA Moieties

Nucleic acid modifications include, by way of non-limiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention is a ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity that are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (e.g., hammerhead ribozymes as described in Haselhoff and Gerlach 1988. *Nature* 334: 585-591) can be used to catalytically cleave NOVX mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of NOVX mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of an NOVX cDNA disclosed herein (*i.e.*, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55). For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in an NOVX-encoding mRNA. See, e.g., U.S. Patent 4,987,071 to Cech, *et al.* and U.S. Patent 5,116,742 to Cech, *et al.* NOVX mRNA can also be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. See, e.g., Bartel *et al.*, (1993) *Science* 261:1411-1418.

Alternatively, NOVX gene expression can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the NOVX nucleic acid (e.g., the NOVX promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the NOVX gene in target cells. See, e.g., Helene, 1991. *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6: 569-84; Helene, et al. 1992. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 660: 27-36; Maher, 1992. *Bioassays* 14: 807-15.

In various embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acids can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, e.g., the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acids can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids. See, e.g., Hyrup, et al., 1996. *Bioorg Med Chem* 4: 5-23. As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics (e.g., DNA mimics) in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup, et al., 1996. *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, et al., 1996. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 14670-14675.

PNAs of NOVX can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, e.g., inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication. PNAs of NOVX can also be used, for example, in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene (e.g., PNA directed PCR clamping; as artificial restriction enzymes when used in combination with other enzymes, e.g., S₁ nucleases (See, Hyrup, et al., 1996. *supra*); or as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization (See, Hyrup, et al., 1996, *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, et al., 1996. *supra*).

In another embodiment, PNAs of NOVX can be modified, e.g., to enhance their stability or cellular uptake, by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras of NOVX can be generated that may combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes (e.g., RNase H and DNA polymerases) to interact with the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (see, Hyrup, et al., 1996. *supra*).

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The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra* and Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *Nucl Acids Res* 24: 3357-3363. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry, and modified nucleoside analogs, *e.g.*, 5'-(4-methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine
5 phosphoramidite, can be used between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA. *See, e.g.*, Mag, *et al.*, 1989. *Nucl Acid Res* 17: 5973-5988. PNA monomers are then coupled in a stepwise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*. Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Petersen, *et al.*, 1975. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 5: 1119-11124.
10

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (*see, e.g.*, Letsinger, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 86: 6553-6556; Lemaitre, *et al.*, 1987. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84: 648-652; PCT Publication No. WO88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (*see, e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In
15 addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization triggered cleavage agents (*see, e.g.*, Krol, *et al.*, 1988. *BioTechniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (*see, e.g.*, Zon, 1988. *Pharm. Res.* 5: 539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, a hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, a transport agent, a
20 hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, and the like.

NOVX POLYPEPTIDES

A polypeptide according to the invention includes a polypeptide including the amino acid sequence of NOVX polypeptides whose sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and
25 56. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residues shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 while still encoding a protein that maintains its NOVX activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof.

30 In general, an NOVX variant that preserves NOVX-like function includes any variant in which residues at a particular position in the sequence have been substituted by other amino acids, and further include the possibility of inserting an additional residue or residues between two residues of the parent protein as well as the possibility of deleting one or more residues

from the parent sequence. Any amino acid substitution, insertion, or deletion is encompassed by the invention. In favorable circumstances, the substitution is a conservative substitution as defined above.

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated NOVX proteins, and biologically-
5 active portions thereof, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Also provided are polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise anti-NOVX antibodies. In one embodiment, native NOVX proteins can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, NOVX proteins are produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to
10 recombinant expression, an NOVX protein or polypeptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" polypeptide or protein or biologically-active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the NOVX protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical
15 precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly-produced. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of non-NOVX proteins (also
20 referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"), more preferably less than about 20% of non-NOVX proteins, still more preferably less than about 10% of non-NOVX proteins, and most preferably less than about 5% of non-NOVX proteins. When the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof is recombinantly-produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, *i.e.*, culture medium represents less than about 20%,
25 more preferably less than about 10%, and most preferably less than about 5% of the volume of the NOVX protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in the synthesis of the protein. In one embodiment, the
30 language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% chemical precursors or

non-NOVX chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals.

Biologically-active portions of NOVX proteins include peptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently homologous to or derived from the amino acid sequences of the NOVX proteins (*e.g.*, the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56) that include fewer amino acids than the full-length NOVX proteins, and exhibit at least one activity of an NOVX protein. Typically, biologically-active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the NOVX protein. A biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acid residues in length.

Moreover, other biologically-active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the functional activities of a native NOVX protein.

In an embodiment, the NOVX protein has an amino acid sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56. In other embodiments, the NOVX protein is substantially homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56, and retains the functional activity of the protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56, yet differs in amino acid sequence due to natural allelic variation or mutagenesis, as described in detail, below. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the NOVX protein is a protein that comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56, and retains the functional activity of the NOVX proteins of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56.

Determining Homology Between Two or More Sequences

To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a

position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are homologous at that position (*i.e.*, as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "homology" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "identity").

5 The nucleic acid sequence homology may be determined as the degree of identity between two sequences. The homology may be determined using computer programs known in the art, such as GAP software provided in the GCG program package. *See*, Needleman and Wunsch, 1970. *J Mol Biol* 48: 443-453. Using GCG GAP software with the following settings for nucleic acid sequence comparison: GAP creation penalty of 5.0 and GAP extension
10 penalty of 0.3, the coding region of the analogous nucleic acid sequences referred to above exhibits a degree of identity preferably of at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, with the CDS (encoding) part of the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55.

15 The term "sequence identity" refers to the degree to which two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences are identical on a residue-by-residue basis over a particular region of comparison. The term "percentage of sequence identity" is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over that region of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base (*e.g.*, A, T, C, G, U, or I, in the case of nucleic acids) occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the
20 number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the region of comparison (*i.e.*, the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. The term "substantial identity" as used herein denotes a characteristic of a polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has at least 80 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 85 percent identity and often 90 to 95 percent
25 sequence identity, more usually at least 99 percent sequence identity as compared to a reference sequence over a comparison region.

Chimeric and Fusion Proteins

30 The invention also provides NOVX chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, an NOVX "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises an NOVX polypeptide operatively-linked to a non-NOVX polypeptide. An "NOVX polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to an NOVX protein SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56, whereas a "non-NOVX polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence

corresponding to a protein that is not substantially homologous to the NOVX protein, *e.g.*, a protein that is different from the NOVX protein and that is derived from the same or a different organism. Within an NOVX fusion protein the NOVX polypeptide can correspond to all or a portion of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein
5 comprises at least one biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein. In another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least two biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. In yet another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least three biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively-linked" is intended to indicate that the NOVX polypeptide and the non-NOVX
10 polypeptide are fused in-frame with one another. The non-NOVX polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the NOVX polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the fusion protein is a GST-NOVX fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to the C-terminus of the GST (glutathione S-transferase) sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant NOVX
15 polypeptides.

In another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (*e.g.*, mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of NOVX can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

In yet another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to sequences derived from a member of the immunoglobulin protein family. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject to inhibit an interaction between an NOVX ligand and an NOVX protein on the surface of a cell, to
20 thereby suppress NOVX-mediated signal transduction *in vivo*. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins can be used to affect the bioavailability of an NOVX cognate ligand. Inhibition of the NOVX ligand/NOVX interaction may be useful therapeutically for both the treatment of proliferative and differentiative disorders, as well as modulating (*e.g.* promoting or inhibiting) cell survival. Moreover, the NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the
25 invention can be used as immunogens to produce anti-NOVX antibodies in a subject, to purify NOVX ligands, and in screening assays to identify molecules that inhibit the interaction of NOVX with an NOVX ligand.
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An NOVX chimeric or fusion protein of the invention can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, *e.g.*, by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers that give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments that can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (*see, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.) CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (*e.g.*, a GST polypeptide). An NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the NOVX protein.

NOVX Agonists and Antagonists

The invention also pertains to variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists. Variants of the NOVX protein can be generated by mutagenesis (*e.g.*, discrete point mutation or truncation of the NOVX protein). An agonist of the NOVX protein can retain substantially the same, or a subset of, the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein. An antagonist of the NOVX protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a cellular signaling cascade which includes the NOVX protein. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. In one embodiment, treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein has fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the NOVX proteins.

Variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants (*e.g.*, truncation mutants) of the NOVX proteins for NOVX protein agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of NOVX variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene

library. A variegated library of NOVX variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential NOVX sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (*e.g.*, for phage display) containing the set of NOVX sequences therein. There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential NOVX variants from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence can be performed in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic gene then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. Use of a degenerate set of genes allows for the provision, in one mixture, of all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential NOVX sequences. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Narang, 1983. *Tetrahedron* 39: 3; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53: 323; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Science* 198: 1056; Ike, *et al.*, 1983. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 11: 477.

Polypeptide Libraries

In addition, libraries of fragments of the NOVX protein coding sequences can be used to generate a variegated population of NOVX fragments for screening and subsequent selection of variants of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of an NOVX coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double-stranded DNA that can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S_1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, expression libraries can be derived which encodes N-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the NOVX proteins.

Various techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. Such techniques are adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of NOVX proteins. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high throughput analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates

isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a new technique that enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify NOVX variants.

See, e.g., Arkin and Yourvan, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 7811-7815; Delgrave, et al., 1993. *Protein Engineering* 6:327-331.

ANTI-NOVX ANTIBODIES

Also included in the invention are antibodies to NOVX proteins, or fragments of NOVX proteins. The term "antibody" as used herein refers to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin (Ig) molecules, i.e., molecules that contain an antigen binding site that specifically binds (immunoreacts with) an antigen. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, F_{ab}, F_{ab}' and F_{(ab)2} fragments, and an F_{ab} expression library. In general, an antibody molecule obtained from humans relates to any of the classes IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE and IgD, which differ from one another by the nature of the heavy chain present in the molecule. Certain classes have subclasses as well, such as IgG₁, IgG₂, and others. Furthermore, in humans, the light chain may be a kappa chain or a lambda chain. Reference herein to antibodies includes a reference to all such classes, subclasses and types of human antibody species.

An isolated NOVX-related protein of the invention may be intended to serve as an antigen, or a portion or fragment thereof, and additionally can be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies that immunospecifically bind the antigen, using standard techniques for polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparation. The full-length protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments of the antigen for use as immunogens. An antigenic peptide fragment comprises at least 6 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of the full length protein and encompasses an epitope thereof such that an antibody raised against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with the full length protein or with any fragment that contains the epitope. Preferably, the antigenic peptide comprises at least 10 amino acid residues, or at least 15 amino acid residues, or at least 20 amino acid residues, or at least 30 amino acid residues. Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions of the protein that are located on its surface; commonly these are hydrophilic regions.

In certain embodiments of the invention, at least one epitope encompassed by the antigenic peptide is a region of NOVX-related protein that is located on the surface of the protein, e.g., a hydrophilic region. A hydrophobicity analysis of the human NOVX-related

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protein sequence will indicate which regions of a NOVX-related protein are particularly hydrophilic and, therefore, are likely to encode surface residues useful for targeting antibody production. As a means for targeting antibody production, hydropathy plots showing regions of hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity may be generated by any method well known in the art, including, for example, the Kyte Doolittle or the Hopp Woods methods, either with or without Fourier transformation. See, *e.g.*, Hopp and Woods, 1981, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 78: 3824-3828; Kyte and Doolittle 1982, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157: 105-142, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Antibodies that are specific for one or more domains within an antigenic protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, are also provided herein.

A protein of the invention, or a derivative, fragment, analog, homolog or ortholog thereof, may be utilized as an immunogen in the generation of antibodies that immunospecifically bind these protein components.

Various procedures known within the art may be used for the production of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies directed against a protein of the invention, or against derivatives, fragments, analogs homologs or orthologs thereof (see, for example, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Harlow and Lane, 1988, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, incorporated herein by reference). Some of these antibodies are discussed below.

POLYCLONAL ANTIBODIES

For the production of polyclonal antibodies, various suitable host animals (*e.g.*, rabbit, goat, mouse or other mammal) may be immunized by one or more injections with the native protein, a synthetic variant thereof, or a derivative of the foregoing. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, the naturally occurring immunogenic protein, a chemically synthesized polypeptide representing the immunogenic protein, or a recombinantly expressed immunogenic protein. Furthermore, the protein may be conjugated to a second protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. The preparation can further include an adjuvant. Various adjuvants used to increase the immunological response include, but are not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), surface active substances (*e.g.*, lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, dinitrophenol, etc.), adjuvants usable in humans such as Bacille Calmette-Guerin and *Corynebacterium parvum*, or similar immunostimulatory agents.

Additional examples of adjuvants which can be employed include MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate).

The polyclonal antibody molecules directed against the immunogenic protein can be isolated from the mammal (e.g., from the blood) and further purified by well known techniques, such as affinity chromatography using protein A or protein G, which provide primarily the IgG fraction of immune serum. Subsequently, or alternatively, the specific antigen which is the target of the immunoglobulin sought, or an epitope thereof, may be immobilized on a column to purify the immune specific antibody by immunoaffinity chromatography. Purification of immunoglobulins is discussed, for example, by D. Wilkinson (The Scientist, published by The Scientist, Inc., Philadelphia PA, Vol. 14, No. 8 (April 17, 2000), pp. 25-28).

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

The term "monoclonal antibody" (MAb) or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to a population of antibody molecules that contain only one molecular species of antibody molecule consisting of a unique light chain gene product and a unique heavy chain gene product. In particular, the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the monoclonal antibody are identical in all the molecules of the population. MAbs thus contain an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope of the antigen characterized by a unique binding affinity for it.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes can be immunized in vitro.

The immunizing agent will typically include the protein antigen, a fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells can be cultured in a suitable culture medium that

preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63).

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an in vitro binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980). Preferably, antibodies having a high degree of specificity and a high binding affinity for the target antigen are isolated.

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones can be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods. Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in vivo as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones can be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies can also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of

the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA can be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also can be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison, *Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)) or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES

The antibodies directed against the protein antigens of the invention can further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. These antibodies are suitable for administration to humans without engendering an immune response by the human against the administered immunoglobulin. Humanized forms of antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) that are principally comprised of the sequence of a human immunoglobulin, and contain minimal sequence derived from a non-human immunoglobulin. Humanization can be performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., *Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. (See also U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539.) In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies can also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally

also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones et al., 1986; Riechmann et al., 1988; and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 2:593-596 (1992)).

HUMAN ANTIBODIES

5 Fully human antibodies relate to antibody molecules in which essentially the entire sequences of both the light chain and the heavy chain, including the CDRs, arise from human genes. Such antibodies are termed "human antibodies", or "fully human antibodies" herein. Human monoclonal antibodies can be prepared by the trioma technique; the human B-cell hybridoma technique (see Kozbor, et al., 1983 *Immunol Today* 4: 72) and the EBV hybridoma
10 technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (see Cole, et al., 1985 In: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Human monoclonal antibodies may be utilized in the practice of the present invention and may be produced by using human hybridomas (see Cote, et al., 1983. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 80: 2026-2030) or by transforming human B-cells with Epstein Barr Virus in vitro (see Cole, et al., 1985 In:
15 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96).

In addition, human antibodies can also be produced using additional techniques, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the
20 endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in Marks et al. (*Bio/Technology* 10, 779-783 (1992));
25 Lonberg et al. (*Nature* 368 856-859 (1994)); Morrison (*Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)); Fishwild et al, (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 845-51 (1996)); Neuberger (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 826 (1996)); and Lonberg and Huszar (*Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13 65-93 (1995)).

Human antibodies may additionally be produced using transgenic nonhuman animals which are modified so as to produce fully human antibodies rather than the animal's
30 endogenous antibodies in response to challenge by an antigen. (See PCT publication WO94/02602). The endogenous genes encoding the heavy and light immunoglobulin chains in the nonhuman host have been incapacitated, and active loci encoding human heavy and light chain immunoglobulins are inserted into the host's genome. The human genes are

incorporated, for example, using yeast artificial chromosomes containing the requisite human DNA segments. An animal which provides all the desired modifications is then obtained as progeny by crossbreeding intermediate transgenic animals containing fewer than the full complement of the modifications. The preferred embodiment of such a nonhuman animal is a mouse, and is termed the XenomouseTM as disclosed in PCT publications WO 96/33735 and WO 96/34096. This animal produces B cells which secrete fully human immunoglobulins. The antibodies can be obtained directly from the animal after immunization with an immunogen of interest, as, for example, a preparation of a polyclonal antibody, or alternatively from immortalized B cells derived from the animal, such as hybridomas producing monoclonal antibodies. Additionally, the genes encoding the immunoglobulins with human variable regions can be recovered and expressed to obtain the antibodies directly, or can be further modified to obtain analogs of antibodies such as, for example, single chain Fv molecules.

An example of a method of producing a nonhuman host, exemplified as a mouse, lacking expression of an endogenous immunoglobulin heavy chain is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,939,598. It can be obtained by a method including deleting the J segment genes from at least one endogenous heavy chain locus in an embryonic stem cell to prevent rearrangement of the locus and to prevent formation of a transcript of a rearranged immunoglobulin heavy chain locus, the deletion being effected by a targeting vector containing a gene encoding a selectable marker; and producing from the embryonic stem cell a transgenic mouse whose somatic and germ cells contain the gene encoding the selectable marker.

A method for producing an antibody of interest, such as a human antibody, is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,916,771. It includes introducing an expression vector that contains a nucleotide sequence encoding a heavy chain into one mammalian host cell in culture, introducing an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a light chain into another mammalian host cell, and fusing the two cells to form a hybrid cell. The hybrid cell expresses an antibody containing the heavy chain and the light chain.

In a further improvement on this procedure, a method for identifying a clinically relevant epitope on an immunogen, and a correlative method for selecting an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the relevant epitope with high affinity, are disclosed in PCT publication WO 99/53049.

F_{ab} Fragments and Single Chain Antibodies

According to the invention, techniques can be adapted for the production of single-chain antibodies specific to an antigenic protein of the invention (see e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778). In addition, methods can be adapted for the construction of F_{ab} expression libraries (see e.g., Huse, et al., 1989 Science 246: 1275-1281) to allow rapid and effective
5 identification of monoclonal F_{ab} fragments with the desired specificity for a protein or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Antibody fragments that contain the idiotypes to a protein antigen may be produced by techniques known in the art including, but not limited to: (i) an F_{(ab')₂} fragment produced by pepsin digestion of an antibody molecule; (ii) an F_{ab} fragment generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of an F_{(ab')₂} fragment; (iii) an F_{ab}
10 fragment generated by the treatment of the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent and (iv) F_v fragments.

BISPECIFIC ANTIBODIES

Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the
15 binding specificities is for an antigenic protein of the invention. The second binding target is any other antigen, and advantageously is a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different
20 specificities (Milstein and Cuello, *Nature*, 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published
25 13 May 1993, and in Traunecker *et al.*, 1991 *EMBO J.*, 10:3655-3659.

Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH₂, and CH₃ regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant
30 region (CH₁) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-

transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 121:210 (1986).

According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g. tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g. alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g. F(ab')₂ bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan et al., *Science* 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate F(ab')₂ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

Additionally, Fab' fragments can be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 175:217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody F(ab')₂ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling in vitro to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies

have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny et al., *J. Immunol.* 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber et al., *J. Immunol.* 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt et al., *J. Immunol.* 147:60 (1991).

Exemplary bispecific antibodies can bind to two different epitopes, at least one of which originates in the protein antigen of the invention. Alternatively, an anti-antigenic arm of an immunoglobulin molecule can be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g. CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the cell expressing the particular antigen. Bispecific antibodies can also be used to direct cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular antigen. These antibodies possess an antigen-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DPTA, DOTA, or TETA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the protein antigen described herein and further binds tissue factor (TF).

HETEROCONJUGATE ANTIBODIES

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells (U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980), and for treatment of HIV infection (WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089). It is contemplated that the antibodies can be prepared in vitro using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents.

For example, immunotoxins can be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

5 **EFFECTOR FUNCTION ENGINEERING**

It can be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, e.g., the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) can be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated can have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron et al., J. Exp Med., 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, J. Immunol., 148: 2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity can also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff et al. Cancer Research, 53: 2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and can thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson et al., Anti-Cancer Drug Design, 3: 219-230 (1989).

IMMUNOCONJUGATES

The invention also pertains to immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radioconjugate).

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, Aleurites fordii proteins, dianthin proteins, Phytolacca americana proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, croton, saponaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ^{212}Bi , ^{131}I , ^{131}In , ^{90}Y , and ^{186}Re .

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate

(SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta et al., Science, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

In another embodiment, the antibody can be conjugated to a "receptor" (such as streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) that is in turn conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

In one embodiment, methods for the screening of antibodies that possess the desired specificity include, but are not limited to, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and other immunologically-mediated techniques known within the art. In a specific embodiment, selection of antibodies that are specific to a particular domain of an NOVX protein is facilitated by generation of hybridomas that bind to the fragment of an NOVX protein possessing such a domain. Thus, antibodies that are specific for a desired domain within an NOVX protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, are also provided herein.

Anti-NOVX antibodies may be used in methods known within the art relating to the localization and/or quantitation of an NOVX protein (e.g., for use in measuring levels of the NOVX protein within appropriate physiological samples, for use in diagnostic methods, for use in imaging the protein, and the like). In a given embodiment, antibodies for NOVX proteins, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, that contain the antibody derived binding domain, are utilized as pharmacologically-active compounds (hereinafter "Therapeutics").

An anti-NOVX antibody (e.g., monoclonal antibody) can be used to isolate an NOVX polypeptide by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. An anti-NOVX antibody can facilitate the purification of natural NOVX polypeptide from cells and of recombinantly-produced NOVX polypeptide expressed in host cells. Moreover,

an anti-NOVX antibody can be used to detect NOVX protein (*e.g.*, in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the NOVX protein. Anti-NOVX antibodies can be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissue as part of a clinical testing procedure, *e.g.*, to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

NOVX RECOMBINANT EXPRESSION VECTORS AND HOST CELLS

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding an NOVX protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (*e.g.*, non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively-linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. In the present specification, "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to

include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, that is operatively-linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably-linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner that allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell).

The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Regulatory sequences include those that direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those that direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein (*e.g.*, NOVX proteins, mutant forms of NOVX proteins, fusion proteins, etc.).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of NOVX proteins in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, NOVX proteins can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors) yeast cells or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *Escherichia coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded

therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: (i) to increase expression of recombinant protein; (ii) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and (iii) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression
 5 vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith and Johnson, 1988. *Gene* 67: 31-40), pMAL
 10 (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) that fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amrann *et al.*, (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier *et al.*, GENE EXPRESSION
 15 TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 60-89).

One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. See, e.g., Gottesman, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY
 20 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128. Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (see, e.g., Wada, *et al.*, 1992. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 20: 2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

In another embodiment, the NOVX expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6: 229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, 1982. *Cell* 30: 933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz *et al.*, 1987. *Gene* 54: 113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.), and picZ (InVitrogen Corp, San Diego, Calif.).

Alternatively, NOVX can be expressed in insect cells using baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., SF9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith, *et al.*, 1983. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3: 2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers, 1989. *Virology* 170: 31-39).

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In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, 1987. *Nature* 329: 840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6: 187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus, and simian virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see, *e.g.*, Chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert, *et al.*, 1987. *Genes Dev.* 1: 268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton, 1988. *Adv. Immunol.* 43: 235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore, 1989. *EMBO J.* 8: 729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji, *et al.*, 1983. *Cell* 33: 729-740; Queen and Baltimore, 1983. *Cell* 33: 741-748), neuron-specific promoters (*e.g.*, the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (*e.g.*, milk whey promoter; U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, *e.g.*, the murine *hox* promoters (Kessel and Gruss, 1990. *Science* 249: 374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman, 1989. *Genes Dev.* 3: 537-546).

The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operatively-linked to a regulatory sequence in a manner that allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule that is antisense to NOVX mRNA. Regulatory sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen that direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen that direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant

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plasmid, phagemid or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene expression using antisense genes see, e.g., Weintraub, *et al.*, "Antisense RNA as a molecular tool for genetic analysis," *Reviews-Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1) 1986.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but also to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

A host cell can be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, NOVX protein can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells (such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) or COS cells). Other suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art.

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, *et al.* (MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989), and other laboratory manuals.

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (e.g., resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Various selectable markers include those that confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker can be introduced into a host cell on the same vector as that encoding NOVX or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced

nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (*e.g.*, cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce (*i.e.*, express) NOVX protein. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing NOVX protein using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding NOVX protein has been introduced) in a suitable medium such that NOVX protein is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating NOVX protein from the medium or the host cell.

10 TRANSGENIC NOVX ANIMALS

The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce non-human transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which NOVX protein-coding sequences have been introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous NOVX sequences have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous NOVX sequences have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of NOVX protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of NOVX protein activity. As used herein, a "transgenic animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, etc. A transgene is exogenous DNA that is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and that remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, a "homologous recombinant animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous NOVX gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, *e.g.*, an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing NOVX-encoding nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte (*e.g.*, by microinjection, retroviral infection) and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. The human NOVX cDNA sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal. Alternatively, a non-human homologue of the human NOVX gene, such as a mouse NOVX gene, can be isolated based on hybridization to the human NOVX cDNA (described further *supra*) and used as a transgene. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably-linked to the NOVX transgene to direct expression of NOVX protein to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866; 4,870,009; and 4,873,191; and Hogan, 1986. In: MANIPULATING THE MOUSE EMBRYO, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the NOVX transgene in its genome and/or expression of NOVX mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene-encoding NOVX protein can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

To create a homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of an NOVX gene into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, *e.g.*, functionally disrupt, the NOVX gene. The NOVX gene can be a human gene (*e.g.*, the cDNA of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55), but more preferably, is a non-human homologue of a human NOVX gene. For example, a mouse homologue of human NOVX gene of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 can be used to construct a homologous recombination vector suitable for altering an endogenous NOVX gene in the mouse genome. In one embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is functionally disrupted (*i.e.*, no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector).

Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (*e.g.*, the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous NOVX protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion

of the NOVX gene is flanked at its 5'- and 3'-termini by additional nucleic acid of the NOVX gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous NOVX gene carried by the vector and an endogenous NOVX gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking NOVX nucleic acid is of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5'- and 3'-termini) are included in the vector. *See, e.g., Thomas, et al., 1987. Cell* 51: 503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors. The vector is then introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (*e.g., by electroporation*) and cells in which the introduced NOVX gene has homologously-recombined with the endogenous NOVX gene are selected. *See, e.g., Li, et al., 1992. Cell* 69: 915.

The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (*e.g., a mouse*) to form aggregation chimeras. *See, e.g., Bradley, 1987. In: TERATOCARCINOMAS AND EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS: A PRACTICAL APPROACH, Robertson, ed. IRL, Oxford, pp. 113-152.* A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously-recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously-recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley, 1991. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 2: 823-829; PCT International Publication Nos.: WO 90/11354; WO 91/01140; WO 92/0968; and WO 93/04169.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-humans animals can be produced that contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, *See, e.g., Lakso, et al., 1992. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *See, O'Gorman, et al., 1991. Science* 251:1351-1355. If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, *e.g., by* mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, *et al., 1997. Nature* 385: 810-813. In brief, a

cell (*e.g.*, a somatic cell) from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, *e.g.*, through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyte and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring borne of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell (*e.g.*, the somatic cell) is isolated.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The NOVX nucleic acid molecules, NOVX proteins, and anti-NOVX antibodies (also referred to herein as "active compounds") of the invention, and derivatives, fragments, analogs and homologs thereof, can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. Suitable carriers are described in the most recent edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, a standard reference text in the field, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferred examples of such carriers or diluents include, but are not limited to, water, saline, finger's solutions, dextrose solution, and 5% human serum albumin. Liposomes and non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils may also be used. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, *e.g.*, intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (*e.g.*, inhalation), transdermal (*i.e.*, topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA); buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates,

and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. The pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

5 Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be
10 sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringeability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof.
15 The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents,
20 for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

 Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (e.g.,
25 an NOVX protein or anti-NOVX antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable
30 solutions, methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (*e.g.*, with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal

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suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

5 It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The
10 specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

15 The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (*see, e.g.*, Chen, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery
20 vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.*, retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells that produce the gene delivery system.

 The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

25 **SCREENING AND DETECTION METHODS**

 The isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be used to express NOVX protein (*e.g.*, via a recombinant expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), to detect NOVX mRNA (*e.g.*, in a biological sample) or a genetic lesion in an NOVX gene, and to modulate NOVX activity, as described further, below. In addition, the NOVX proteins
30 can be used to screen drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression as well as to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of NOVX protein or production of NOVX protein forms that have decreased or aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild-type protein (*e.g.*; diabetes (regulates insulin release); obesity (binds

and transport lipids); metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X as well as anorexia and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers, and infectious disease (possesses anti-microbial activity) and the various dyslipidemias. In addition, the anti-NOVX antibodies of the invention can be used to detect and isolate NOVX proteins and modulate NOVX activity. In yet a further aspect, the invention can be used in methods to influence appetite, absorption of nutrients and the disposition of metabolic substrates in both a positive and negative fashion.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the screening assays described herein and uses thereof for treatments as described, *supra*.

10 SCREENING ASSAYS

The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, *i.e.*, candidate or test compounds or agents (*e.g.*, peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) that bind to NOVX proteins or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, *e.g.*, NOVX protein expression or NOVX protein activity.

15 The invention also includes compounds identified in the screening assays described herein.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form of an NOVX protein or polypeptide or biologically-active portion thereof. The test compounds of the invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds. *See, e.g.*, Lam, 1997. *Anticancer Drug Design* 12: 145.

25 A "small molecule" as used herein, is meant to refer to a composition that has a molecular weight of less than about 5 kD and most preferably less than about 4 kD. Small molecules can be, *e.g.*, nucleic acids, peptides, polypeptides, peptidomimetics, carbohydrates, lipids or other organic or inorganic molecules. Libraries of chemical and/or biological mixtures, such as fungal, bacterial, or algal extracts, are known in the art and can be screened with any of the assays of the invention.

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt, *et al.*, 1993. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90: 6909; Erb, *et al.*, 1994.

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91: 11422; Zuckermann, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 2678; Cho, *et al.*, 1993. *Science* 261: 1303; Carrell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33: 2059; Carell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33: 2061; and Gallop, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 1233.

5 Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten, 1992. *Biotechniques* 13: 412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991. *Nature* 354: 82-84), on chips (Fodor, 1993. *Nature* 364: 555-556), bacteria (Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,233,409), plasmids (Cull, *et al.*, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith, 1990. *Science* 249: 386-390; Devlin, 1990. *Science* 249: 404-406; Cwirla, *et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87: 6378-6382; Felici, 1991. *J. Mol. Biol.* 222: 301-310; Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,233,409.).

10 In one embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay in which a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to an NOVX protein determined. The cell, for example, can be of mammalian origin or a yeast cell. Determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the test compound with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof can be determined by detecting the labeled compound in a complex. For example, test compounds can be labeled with ¹²⁵I, ³⁵S, ¹⁴C, or ³H, either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, test compounds can be enzymatically-labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product. In one embodiment, the assay comprises contacting a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a known compound which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to NOVX protein or a biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

25 In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof,

on the cell surface with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.*, stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX or a biologically-active portion thereof can be accomplished, for example, by

5 determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule. As used herein, a "target molecule" is a molecule with which an NOVX protein binds or interacts in nature, for example, a molecule on the surface of a cell which expresses an NOVX interacting protein, a molecule on the surface of a second cell, a molecule in the extracellular milieu, a molecule associated with the internal surface of a cell membrane or a

10 cytoplasmic molecule. An NOVX target molecule can be a non-NOVX molecule or an NOVX protein or polypeptide of the invention. In one embodiment, an NOVX target molecule is a component of a signal transduction pathway that facilitates transduction of an extracellular signal (*e.g.* a signal generated by binding of a compound to a membrane-bound NOVX molecule) through the cell membrane and into the cell. The target, for example, can be

15 a second intercellular protein that has catalytic activity or a protein that facilitates the association of downstream signaling molecules with NOVX.

Determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule can be accomplished by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In one embodiment, determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or

20 interact with an NOVX target molecule can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular second messenger of the target (*i.e.* intracellular Ca^{2+} , diacylglycerol, IP_3 , etc.), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising an NOVX-responsive

25 regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*, luciferase), or detecting a cellular response, for example, cell survival, cellular differentiation, or cell proliferation.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the invention is a cell-free assay comprising contacting an NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and

30 determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In one such embodiment, the assay comprises contacting the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound

which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to NOVX or biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In still another embodiment, an assay is a cell-free assay comprising contacting NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.* stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to an NOVX target molecule by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX protein can be accomplished by determining the ability of the NOVX protein further modulate an NOVX target molecule. For example, the catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target molecule on an appropriate substrate can be determined as described, *supra*.

In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay comprises contacting the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound which binds NOVX protein to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the NOVX protein to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of an NOVX target molecule.

The cell-free assays of the invention are amenable to use of both the soluble form or the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein. In the case of cell-free assays comprising the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, it may be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein is maintained in solution. Examples of such solubilizing agents include non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-dodecylmaltoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton[®] X-100, Triton[®] X-114, Thesit[®], Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, N-dodecyl--N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate, 3-(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylamminiol-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), or 3-(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminiol-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO).

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In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either NOVX protein or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to NOVX protein, or interaction of
5 NOVX protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided that adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, GST-NOVX fusion proteins or GST-target fusion proteins
10 can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, that are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or NOVX protein, and the mixture is incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (*e.g.*, at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to
15 remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described, *supra*. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of NOVX protein binding or activity determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the
20 screening assays of the invention. For example, either the NOVX protein or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated NOVX protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well-known within the art (*e.g.*, biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well
25 plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with NOVX protein or target molecules, but which do not interfere with binding of the NOVX protein to its target molecule, can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or NOVX protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes
30 using antibodies reactive with the NOVX protein or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays that rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the NOVX protein or target molecule.

In another embodiment, modulators of NOVX protein expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the cell is determined. The level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression based upon this comparison. For example, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is greater (*i.e.*, statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. The level of NOVX mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting NOVX mRNA or protein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the NOVX proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three hybrid assay (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos, *et al.*, 1993. *Cell* 72: 223-232; Madura, *et al.*, 1993. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 12046-12054; Bartel, *et al.*, 1993. *Biotechniques* 14: 920-924; Iwabuchi, *et al.*, 1993. *Oncogene* 8: 1693-1696; and Brent WO 94/10300), to identify other proteins that bind to or interact with NOVX ("NOVX-binding proteins" or "NOVX-bp") and modulate NOVX activity. Such NOVX-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the NOVX proteins as, for example, upstream or downstream elements of the NOVX pathway.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for NOVX is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (*e.g.*, GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming an NOVX-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (*e.g.*, LacZ) that is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be

detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene that encodes the protein which interacts with NOVX.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the aforementioned screening assays and uses thereof for treatments as described herein.

5 DETECTION ASSAYS

Portions or fragments of the cDNA sequences identified herein (and the corresponding complete gene sequences) can be used in numerous ways as polynucleotide reagents. By way of example, and not of limitation, these sequences can be used to: (i) map their respective genes on a chromosome; and, thus, locate gene regions associated with genetic disease; (ii) 10 identify an individual from a minute biological sample (tissue typing); and (iii) aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. Some of these applications are described in the subsections, below.

Chromosome Mapping

Once the sequence (or a portion of the sequence) of a gene has been isolated, this 15 sequence can be used to map the location of the gene on a chromosome. This process is called chromosome mapping. Accordingly, portions or fragments of the NOVX sequences, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or fragments or derivatives thereof, can be used to map the location of the NOVX genes, respectively, on a chromosome. The mapping of the NOVX sequences to 20 chromosomes is an important first step in correlating these sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, NOVX genes can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp in length) from the NOVX sequences. Computer analysis of the NOVX, 25 sequences can be used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers can then be used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the NOVX sequences will yield an amplified fragment.

Somatic cell hybrids are prepared by fusing somatic cells from different mammals 30 (*e.g.*, human and mouse cells). As hybrids of human and mouse cells grow and divide, they gradually lose human chromosomes in random order, but retain the mouse chromosomes. By using media in which mouse cells cannot grow, because they lack a particular enzyme, but in

which human cells can, the one human chromosome that contains the gene encoding the needed enzyme will be retained. By using various media, panels of hybrid cell lines can be established. Each cell line in a panel contains either a single human chromosome or a small number of human chromosomes, and a full set of mouse chromosomes, allowing easy mapping of individual genes to specific human chromosomes. *See, e.g., D'Eustachio, et al., 1983. Science 220: 919-924.* Somatic cell hybrids containing only fragments of human chromosomes can also be produced by using human chromosomes with translocations and deletions.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular sequence to a particular chromosome. Three or more sequences can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Using the NOVX sequences to design oligonucleotide primers, sub-localization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes.

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a DNA sequence to a metaphase chromosomal spread can further be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. Chromosome spreads can be made using cells whose division has been blocked in metaphase by a chemical like colcemid that disrupts the mitotic spindle. The chromosomes can be treated briefly with trypsin, and then stained with Giemsa. A pattern of light and dark bands develops on each chromosome, so that the chromosomes can be identified individually. The FISH technique can be used with a DNA sequence as short as 500 or 600 bases.

However, clones larger than 1,000 bases have a higher likelihood of binding to a unique chromosomal location with sufficient signal intensity for simple detection. Preferably 1,000 bases, and more preferably 2,000 bases, will suffice to get good results at a reasonable amount of time. For a review of this technique, *see, Verma, et al., HUMAN CHROMOSOMES: A MANUAL OF BASIC TECHNIQUES* (Pergamon Press, New York 1988).

Reagents for chromosome mapping can be used individually to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome, or panels of reagents can be used for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes. Reagents corresponding to noncoding regions of the genes actually are preferred for mapping purposes. Coding sequences are more likely to be conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridizations during chromosomal mapping.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, *e.g., in McKusick, MENDELIAN INHERITANCE IN MAN*, available on-line

through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and disease, mapped to the same chromosomal region, can then be identified through linkage analysis (co-inheritance of physically adjacent genes), described in, *e.g.*, Egeland, *et al.*, 1987. *Nature*, 325: 783-787.

Moreover, differences in the DNA sequences between individuals affected and unaffected with a disease associated with the NOVX gene, can be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any unaffected individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the particular disease. Comparison of affected and unaffected individuals generally involves first looking for structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations that are visible from chromosome spreads or detectable using PCR based on that DNA sequence. Ultimately, complete sequencing of genes from several individuals can be performed to confirm the presence of a mutation and to distinguish mutations from polymorphisms.

Tissue Typing

The NOVX sequences of the invention can also be used to identify individuals from minute biological samples. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification. The sequences of the invention are useful as additional DNA markers for RFLP ("restriction fragment length polymorphisms," described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,057).

Furthermore, the sequences of the invention can be used to provide an alternative technique that determines the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. Thus, the NOVX sequences described herein can be used to prepare two PCR primers from the 5'- and 3'-termini of the sequences. These primers can then be used to amplify an individual's DNA and subsequently sequence it.

Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals, prepared in this manner, can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences. The sequences of the invention can be used to obtain such identification sequences from individuals and from tissue. The NOVX sequences of the invention uniquely represent portions of the human genome. Allelic variation occurs to some degree in the coding regions of these sequences, and to a greater degree in the noncoding regions. It is estimated that allelic variation between individual humans occurs with a frequency of about once per each 500 bases. Much of the allelic variation is due to single

nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), which include restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs).

Each of the sequences described herein can, to some degree, be used as a standard against which DNA from an individual can be compared for identification purposes. Because
5 greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the noncoding regions, fewer sequences are necessary to differentiate individuals. The noncoding sequences can comfortably provide positive individual identification with a panel of perhaps 10 to 1,000 primers that each yield a noncoding amplified sequence of 100 bases. If predicted coding sequences, such as those in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45,
10 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 are used, a more appropriate number of primers for positive individual identification would be 500-2,000.

Predictive Medicine

The invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, pharmacogenomics, and monitoring clinical trials are used for
15 prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining NOVX protein and/or nucleic acid expression as well as NOVX activity, in the context of a biological sample (*e.g.*, blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant NOVX
20 expression or activity. The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers. The
25 invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. For example, mutations in an NOVX gene can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder characterized by or
30 associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression, or biological activity.

Another aspect of the invention provides methods for determining NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity in an individual to thereby select appropriate therapeutic or prophylactic agents for that individual (referred to herein as "pharmacogenomics").

Pharmacogenomics allows for the selection of agents (*e.g.*, drugs) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of an individual based on the genotype of the individual (*e.g.*, the genotype of the individual examined to determine the ability of the individual to respond to a particular agent.)

- 5 Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX in clinical trials.

These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

Diagnostic Assays

- 10 An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of NOVX in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) that encodes NOVX protein such that the presence of NOVX is detected in the biological sample. An agent for detecting NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. The
- 15 nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length NOVX nucleic acid, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. Other suitable probes for use in the
- 20 diagnostic assays of the invention are described herein.

- An agent for detecting NOVX protein is an antibody capable of binding to NOVX protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (*e.g.*, Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass
- 25 direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently-labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently-
- 30 labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect NOVX mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in*

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vitro techniques for detection of NOVX mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations, and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-NOVX antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA, such that the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of NOVX in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise: a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or mRNA in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of NOVX in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of NOVX in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect NOVX protein or nucleic acid.

Prognostic Assays

The diagnostic methods described herein can furthermore be utilized to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. Alternatively, the prognostic assays can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk for developing a disease or disorder. Thus, the invention provides a method for identifying a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test

sample is obtained from a subject and NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) is detected, wherein the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (*e.g.*, serum), cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder. Thus, the invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained and NOVX protein or nucleic acid is detected (*e.g.*, wherein the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity).

The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic lesions in an NOVX gene, thereby determining if a subject with the lesioned gene is at risk for a disorder characterized by aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation. In various embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic lesion characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding an NOVX-protein, or the misexpression of the NOVX gene. For example, such genetic lesions can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of: (i) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from an NOVX gene; (ii) an addition of one or more nucleotides to an NOVX gene; (iii) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of an NOVX gene, (iv) a chromosomal rearrangement of an NOVX gene; (v) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (vi) aberrant modification of an NOVX gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA, (vii) the presence of a non-wild-type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (viii) a non-wild-type level of an NOVX protein, (ix) allelic loss of an NOVX gene, and (x) inappropriate post-translational modification of an NOVX protein. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting lesions in an NOVX gene. A

preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

In certain embodiments, detection of the lesion involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (*see, e.g.*, Landegran, *et al.*, 1988. *Science* 241: 1077-1080; and Nakazawa, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the NOVX-gene (*see*, Abravaya, *et al.*, 1995. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 23: 675-682). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (*e.g.*, genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers that specifically hybridize to an NOVX gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the NOVX gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (*see*, Guatelli, *et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87: 1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (*see*, Kwoh, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 1173-1177); Q β Replicase (*see*, Lizardi, *et al.*, 1988. *BioTechnology* 6: 1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

In an alternative embodiment, mutations in an NOVX gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,493,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

In other embodiments, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, *e.g.*, DNA or RNA, to high-density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes. *See, e.g.*, Cronin, *et al.*, 1996. *Human Mutation* 7: 244-255; Kozal, *et al.*, 1996. *Nat. Med.* 2: 753-759. For example, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin, *et al.*, *supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the NOVX gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample NOVX with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxim and Gilbert, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 560 or Sanger, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 5463. It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (*see, e.g.*, Naeve, *et al.*, 1995. *Biotechniques* 19: 448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (*see, e.g.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen, *et al.*, 1996. *Adv. Chromatography* 36: 127-162; and Griffin, *et al.*, 1993. *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38: 147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the NOVX gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes. *See, e.g.*, Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 1242. In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes of formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type NOVX sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent that cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S₁ nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either

DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. See, e.g., Cotton, *et al.*, 1988. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 4397; Saleeba, *et al.*, 1992. *Methods Enzymol.* 217: 286-295. In an embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in NOVX cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches. See, e.g., Hsu, *et al.*, 1994. *Carcinogenesis* 15: 1657-1662. According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on an NOVX sequence, e.g., a wild-type NOVX sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify mutations in NOVX genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids. See, e.g., Orita, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*: 86: 2766; Cotton, 1993. *Mutat. Res.* 285: 125-144; Hayashi, 1992. *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9: 73-79. Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control NOVX nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In one embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility. See, e.g., Keen, *et al.*, 1991. *Trends Genet.* 7: 5.

In yet another embodiment, the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE). See, e.g., Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Nature* 313: 495. When DGGE is

used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA. See, e.g., Rosenbaum and Reissner, 1987. *Biophys. Chem.* 265: 12753.

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions that permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found. See, e.g., Saiki, *et al.*, 1986. *Nature* 324: 163; Saiki, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 6230. Such allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology that depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization; see, e.g., Gibbs, *et al.*, 1989. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 17: 2437-2448) or at the extreme 3'-terminus of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (see, e.g., Prossner, 1993. *Tibtech.* 11: 238). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection. See, e.g., Gasparini, *et al.*, 1992. *Mol. Cell Probes* 6: 1. It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using *Taq* ligase for amplification. See, e.g., Barany, 1991. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 189. In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3'-terminus of the 5' sequence, making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, e.g., in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving an NOVX gene.

Furthermore, any cell type or tissue, preferably peripheral blood leukocytes, in which NOVX is expressed may be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

5 Pharmacogenomics

Agents, or modulators that have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on NOVX activity (e.g., NOVX gene expression), as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) disorders (The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.) In conjunction with such treatment, the pharmacogenomics (i.e., the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) of the individual may be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permits the selection of effective agents (e.g., drugs) for prophylactic or therapeutic treatments based on a consideration of the individual's genotype. Such pharmacogenomics can further be used to determine appropriate dosages and therapeutic regimens. Accordingly, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See e.g., Eichelbaum, 1996. *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.*, 23: 983-985; Linder, 1997. *Clin. Chem.*, 43: 254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main

clinical complication is hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (*e.g.*, N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. At the other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Thus, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with an NOVX modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX (*e.g.*, the ability to modulate aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation) can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulate NOVX activity, can be

monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulated NOVX activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulate NOVX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting
5 increased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulated NOVX activity. In such clinical trials, the expression or activity of NOVX and, preferably, other genes that have been implicated in, for example, a cellular proliferation or immune disorder can be used as a "read out" or markers of the immune responsiveness of a particular cell.

By way of example, and not of limitation, genes, including NOVX, that are modulated
10 in cells by treatment with an agent (*e.g.*, compound, drug or small molecule) that modulates NOVX activity (*e.g.*, identified in a screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on cellular proliferation disorders, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of NOVX and other genes implicated in the disorder. The levels of gene expression (*i.e.*, a gene
15 expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of NOVX or other genes. In this manner, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state may be determined before,
20 and at various points during, treatment of the individual with the agent.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, protein, peptide, peptidomimetic, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (*i*) obtaining a pre-administration
25 sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (*ii*) detecting the level of expression of an NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the preadministration sample; (*iii*) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (*iv*) detecting the level of expression or activity of the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post-administration samples; (*v*) comparing the level of expression or activity of the NOVX
30 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample with the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post administration sample or samples; and (*vi*) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent may be desirable to increase the expression or activity of NOVX to higher levels

than detected, *i.e.*, to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased administration of the agent may be desirable to decrease expression or activity of NOVX to lower levels than detected, *i.e.*, to decrease the effectiveness of the agent.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

5 The invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. The disorders include cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, 10 transplantation, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer, neoplasm; adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis, treatment of Albright Hereditary 15 Osteodystrophy, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

 These methods of treatment will be discussed more fully, below.

Disease and Disorders

 Diseases and disorders that are characterized by increased (relative to a subject not suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with 20 Therapeutics that antagonize (*i.e.*, reduce or inhibit) activity. Therapeutics that antagonize activity may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may be utilized include, but are not limited to: (i) an aforementioned peptide, or analogs, derivatives, fragments or homologs thereof; (ii) antibodies to an aforementioned peptide; (iii) nucleic acids encoding an aforementioned peptide; (iv) administration of antisense nucleic acid 25 and nucleic acids that are "dysfunctional" (*i.e.*, due to a heterologous insertion within the coding sequences of coding sequences to an aforementioned peptide) that are utilized to "knockout" endogenous function of an aforementioned peptide by homologous recombination (*see, e.g.*, Capecchi, 1989. *Science* 244: 1288-1292); or (v) modulators (*i.e.*, inhibitors, agonists and antagonists, including additional peptide mimetic of the invention or antibodies 30 specific to a peptide of the invention) that alter the interaction between an aforementioned peptide and its binding partner.

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Diseases and disorders that are characterized by decreased (relative to a subject not suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with Therapeutics that increase (*i.e.*, are agonists to) activity. Therapeutics that upregulate activity may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may be
5 utilized include, but are not limited to, an aforementioned peptide, or analogs, derivatives, fragments or homologs thereof; or an agonist that increases bioavailability.

Increased or decreased levels can be readily detected by quantifying peptide and/or RNA, by obtaining a patient tissue sample (*e.g.*, from biopsy tissue) and assaying it *in vitro* for RNA or peptide levels, structure and/or activity of the expressed peptides (or mRNAs of an
10 aforementioned peptide). Methods that are well-known within the art include, but are not limited to, immunoassays (*e.g.*, by Western blot analysis, immunoprecipitation followed by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, immunocytochemistry, etc.) and/or hybridization assays to detect expression of mRNAs (*e.g.*, Northern assays, dot blots, *in situ* hybridization, and the like).

15 **Prophylactic Methods**

In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing, in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant NOVX expression or activity, by administering to the subject an agent that modulates NOVX expression or at least one NOVX activity. Subjects at risk for a disease that is caused or contributed to by aberrant NOVX expression or activity can
20 be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the NOVX aberrancy, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending upon the type of NOVX aberrancy, for example, an NOVX agonist or NOVX antagonist agent can be used for treating
25 the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described herein. The prophylactic methods of the invention are further discussed in the following subsections.

Therapeutic Methods

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating NOVX expression
30 or activity for therapeutic purposes. The modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with an agent that modulates one or more of the activities of NOVX protein activity associated with the cell. An agent that modulates NOVX protein activity can be an

agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring cognate ligand of an NOVX protein, a peptide, an NOVX peptidomimetic, or other small molecule. In one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such stimulatory agents include active NOVX protein and a nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVX
5 that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense NOVX nucleic acid molecules and anti-NOVX antibodies. These modulatory methods can be performed *in vitro* (e.g., by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (e.g., by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the invention provides methods of treating an individual
10 afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of an NOVX protein or nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (e.g., an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or combination of agents that modulates (e.g., up-regulates or down-regulates) NOVX expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering an NOVX protein or
15 nucleic acid molecule as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant NOVX expression or activity.

Stimulation of NOVX activity is desirable *in situations* in which NOVX is abnormally downregulated and/or in which increased NOVX activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. One example of such a situation is where a subject has a disorder characterized by aberrant
20 cell proliferation and/or differentiation (e.g., cancer or immune associated disorders). Another example of such a situation is where the subject has a gestational disease (e.g., preeclampsia).

DETERMINATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE THERAPEUTIC

In various embodiments of the invention, suitable *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays are performed to determine the effect of a specific Therapeutic and whether its administration is
25 indicated for treatment of the affected tissue.

In various specific embodiments, *in vitro* assays may be performed with representative cells of the type(s) involved in the patient's disorder, to determine if a given Therapeutic exerts the desired effect upon the cell type(s). Compounds for use in therapy may be tested in suitable animal model systems including, but not limited to rats, mice, chicken, cows,
30 monkeys, rabbits, and the like, prior to testing in human subjects. Similarly, for *in vivo* testing, any of the animal model system known in the art may be used prior to administration to human subjects.

PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF THE COMPOSITIONS OF THE INVENTION

The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential prophylactic and therapeutic applications implicated in a variety of disorders including, but not limited to: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.

As an example, a cDNA encoding the NOVX protein of the invention may be useful in gene therapy, and the protein may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias.

Both the novel nucleic acid encoding the NOVX protein, and the NOVX protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, may also be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. A further use could be as an anti-bacterial molecule (*i.e.*, some peptides have been found to possess anti-bacterial properties). These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies, which immunospecifically-bind to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.

The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: IDENTIFICATION OF NOVX NUCLEIC ACIDS

TblastN using CuraGen Corporation's sequence file for polypeptides or homologs was run against the Genomic Daily Files made available by GenBank or from files downloaded from the individual sequencing centers. Exons were predicted by homology and the intron/exon boundaries were determined using standard genetic rules. Exons were further selected and refined by means of similarity determination using multiple BLAST (for example, tBlastN, BlastX, and BlastN) searches, and, in some instances, GeneScan and Grail.

Expressed sequences from both public and proprietary databases were also added when available to further define and complete the gene sequence. The DNA sequence was then manually corrected for apparent inconsistencies thereby obtaining the sequences encoding the full-length protein.

5 The novel NOVX target sequences identified in the present invention were subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. PCR primer sequences were used for obtaining different clones. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the
10 respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on in silico predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences from other
15 species. These primers were then employed in PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen,
20 stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The PCR product derived from exon linking was cloned into the pCR2.1 vector from Invitrogen. The resulting bacterial clone has an insert covering the entire open reading frame cloned into the pCR2.1 vector. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen
25 Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported herein.

30 Physical clone: Exons were predicted by homology and the intron/exon boundaries were determined using standard genetic rules. Exons were further selected and refined by means of similarity determination using multiple BLAST (for example, tBlastN, BlastX, and BlastN) searches, and, in some instances, GeneScan and Grail. Expressed sequences from both

public and proprietary databases were also added when available to further define and complete the gene sequence. The DNA sequence was then manually corrected for apparent inconsistencies thereby obtaining the sequences encoding the full-length protein.

EXAMPLE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS IN NOVX

5 NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES

Variant sequences are also included in this application. A variant sequence can include a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). A SNP can, in some instances, be referred to as a "cSNP" to denote that the nucleotide sequence containing the SNP originates as a cDNA. A SNP can arise in several ways. For example, a SNP may be due to a substitution of one
10 nucleotide for another at the polymorphic site. Such a substitution can be either a transition or a transversion. A SNP can also arise from a deletion of a nucleotide or an insertion of a nucleotide, relative to a reference allele. In this case, the polymorphic site is a site at which one allele bears a gap with respect to a particular nucleotide in another allele. SNPs occurring within genes may result in an alteration of the amino acid encoded by the gene at the position
15 of the SNP. Intragenic SNPs may also be silent, when a codon including a SNP encodes the same amino acid as a result of the redundancy of the genetic code. SNPs occurring outside the region of a gene, or in an intron within a gene, do not result in changes in any amino acid sequence of a protein but may result in altered regulation of the expression pattern. Examples include alteration in temporal expression, physiological response regulation, cell type
20 expression regulation, intensity of expression, and stability of transcribed message.

SeqCalling assemblies produced by the exon linking process were selected and extended using the following criteria. Genomic clones having regions with 98% identity to all or part of the initial or extended sequence were identified by BLASTN searches using the relevant sequence to query human genomic databases. The genomic clones that resulted were
25 selected for further analysis because this identity indicates that these clones contain the genomic locus for these SeqCalling assemblies. These sequences were analyzed for putative coding regions as well as for similarity to the known DNA and protein sequences. Programs used for these analyses include Grail, Genscan, BLAST, HMMER, FASTA, Hybrid and other relevant programs.

30 Some additional genomic regions may have also been identified because selected SeqCalling assemblies map to those regions. Such SeqCalling sequences may have overlapped with regions defined by homology or exon prediction. They may also be included because the location of the fragment was in the vicinity of genomic regions identified by

similarity or exon prediction that had been included in the original predicted sequence. The sequence so identified was manually assembled and then may have been extended using one or more additional sequences taken from CuraGen Corporation's human SeqCalling database. SeqCalling fragments suitable for inclusion were identified by the CuraTools™ program
5 SeqExtend or by identifying SeqCalling fragments mapping to the appropriate regions of the genomic clones analyzed.

The regions defined by the procedures described above were then manually integrated and corrected for apparent inconsistencies that may have arisen, for example, from miscalled bases in the original fragments or from discrepancies between predicted exon junctions, EST
10 locations and regions of sequence similarity, to derive the final sequence disclosed herein. When necessary, the process to identify and analyze SeqCalling assemblies and genomic clones was reiterated to derive the full length sequence (Alderborn et al., Determination of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms by Real-time Pyrophosphate DNA Sequencing. Genome Research. 10 (8) 1249-1265, 2000).

15 **Example 3. Quantitative expression analysis of clones in various cells and tissues**

The quantitative expression of various clones was assessed using microtiter plates containing RNA samples from a variety of normal and pathology-derived cells, cell lines and tissues using real time quantitative PCR (RTQ PCR). RTQ PCR was performed on an Applied Biosystems ABI PRISM® 7700 or an ABI PRISM® 7900 HT Sequence Detection System.

20 Various collections of samples are assembled on the plates, and referred to as Panel 1 (containing normal tissues and cancer cell lines), Panel 2 (containing samples derived from tissues from normal and cancer sources), Panel 3 (containing cancer cell lines), Panel 4 (containing cells and cell lines from normal tissues and cells related to inflammatory conditions), Panel 5D/5I (containing human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on
25 metabolic diseases), AI_comprehensive_panel (containing normal tissue and samples from autoimmune diseases), Panel CNSD.01 (containing central nervous system samples from normal and diseased brains) and CNS_neurodegeneration_panel (containing samples from normal and Alzheimer's diseased brains).

RNA integrity from all samples is controlled for quality by visual assessment of
30 agarose gel electropherograms using 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA staining intensity ratio as a guide (2:1 to 2.5:1 28s:18s) and the absence of low molecular weight RNAs that would be indicative of degradation products. Samples are controlled against genomic DNA

contamination by RTQ PCR reactions run in the absence of reverse transcriptase using probe and primer sets designed to amplify across the span of a single exon.

First, the RNA samples were normalized to reference nucleic acids such as constitutively expressed genes (for example, β -actin and GAPDH). Normalized RNA (5 μ l) was converted to cDNA and analyzed by RTQ-PCR using One Step RT-PCR Master Mix Reagents (Applied Biosystems; Catalog No. 4309169) and gene-specific primers according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In other cases, non-normalized RNA samples were converted to single strand cDNA (sscDNA) using Superscript II (Invitrogen Corporation; Catalog No. 18064-147) and random hexamers according to the manufacturer's instructions. Reactions containing up to 10 μ g of total RNA were performed in a volume of 20 μ l and incubated for 60 minutes at 42°C. This reaction can be scaled up to 50 μ g of total RNA in a final volume of 100 μ l. sscDNA samples are then normalized to reference nucleic acids as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions.

Probes and primers were designed for each assay according to Applied Biosystems Primer Express Software package (version I for Apple Computer's Macintosh Power PC) or a similar algorithm using the target sequence as input. Default settings were used for reaction conditions and the following parameters were set before selecting primers: primer concentration = 250 nM, primer melting temperature (T_m) range = 58°-60°C, primer optimal T_m = 59°C, maximum primer difference = 2°C, probe does not have 5'G, probe T_m must be 10°C greater than primer T_m , amplicon size 75bp to 100bp. The probes and primers selected (see below) were synthesized by SyntheGen (Houston, TX, USA). Probes were double purified by HPLC to remove uncoupled dye and evaluated by mass spectroscopy to verify coupling of reporter and quencher dyes to the 5' and 3' ends of the probe, respectively. Their final concentrations were: forward and reverse primers, 900nM each, and probe, 200nM.

PCR conditions: When working with RNA samples, normalized RNA from each tissue and each cell line was spotted in each well of either a 96 well or a 384-well PCR plate (Applied Biosystems). PCR cocktails included either a single gene specific probe and primers set, or two multiplexed probe and primers sets (a set specific for the target clone and another gene-specific set multiplexed with the target probe). PCR reactions were set up using TaqMan® One-Step RT-PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Catalog No. 4313803) following manufacturer's instructions. Reverse transcription was performed at 48°C for 30

minutes followed by amplification/PCR cycles as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were recorded as CT values (cycle at which a given sample crosses a threshold level of fluorescence) using a log scale, with the difference in RNA concentration between a given sample and the sample with the lowest CT value being represented as 2 to the power of delta CT. The percent relative expression is then obtained by taking the reciprocal of this RNA difference and multiplying by 100.

When working with sscDNA samples, normalized sscDNA was used as described previously for RNA samples. PCR reactions containing one or two sets of probe and primers were set up as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions. PCR amplification was performed as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were analyzed and processed as described previously.

Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D

The plates for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in these panels are broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in these panels are widely available through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on these panels are comprised of samples derived from all major organ systems from single adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose.

In the results for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D, the following abbreviations are used:

ca. = carcinoma,

* = established from metastasis,

met = metastasis,

s cell var = small cell variant,

non-s = non-sm = non-small,
squam = squamous,
pl. eff = pl effusion = pleural effusion,
glio = glioma,
5 astro = astrocytoma, and
neuro = neuroblastoma.

General_screening_panel_v1.4

The plates for Panel 1.4 include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in Panel 1.4 are
10 broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in Panel 1.4 are widely available through the American Type Culture
15 Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on Panel 1.4 are comprised of pools of samples derived from all major organ systems from 2 to 5 different adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult
20 lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose. Abbreviations are as described for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D.

Panels 2D and 2.2

25 The plates for Panels 2D and 2.2 generally include 2 control wells and 94 test samples composed of RNA or cDNA isolated from human tissue procured by surgeons working in close cooperation with the National Cancer Institute's Cooperative Human Tissue Network (CHTN) or the National Disease Research Initiative (NDRI). The tissues are derived from human malignancies and in cases where indicated many malignant tissues have "matched
30 margins" obtained from noncancerous tissue just adjacent to the tumor. These are termed normal adjacent tissues and are denoted "NAT" in the results below. The tumor tissue and the "matched margins" are evaluated by two independent pathologists (the surgical pathologists and again by a pathologist at NDRI or CHTN). This analysis provides a gross

histopathological assessment of tumor differentiation grade. Moreover, most samples include the original surgical pathology report that provides information regarding the clinical stage of the patient. These matched margins are taken from the tissue surrounding (i.e. immediately proximal) to the zone of surgery (designated "NAT", for normal adjacent tissue, in Table RR).
5 In addition, RNA and cDNA samples were obtained from various human tissues derived from autopsies performed on elderly people or sudden death victims (accidents, etc.). These tissues were ascertained to be free of disease and were purchased from various commercial sources such as Clontech (Palo Alto, CA), Research Genetics, and Invitrogen.

Panel 3D

10 The plates of Panel 3D are comprised of 94 cDNA samples and two control samples. Specifically, 92 of these samples are derived from cultured human cancer cell lines, 2 samples of human primary cerebellar tissue and 2 controls. The human cell lines are generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: Squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue, breast cancer,
15 prostate cancer, melanoma, epidermoid carcinoma, sarcomas, bladder carcinomas, pancreatic cancers, kidney cancers, leukemias/lymphomas, ovarian/uterine/cervical, gastric, colon, lung and CNS cancer cell lines. In addition, there are two independent samples of cerebellum. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. The cell lines in panel 3D and 1.3D are of the most common cell lines
20 used in the scientific literature.

Panels 4D, 4R, and 4.1D

Panel 4 includes samples on a 96 well plate (2 control wells, 94 test samples) composed of RNA (Panel 4R) or cDNA (Panels 4D/4.1D) isolated from various human cell lines or tissues related to inflammatory conditions. Total RNA from control normal tissues
25 such as colon and lung (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and thymus and kidney (Clontech) was employed. Total RNA from liver tissue from cirrhosis patients and kidney from lupus patients was obtained from BioChain (Biochain Institute, Inc., Hayward, CA). Intestinal tissue for RNA preparation from patients diagnosed as having Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis was obtained from the National Disease Research Interchange (NDRI) (Philadelphia, PA).

30 Astrocytes, lung fibroblasts, dermal fibroblasts, coronary artery smooth muscle cells, small airway epithelium, bronchial epithelium, microvascular dermal endothelial cells, microvascular lung endothelial cells, human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells, human umbilical vein endothelial cells were all purchased from Clonetics (Walkersville, MD) and

grown in the media supplied for these cell types by Clonetics. These primary cell types were activated with various cytokines or combinations of cytokines for 6 and/or 12-14 hours, as indicated. The following cytokines were used; IL-1 beta at approximately 1-5ng/ml, TNF alpha at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at approximately 20-50ng/ml, IL-4 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-9 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-13 at approximately 5-10ng/ml. Endothelial cells were sometimes starved for various times by culture in the basal media from Clonetics with 0.1% serum.

Mononuclear cells were prepared from blood of employees at CuraGen Corporation, using Ficoll. LAK cells were prepared from these cells by culture in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco/Life Technologies, Rockville, MD), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and Interleukin 2 for 4-6 days. Cells were then either activated with 10-20ng/ml PMA and 1-2µg/ml ionomycin, IL-12 at 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at 20-50ng/ml and IL-18 at 5-10ng/ml for 6 hours. In some cases, mononuclear cells were cultured for 4-5 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) with PHA (phytohemagglutinin) or PWM (pokeweed mitogen) at approximately 5µg/ml. Samples were taken at 24, 48 and 72 hours for RNA preparation. MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction) samples were obtained by taking blood from two donors, isolating the mononuclear cells using Ficoll and mixing the isolated mononuclear cells 1:1 at a final concentration of approximately 2×10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol (5.5×10^{-5} M) (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). The MLR was cultured and samples taken at various time points ranging from 1- 7 days for RNA preparation.

Monocytes were isolated from mononuclear cells using CD14 Miltenyi Beads, +ve VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions. Monocytes were differentiated into dendritic cells by culture in DMEM 5% fetal calf serum (FCS) (Hyclone, Logan, UT), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco), 50ng/ml GMCSF and 5ng/ml IL-4 for 5-7 days. Macrophages were prepared by culture of monocytes for 5-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and 10% AB Human Serum or MCSF at approximately 50ng/ml. Monocytes, macrophages and

dendritic cells were stimulated for 6 and 12-14 hours with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) at 100ng/ml. Dendritic cells were also stimulated with anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody (Pharmingen) at 10µg/ml for 6 and 12-14 hours.

CD4 lymphocytes, CD8 lymphocytes and NK cells were also isolated from mononuclear cells using CD4, CD8 and CD56 Miltenyi beads, positive VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions. CD45RA and CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes were isolated by depleting mononuclear cells of CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 cells using CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 Miltenyi beads and positive selection. CD45RO beads were then used to isolate the CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes with the remaining cells being CD45RA CD4 lymphocytes. CD45RA CD4, CD45RO CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes were placed in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and plated at 10^6 cells/ml onto Falcon 6 well tissue culture plates that had been coated overnight with 0.5µg/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 3ug/ml anti-CD3 (OKT3, ATCC) in PBS. After 6 and 24 hours, the cells were harvested for RNA preparation. To prepare chronically activated CD8 lymphocytes, we activated the isolated CD8 lymphocytes for 4 days on anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 coated plates and then harvested the cells and expanded them in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2. The expanded CD8 cells were then activated again with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 for 4 days and expanded as before. RNA was isolated 6 and 24 hours after the second activation and after 4 days of the second expansion culture. The isolated NK cells were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 for 4-6 days before RNA was prepared.

To obtain B cells, tonsils were procured from NDRI. The tonsil was cut up with sterile dissecting scissors and then passed through a sieve. Tonsil cells were then spun down and resuspended at 10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). To activate the cells, we used PWM at 5µg/ml or anti-CD40 (Pharmingen) at approximately 10µg/ml and IL-4 at 5-10ng/ml. Cells were harvested for RNA preparation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.

To prepare the primary and secondary Th1/Th2 and Tr1 cells, six-well Falcon plates were coated overnight with 10µg/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 2µg/ml OKT3 (ATCC), and then washed twice with PBS. Umbilical cord blood CD4 lymphocytes (Poietic Systems, German Town, MD) were cultured at 10^5 - 10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (4ng/ml). IL-12 (5ng/ml) and anti-IL4 (1µg/ml) were used to direct to Th1, while IL-4 (5ng/ml) and anti-IFN gamma (1µg/ml) were used to direct to Th2 and IL-10 at 5ng/ml was used to direct to Tr1. After 4-5 days, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed once in DMEM and expanded for 4-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (1ng/ml). Following this, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were re-stimulated for 5 days with anti-CD28/OKT3 and cytokines as described above, but with the addition of anti-CD95L (1µg/ml) to prevent apoptosis. After 4-5 days, the Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed and then expanded again with IL-2 for 4-7 days. Activated Th1 and Th2 lymphocytes were maintained in this way for a maximum of three cycles. RNA was prepared from primary and secondary Th1, Th2 and Tr1 after 6 and 24 hours following the second and third activations with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 mAbs and 4 days into the second and third expansion cultures in Interleukin 2.

The following leukocyte cells lines were obtained from the ATCC: Ramos, EOL-1, KU-812. EOL cells were further differentiated by culture in 0.1mM dbcAMP at 5×10^5 cells/ml for 8 days, changing the media every 3 days and adjusting the cell concentration to 5×10^5 cells/ml. For the culture of these cells, we used DMEM or RPMI (as recommended by the ATCC), with the addition of 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco). RNA was either prepared from resting cells or cells activated with PMA at 10ng/ml and ionomycin at 1µg/ml for 6 and 14 hours. Keratinocyte line CCD106 and an airway epithelial tumor line NCI-H292 were also obtained from the ATCC. Both were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). CCD1106 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with approximately 5 ng/ml TNF alpha and 1ng/ml IL-1 beta, while NCI-H292 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with the following cytokines: 5ng/ml IL-4, 5ng/ml IL-9, 5ng/ml IL-13 and 25ng/ml IFN gamma.

For these cell lines and blood cells, RNA was prepared by lysing approximately 10^7 cells/ml using Trizol (Gibco BRL). Briefly, 1/10 volume of bromochloropropane- (Molecular Research Corporation) was added to the RNA sample, vortexed and after 10 minutes at room temperature, the tubes were spun at 14,000 rpm in a Sorvall SS34 rotor. The aqueous phase was removed and placed in a 15ml Falcon Tube. An equal volume of isopropanol was added and left at -20°C overnight. The precipitated RNA was spun down at 9,000 rpm for 15 min in a Sorvall SS34 rotor and washed in 70% ethanol. The pellet was redissolved in 300µl of RNase-free water and 35µl buffer (Promega) 5µl DTT, 7µl RNAsin and 8µl DNase were added. The tube was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes to remove contaminating genomic DNA, extracted once with phenol chloroform and re-precipitated with 1/10 volume of 3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The RNA was spun down and placed in RNase free water. RNA was stored at -80°C.

AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

The plates for AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 include two control wells and 89 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from surgical and postmortem human tissues obtained from the Backus Hospital and Clinomics (Frederick, MD). Total RNA was extracted from tissue samples from the Backus Hospital in the Facility at CuraGen. Total RNA from other tissues was obtained from Clinomics.

Joint tissues including synovial fluid, synovium, bone and cartilage were obtained from patients undergoing total knee or hip replacement surgery at the Backus Hospital. Tissue samples were immediately snap frozen in liquid nitrogen to ensure that isolated RNA was of optimal quality and not degraded. Additional samples of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis joint tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Normal control tissues were supplied by Clinomics and were obtained during autopsy of trauma victims.

Surgical specimens of psoriatic tissues and adjacent matched tissues were provided as total RNA by Clinomics. Two male and two female patients were selected between the ages of 25 and 47. None of the patients were taking prescription drugs at the time samples were isolated.

Surgical specimens of diseased colon from patients with ulcerative colitis and Crohns disease and adjacent matched tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Bowel tissue from three female and three male Crohn's patients between the ages of 41-69 were used. Two patients were not on prescription medication while the others were taking dexamethasone,

phenobarbital, or tylenol. Ulcerative colitis tissue was from three male and four female patients. Four of the patients were taking lebid and two were on phenobarbital.

Total RNA from post mortem lung tissue from trauma victims with no disease or with emphysema, asthma or COPD was purchased from Clinomics. Emphysema patients ranged in age from 40-70 and all were smokers, this age range was chosen to focus on patients with cigarette-linked emphysema and to avoid those patients with alpha-1 anti-trypsin deficiencies. Asthma patients ranged in age from 36-75, and excluded smokers to prevent those patients that could also have COPD. COPD patients ranged in age from 35-80 and included both smokers and non-smokers. Most patients were taking corticosteroids, and bronchodilators.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 panel, the following abbreviations are used:

AI = Autoimmunity

Syn = Synovial

Normal = No apparent disease

Rep22 /Rep20 = individual patients

RA = Rheumatoid arthritis

Backus = From Backus Hospital

OA = Osteoarthritis

(SS) (BA) (MF) = Individual patients

Adj = Adjacent tissue

Match control = adjacent tissues

-M = Male

-F = Female

COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Panels 5D and 5I

The plates for Panel 5D and 5I include two control wells and a variety of cDNAs isolated from human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on metabolic diseases. Metabolic tissues were obtained from patients enrolled in the Gestational Diabetes study. Cells were obtained during different stages in the differentiation of adipocytes from human mesenchymal stem cells. Human pancreatic islets were also obtained.

In the Gestational Diabetes study subjects are young (18 - 40 years), otherwise healthy women with and without gestational diabetes undergoing routine (elective) Caesarean section. After delivery of the infant, when the surgical incisions were being repaired/closed, the

obstetrician removed a small sample sample (<1 cc) of the exposed metabolic tissues during the closure of each surgical level. The biopsy material was rinsed in sterile saline, blotted and fast frozen within 5 minutes from the time of removal. The tissue was then flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored, individually, in sterile screw-top tubes and kept on dry ice for shipment to or to be picked up by CuraGen. The metabolic tissues of interest include uterine wall (smooth muscle), visceral adipose, skeletal muscle (rectus) and subcutaneous adipose.

Patient descriptions are as follows:

Patient 2	Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, not on insulin
Patient 7-9	Nondiabetic Caucasian and obese (BMI>30)
Patient 10	Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, on insulin
Patient 11	Nondiabetic African American and overweight
Patient 12	Diabetic Hispanic on insulin

Adipocyte differentiation was induced in donor progenitor cells obtained from Osirus (a division of Clonetics/BioWhittaker) in triplicate, except for Donor 3U which had only two replicates. Scientists at Clonetics isolated, grew and differentiated human mesenchymal stem cells (HuMSCs) for CuraGen based on the published protocol found in Mark F. Pittenger, et al., Multilineage Potential of Adult Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Science Apr 2 1999: 143-147. Clonetics provided Trizol lysates or frozen pellets suitable for mRNA isolation and ds cDNA production. A general description of each donor is as follows:

- Donor 2 and 3 U: Mesenchymal Stem cells, Undifferentiated Adipose
- Donor 2 and 3 AM: Adipose, AdiposeMidway Differentiated
- Donor 2 and 3 AD: Adipose, Adipose Differentiated

Human cell lines were generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: kidney proximal convoluted tubule, uterine smooth muscle cells, small intestine, liver HepG2 cancer cells, heart primary stromal cells, and adrenal cortical adenoma cells. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. All samples were processed at CuraGen to produce single stranded cDNA.

Panel 5I contains all samples previously described with the addition of pancreatic islets from a 58 year old female patient obtained from the Diabetes Research Institute at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Islet tissue was processed to total RNA at an outside source and delivered to CuraGen for addition to panel 5I.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the 5D and 5I panels, the following abbreviations are used:

GO Adipose = Greater Omentum Adipose

SK = Skeletal Muscle

5 UT = Uterus

PL = Placenta

AD = Adipose Differentiated

AM = Adipose Midway Differentiated

U = Undifferentiated Stem Cells

10 **Panel CNSD.01**

The plates for Panel CNSD.01 include two control wells and 94 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center. Brains are removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor.

15 All brains are sectioned and examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear associated neuropathology.

Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains two brains from each of the following diagnoses: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Depression, and "Normal controls". Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented: cingulate gyrus, temporal pole, globus palladus, substantia nigra, Brodman Area 4 (primary motor strip), Brodman Area 7 (parietal cortex), Brodman Area 9 (prefrontal cortex), and Brodman area 17 (occipital cortex). Not all brain regions are represented in all cases; e.g., Huntington's disease is characterized in part by neurodegeneration in the globus palladus, thus this region is impossible to obtain from confirmed Huntington's cases. Likewise Parkinson's disease is characterized by degeneration of the substantia nigra making this region more difficult to obtain. Normal control brains were examined for neuropathology and found to be free of any pathology consistent with neurodegeneration.

25 In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS panel, the following abbreviations are used:

PSP = Progressive supranuclear palsy

Sub Nigra = Substantia nigra

Glob Palladus= Globus palladus

Temp Pole = Temporal pole

Cing Gyr = Cingulate gyrus

BA 4 = Brodman Area 4

Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0

5 The plates for Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 include two control wells and 47
test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from
the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center (McLean Hospital) and the Human Brain and
Spinal Fluid Resource Center (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System). Brains are
removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by
10 neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor. All brains are sectioned and
examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear associated neuropathology.

 Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains six brains from
Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, and eight brains from "Normal controls" who showed no
evidence of dementia prior to death. The eight normal control brains are divided into two
15 categories: Controls with no dementia and no Alzheimer's like pathology (Controls) and
controls with no dementia but evidence of severe Alzheimer's like pathology, (specifically
senile plaque load rated as level 3 on a scale of 0-3; 0 = no evidence of plaques, 3 = severe AD
senile plaque load). Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented:
hippocampus, temporal cortex (Brodman Area 21), parietal cortex (Brodman area 7), and
20 occipital cortex (Brodman area 17). These regions were chosen to encompass all levels of
neurodegeneration in AD. The hippocampus is a region of early and severe neuronal loss in
AD; the temporal cortex is known to show neurodegeneration in AD after the hippocampus;
the parietal cortex shows moderate neuronal death in the late stages of the disease; the
occipital cortex is spared in AD and therefore acts as a "control" region within AD patients.
25 Not all brain regions are represented in all cases.

 In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 panel,
the following abbreviations are used:

 AD = Alzheimer's disease brain; patient was demented and showed AD-like pathology
upon autopsy

30 Control = Control brains; patient not demented, showing no neuropathology

 Control (Path) = Control brains; patient not demented but showing severe AD-like
pathology

SupTemporal Ctx = Superior Temporal Cortex

Inf Temporal Ctx = Inferior Temporal Cortex

A. NOV3 (NOV3a and NOV3b): B7-H2

5 Expression of the NOV3 gene (CG55790-03 and CG55790-04) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag2589, Ag2621 and Ag2915, described in Tables 19, 20 and 21. Results of the RT-PCR runs are shown in Tables 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Table 19. Probe Name Ag2589

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	458	174
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	490	175
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtgccgtcttattgac-3'	22	514	176

Table 20. Probe Name Ag2621

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	458	177
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	490	178
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtgccgtcttattgac-3'	22	514	179

Table 21. Probe Name Ag2915

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	458	180
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	490	181
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtgccgtcttattgac-3'	22	514	182

10

Table 22. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 208776915	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 208393684	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 209735956	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 208776915	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 208393684	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 209735956
AD 1 Hippo	10.2	10.3	16.3	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	1.9	1.4	1.8
AD 2 Hippo	17.2	13.9	17.4	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	10.2	8.5	11.7
AD 3 Hippo	6.9	4.3	5.9	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	9.9	6.3	11.1
AD 4 Hippo	5.3	3.2	6.6	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0	0.4	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	33.0	27.0	40.6	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	4.5	3.8	5.9

AD 6 Hippo	60.7	49.0	59.5	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	14.5	10.8	14.1
Control 2 Hippo	27.5	17.4	25.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	21.0	16.7	21.3
Control 4 Hippo	11.3	8.4	10.2	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	18.9	15.5	21.0
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	4.0	3.4	4.1	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	3.5	2.4	2.7
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	15.8	12.9	15.7	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	24.8	25.5	36.9
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	16.8	13.9	22.5	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	9.0	5.8	9.0
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	5.1	3.9	3.5	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	5.1	5.6	7.1
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	13.3	12.0	18.4	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	53.6	42.3	56.6
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	66.9	59.5	84.7	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	7.8	6.3	11.2
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	35.8	30.8	43.2	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	2.3	2.7	2.2
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	100.0	100.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	9.9	8.1	9.9
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	50.3	35.6	52.1	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	7.5	6.2	6.7
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	4.0	2.4	3.8	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	31.4	22.2	30.1
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	20.6	18.2	7.5	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	11.4	8.9	13.6
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.3	5.8	7.7	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	29.1	23.5	29.1
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	5.1	4.2	9.2	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	11.6	9.6	17.6
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	25.5	17.6	26.4	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	2.9	1.9	1.8
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	13.0	11.5	12.6	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	18.6	16.3	18.8

Table 23. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 167660070	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 167644903	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 167646705	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 167660070	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 167644903	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 167646705

Liver adenocarcinoma	23.8	17.6	22.8	Kidney (fetal)	100.0	100.0	85.9
Pancreas	0.8	1.6	2.3	Renal ca. 786-0	27.4	28.3	33.2
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	2.6	0.5	1.0	Renal ca. A498	19.3	21.5	21.8
Adrenal gland	3.7	3.2	1.9	Renal ca. RXF 393	50.0	55.9	48.6
Thyroid	4.2	5.3	3.3	Renal ca. ACHN	8.7	7.6	9.2
Salivary gland	6.3	4.0	4.2	Renal ca. UO-31	3.3	4.2	4.2
Pituitary gland	2.0	2.0	1.4	Renal ca. TK-10	18.0	13.7	15.5
Brain (fetal)	4.6	6.0	3.3	Liver	5.6	4.4	8.0
Brain (whole)	90.8	90.8	77.4	Liver (fetal)	1.9	5.6	2.6
Brain (amygdala)	34.9	31.4	34.4	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	10.8	8.7	9.6
Brain (cerebellum)	21.6	18.6	20.7	Lung	12.8	13.9	17.0
Brain (hippocampus)	39.2	29.9	27.7	Lung (fetal)	13.3	6.8	5.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	86.5	60.7	67.8	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	9.0	6.1	9.6
Brain (thalamus)	89.5	49.7	59.0	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	1.5	1.0	0.5
Cerebral Cortex	46.3	33.2	38.4	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0	0.0	0.5
Spinal cord	29.9	20.2	31.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.6	0.0	0.7
glio/astro U87-MG	18.7	13.3	18.9	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	4.0	4.0	5.7
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.6	1.6	1.6	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	8.4	6.6	7.8
astrocytoma SW1783	1.5	1.0	0.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	1.5	2.4	3.3
Neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	13.4	12.3	12.0

astrocytoma SF-539	28.9	15.3	21.8	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	5.9	5.8	4.6
astrocytoma SNB-75	10.7	5.4	5.5	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI- H596	0.0	0.4	1.1
glioma SNB- 19	2.4	1.7	3.6	Mammary gland	32.1	26.2	32.1
glioma U251	10.0	7.1	5.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	76.3	79.0	100.0
glioma SF-295	24.1	17.1	25.5	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA- MB-231	6.2	6.7	6.5
Heart (fetal)	29.3	24.5	31.4	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	35.8	31.9	37.4
Heart	12.8	8.5	12.2	Breast ca. BT- 549	9.1	6.3	6.2
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	30.6	34.9	36.1	Breast ca. MDA-N	2.9	4.3	6.5
Skeletal muscle	3.1	4.4	3.2	Ovary	5.0	6.3	6.3
Bone marrow	3.3	3.5	3.6	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	26.2	31.6	41.2
Thymus	10.2	11.1	11.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	23.8	11.5	20.2
Spleen	11.2	10.7	15.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	20.7	17.6	14.7
Lymph node	27.0	29.5	28.7	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	2.5	2.7	1.3
Colorectal	9.5	8.1	7.5	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	10.7	8.1	9.9
Stomach	9.5	8.2	9.7	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK- OV-3	16.7	12.0	10.7
Small intestine	6.8	4.6	5.7	Uterus	2.4	4.2	4.1
Colon ca. SW480	7.3	6.3	7.9	Placenta	1.8	1.5	1.4
Colon ca.* SW620(SW48 0 met)	12.2	26.4	19.2	Prostate	4.6	2.9	3.8
Colon ca. HT29	5.2	4.2	4.3	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	19.9	17.2	19.3
Colon ca. HCT-116	12.2	14.7	14.2	Testis	3.0	1.0	1.9
Colon ca. CaCo-2	30.8	28.5	29.7	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO38	17.3	24.3	19.3	Melanoma* (met)	0.0	0.0	0.0

66)				Hs688(B).T			
Colon ca. HCC-2998	30.8	31.9	35.8	Melanoma UACC-62	1.0	3.6	3.8
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	6.1	7.4	6.2	Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bladder	14.3	9.7	15.7	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trachea	3.0	2.3	2.3	Melanoma* (met) SK- MEL-5	1.3	2.2	2.4
Kidney	24.0	23.2	21.9	Adipose	32.8	29.9	31.4

Table 24. Panel 2.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 175063689	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 175063689
Normal Colon	6.5	Kidney Margin (OD04348)	100.0
Colon cancer (OD06064)	8.7	Kidney malignant cancer (OD06204B)	12.3
Colon Margin (OD06064)	6.9	Kidney normal adjacent tissue (OD06204E)	18.9
Colon cancer (OD06159)	2.1	Kidney Cancer (OD04450- 01)	6.7
Colon Margin (OD06159)	5.9	Kidney Margin (OD04450- 03)	12.9
Colon cancer (OD06297-04)	3.1	Kidney Cancer 8120613	5.8
Colon Margin (OD06297-015)	9.7	Kidney Margin 8120614	32.8
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	10.8	Kidney Cancer 9010320	13.8
CC Margin (ODO3921)	4.1	Kidney Margin 9010321	14.9
Colon cancer metastasis (OD06104)	6.6	Kidney Cancer 8120607	16.7
Lung Margin (OD06104)	6.0	Kidney Margin 8120608	10.4
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	9.9	Normal Uterus	9.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	5.6	Uterine Cancer 064011	4.7
Normal Prostate	4.7	Normal Thyroid	0.7
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	2.1	Thyroid Cancer 064010	10.1
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	4.5	Thyroid Cancer A302152	3.9
Normal Ovary	2.5	Thyroid Margin A302153	1.2
Ovarian cancer (OD06283-03)	19.3	Normal Breast	10.9
Ovarian Margin (OD06283-07)	7.6	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	9.5
Ovarian Cancer 064008	5.6	Breast Cancer 1024	28.3
Ovarian cancer (OD06145)	6.5	Breast Cancer (OD04590- 01)	32.3
Ovarian Margin (OD06145)	11.7	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	13.6
Ovarian cancer (OD06455-03)	4.1	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	12.9

Ovarian Margin (OD06455-07)	5.6	Breast Cancer 064006	12.9
Normal Lung	14.6	Breast Cancer 9100266	5.8
Invasive poor diff. lung adeno (ODO4945-01)	3.8	Breast Margin 9100265	7.8
Lung Margin (ODO4945-03)	6.3	Breast Cancer A209073	4.7
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	4.2	Breast Margin A2090734	23.3
Lung Margin (OD03126)	6.7	Breast cancer (OD06083)	23.5
Lung Cancer (OD05014A)	5.9	Breast cancer node metastasis (OD06083)	15.8
Lung Margin (OD05014B)	8.5	Normal Liver	23.2
Lung cancer (OD06081)	5.5	Liver Cancer 1026	5.6
Lung Margin (OD06081)	3.5	Liver Cancer 1025	13.6
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	3.0	Liver Cancer 6004-T	19.1
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	17.4	Liver Tissue 6004-N	1.4
Ocular Melanoma Metastasis	3.2	Liver Cancer 6005-T	19.2
Ocular Melanoma Margin (Liver)	9.7	Liver Tissue 6005-N	18.3
Melanoma Metastasis	1.4	Liver Cancer 064003	2.2
Melanoma Margin (Lung)	5.3	Normal Bladder	16.2
Normal Kidney	10.6	Bladder Cancer 1023	8.2
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	45.7	Bladder Cancer A302173	27.4
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	10.6	Normal Stomach	18.4
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	33.2	Gastric Cancer 9060397	17.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	23.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	7.5
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	47.3	Gastric Cancer 9060395	5.7
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	14.7	Stomach Margin 9060394	13.6
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	6.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	11.3

Table 25. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 164289988	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 164347841	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 164299478	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 164403111
Secondary Th1 act	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0
Secondary Th2 act	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
Secondary Tr1 act	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.1
Secondary Th1 rest	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Secondary Th2 rest	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5
Secondary Tr1 rest	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.9
Primary Th1 act	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.0
Primary Th2 act	3.0	3.0	4.6	3.8
Primary Tr1 act	3.1	3.1	6.2	4.2
Primary Th1 rest	2.8	2.8	6.0	4.0
Primary Th2 rest	1.6	1.6	3.8	1.8

Primary Tr1 rest	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.4
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	3.4	3.4	1.9	2.2
CD8 lymphocyte act	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
CD4 lymphocyte none	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1 _anti-CD95 CH11	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1
LAK cells rest	12.2	12.2	8.5	6.7
LAK cells IL-2	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.2
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.9
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Two Way MLR 3 day	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.8
Two Way MLR 5 day	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.5
Two Way MLR 7 day	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
PBMC rest	6.8	6.8	5.7	4.6
PBMC PWM	4.3	4.3	5.8	5.4
PBMC PHA-L	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.5
Ramos (B cell) none	13.8	13.8	19.2	15.2
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	22.7	22.7	30.6	26.2
B lymphocytes PWM	10.9	10.9	18.7	11.3
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	14.6	14.6	26.8	20.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP	23.7	23.7	26.8	25.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dendritic cells none	12.9	12.9	9.9	8.6
Dendritic cells LPS	19.2	19.2	23.3	17.3
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	16.4	16.4	17.1	11.7
Monocytes rest	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.0
Monocytes LPS	11.5	11.5	12.2	11.2
Macrophages rest	6.2	6.2	10.5	7.9
Macrophages LPS	12.0	12.0	15.7	13.6
HUVEC none	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.1
HUVEC starved	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.9
HUVEC IL-1beta	6.2	6.2	9.6	7.6
HUVEC IFN gamma	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.0
HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	22.1	22.1	26.1	20.7
HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	28.7	28.7	20.2	19.2
HUVEC IL-11	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3
Lung Microvascular EC none	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2
Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	54.3	54.3	56.6	48.3

Microvascular Dermal EC none	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3
Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	47.3	47.3	61.6	48.6
Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.1
Small airway epithelium none	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.7	3.7	5.4	5.6
Coronary artery SMC rest	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Astrocytes rest	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	26.2	26.2	27.9	22.8
KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.3
Liver cirrhosis	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Lupus kidney	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
NCI-H292 none	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.2
NCI-H292 IL-4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6
NCI-H292 IL-9	3.2	3.2	4.7	2.8
NCI-H292 IL-13	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2
NCI-H292 IFN gamma	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2
HPAEC none	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.9
HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	69.3	69.3	89.5	70.2
Lung fibroblast none	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	3.2	3.2	4.2	2.9
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
IBD Colitis 2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
IBD Crohn's	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Colon	5.8	5.8	9.6	5.3
Lung	3.2	3.2	7.2	4.5
Thymus	11.0	11.0	14.2	12.9
Kidney	4.5	4.5	7.1	7.0

10051874.011602

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915 Multiple experiments with the same probe and primer set produce results are in excellent agreement. In all cases, the expression of the NOV3a gene is up-regulated in the temporal cortex of Alzheimer's disease patients when compared to non-demented controls. This difference is apparent when data are analyzed via ANCOVA, using overall RNA quality and/or quantity as a covariate. The up-regulation of this gene is most apparent in the variant detected by Ag1845. The temporal cortex is a region that shows degeneration at the mid-stages of this disease. Thus, it is likely that the phenomenon of neurodegeneration was captured in this region, as opposed to the hippocampus and entorhinal cortex where a large number of neurons are already lost by the time of death in AD. Furthermore, in the occipital cortex (where neurodegeneration does not occur in Alzheimer's) this gene is not found to be up-regulated in the same patients. Taken together, these data suggest that this gene is at least a marker of Alzheimer's-like neurodegeneration, and is probably involved in the process of neurodegeneration.

Furthermore, this gene is a form of B7 protein (B7-H2B), which plays a role in inflammation. Neuroinflammation has been implicated in AD, to the extent that long-term usage of anti-inflammatory agents has been correlated with a reduced incidence of Alzheimer's in retrospective studies. This gene therefore represents an excellent drug target for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, and any other neuroinflammatory condition.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915 Multiple experiments with the same probe and primer set produce results that are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the NOV3a gene is seen in the brain, fetal kidney, and a breast cancer cell line.

Expression in the CNS panel confirms the expression of this gene in the CNS. Please see panel CNS_Neurodegeneration for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

Higher levels of expression are also consistently seen in fetal skeletal muscle (CTs=29-30), when compared to expression in adult skeletal muscle (CTs=33-35). Thus, expression of the NOV3a gene could be used to differentiate between the adult and fetal sources of this tissue.

The NOV3a gene product is also moderately expressed in pancreas, adrenal, thyroid, pituitary, adult and fetal liver, adult and fetal heart, and adipose. Based on its expression profile in metabolic tissues, this gene product may be useful in the diagnosis and/or treatment of metabolic disease, including obesity and diabetes.

Panel 2.2 Summary: Ag2621 The expression of the NOV3a gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a normal kidney margin (CT=29.1). In addition, there appears to be substantial expression associated with several kidney cancer samples. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish this normal kidney sample from others in the panel.

- 5 Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial for the treatment of kidney cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915 The NOV3a transcript is highly expressed in activated EOL cells, activated lung and dermal microvascular endothelium, activated human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells and in TNFalpha activated human umbilical vein

10 endothelial cells. NOV3a encodes B7-H2, which has been shown to be important in antigen presentation. It is a ligand for ICOS and serves as a costimulatory molecule (Ref. 1-2). Therefore, monoclonal antibody therapeutics designed with the NOV3a protein product may reduce or inhibit antigen presentation and be important in the treatment of diseases such as asthma in which T cells are chronically stimulated.

15 **References:**

Ling V, Wu PW, Finnerty HF, Bean KM, Spaulding V, Fouser LA, Leonard JP, Hunter SE, Zollner R, Thomas JL, Miyashiro JS, Jacobs KA, Collins M. Cutting edge: identification of GL50, a novel B7-like protein that functionally binds to ICOS receptor. J Immunol 2000 Feb 15;164(4):1653-7

- 20 By the genetic selection of mouse cDNAs encoding secreted proteins, a B7-like cDNA clone termed mouse GL50 (mGL50) was isolated encoding a 322-aa polypeptide identical with B7h. Isolation of the human ortholog of this cDNA (hGL50) revealed a coding sequence of 309 aa residues with 42% sequence identity with mGL50. Northern analysis indicated GL50 to be present in many tissues including lymphoid, embryonic yolk sac, and fetal liver
- 25 samples. Of the CD28, CTLA4, and ICOS fusion constructs tested, flow cytometric analysis demonstrated only mouse ICOS-IgG binding to mGL50 cell transfectants. Subsequent phenotyping demonstrated high levels of ICOS ligand staining on splenic CD19+ B cells and low levels on CD3+ T cells. These results indicate that GL50 is a specific ligand for the ICOS receptor and suggest that the GL50-ICOS interaction functions in lymphocyte costimulation.

- 30 Wang S, Zhu G, Chapoval AI, Dong H, Tamada K, Ni J, Chen L. Costimulation of T cells by B7-H2, a B7-like molecule that binds ICOS. Blood 2000 Oct 15;96(8):2808-13

This report describes a new human B7-like gene designated B7-H2. Cell surface expression of B7-H2 protein is detected in monocyte-derived immature dendritic cells. Soluble

B7-H2 and immunoglobulin (Ig) fusion protein, B7-H2Ig, binds activated but not resting T cells and the binding is abrogated by inducible costimulator Ig (ICOSIg), but not CTLA4Ig. In addition, ICOSIg stains Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with B7-H2 gene. By suboptimal cross-linking of CD3, costimulation of T-cell proliferation by B7-H2Ig is dose-

5 dependent and correlates with secretion of interleukin (IL)-2, whereas optimal CD3 ligation preferentially stimulates IL-10 production. The results indicate that B7-H2 is a putative ligand for the ICOS T-cell molecule. (Blood. 2000;96:2808-2813)

PMID: 11023515

10 B. NOV4a: B7-H1

Expression of the NOV4a gene (CG56110-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag1544, described in Table 26. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Table 26. Probe Name Ag1544

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tctggacaagcagtgcacat-3'	20	497	183
Probe	TET-5'-accaccaccaattccaagagagagga-3'-TAMRA	26	538	184
Reverse	5'-ttctcagtgctggtgcaca-3'	20	576	185

15

Table 27. Panel 1.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 142185523	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 142185523
Endothelial cells	21.0	Renal ca. 786-0	6.0
Heart (Fetal)	4.8	Renal ca. A498	16.6
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	7.4
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	1.4	Renal ca. ACHN	5.9
Adrenal Gland	9.6	Renal ca. UO-31	17.0
Thyroid	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.9
Salivary gland	13.0	Liver	4.9
Pituitary gland	0.0	Liver (fetal)	6.1
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (whole)	0.0	Lung	3.5
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	Lung (fetal)	0.4
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	2.3
Brain (hippocampus)	1.6	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.7	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0

Cerebral Cortex	9.5	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	24.3
Spinal cord	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	28.9	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	1.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	40.9
astrocytoma SW1783	1.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
Neuro*; met SK-N-AS	4.5	Lung ca. (squamous) SW 900	88.9
astrocytoma SF-539	1.1	Lung ca. (squamous) NCI-H596	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma SNB-19	13.4	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma U251	5.1	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	14.0
glioma SF-295	10.4	Breast ca.* (pl. ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	100.0	Breast ca. BT-549	4.4
Skeletal Muscle	42.6	Breast ca. MDA-N	9.3
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovary	0.1
Thymus	0.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Spleen	12.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	6.1
Lymph node	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	18.9
Colorectal Tissue	1.7	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	4.5
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Small intestine	9.9	Ovarian ca. (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.1
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Uterus	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620 (SW480 met)	0.0	Placenta	29.3
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate	3.7
Colon ca. HCT-116	2.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	5.3
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	Testis	0.0
Colon ca. Tissue (ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	10.5	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	57.0	Melanoma UACC-62	3.5
Bladder	23.7	Melanoma M14	0.0
Trachea	0.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	23.0
Kidney	18.4	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	11.5
Kidney (fetal)	0.0		

Table 28. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 146169090	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 146169090
Liver adenocarcinoma	3.6	Kidney (fetal)	5.5
Pancreas	2.9	Renal ca. 786-0	10.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	5.0	Renal ca. A498	17.8
Adrenal gland	2.4	Renal ca. RXF 393	11.0
Thyroid	2.3	Renal ca. ACHN	6.9
Salivary gland	1.7	Renal ca. UO-31	14.4
Pituitary gland	6.3	Renal ca. TK-10	0.2

Brain (fetal)	1.8	Liver	2.2
Brain (whole)	3.5	Liver (fetal)	5.8
Brain (amygdala)	2.8	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.1
Brain (cerebellum)	1.7	Lung	27.9
Brain (hippocampus)	4.5	Lung (fetal)	14.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	2.7	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	3.4
Brain (thalamus)	4.4	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.2
Cerebral Cortex	10.4	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	3.0
Spinal cord	2.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	9.7
glio/astro U87-MG	25.5	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.8
glio/astro U-118-MG	8.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	1.3
astrocytoma SW1783	7.9	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	19.3
Neuro*; met SK-N-AS	9.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	6.3	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	33.2
astrocytoma SNB-75	37.9	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	12.3	Mammary gland	5.6
glioma U251	14.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	6.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	62.0
Heart (fetal)	9.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	5.4	Breast ca. BT-549	11.1
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	6.2	Breast ca. MDA-N	5.9
Skeletal muscle	1.9	Ovary	3.5
Bone marrow	3.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	1.7
Thymus	13.4	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.1
Spleen	14.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	5.9
Lymph node	27.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	3.6
Colorectal	1.5	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	3.4	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.6
Small intestine	2.7	Uterus	2.7
Colon ca. SW480	2.2	Placenta	59.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.8	Prostate	1.7
Colon ca. HT29	1.6	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	3.1
Colon ca. HCT-116	2.6	Testis	3.7
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.6	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	15.1
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	6.6	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	9.7
Colon ca. HCC-2998	4.5	Melanoma UACC-62	1.4
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	100.0	Melanoma M14	0.1
Bladder	6.7	Melanoma LOX IMVI	17.8
Trachea	10.9	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	7.4
Kidney	0.8	Adipose	5.1

Table 29. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 145030196	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 145361330	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 145030196	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1544, Run 145361330
Normal Colon	15.7	2.5	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.7	0.8
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	5.1	0.8	Kidney Cancer 8120613	1.2	1.7
CC Margin (ODO3866)	3.8	0.5	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.0	0.3
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	3.3	1.2	Kidney Cancer 9010320	4.7	1.2
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.0	0.1	Kidney Margin 9010321	2.1	0.7
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	2.6	1.8	Normal Uterus	2.7	1.6
CC Margin (ODO3920)	3.0	2.2	Uterus Cancer 064011	6.0	6.3
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	6.7	4.0	Normal Thyroid	7.3	4.5
CC Margin (ODO3921)	1.6	0.9	Thyroid Cancer 064010	36.3	29.9
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	6.0	5.4	Thyroid Cancer A302152	11.6	13.8
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	9.8	4.7	Thyroid Margin A302153	15.7	9.9
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	7.3	7.2	Normal Breast	5.2	3.9
Lung Margin (OD04451- 02)	13.6	2.4	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	5.0	3.3
Normal Prostate 6546-1	3.5	2.2	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	8.6	2.3
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	5.1	3.7	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	6.7	7.2
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	4.5	8.0	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655- 05)	6.6	5.6
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	6.3	7.1	Breast Cancer 064006	15.3	11.2
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	8.1	11.5	Breast Cancer 1024	1.9	0.9
Normal Lung 061010	34.2	49.0	Breast Cancer 9100266	3.1	3.5
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	25.7	58.2	Breast Margin 9100265	2.4	1.9
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	5.7	4.9	Breast Cancer A209073	5.1	7.2
Lung Malignant Cancer	13.9	25.7	Breast Margin	5.4	1.2

(OD03126)			A2090734		
Lung Margin (OD03126)	39.0	32.3	Normal Liver	6.0	4.3
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	27.4	15.1	Liver Cancer 064003	4.7	1.1
Lung Margin (OD04404)	25.0	4.9	Liver Cancer 1025	1.8	1.5
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	6.2	5.8	Liver Cancer 1026	0.0	0.5
Lung Margin (OD04565)	12.9	17.1	Liver Cancer 6004-T	4.3	1.1
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	27.5	17.6	Liver Tissue 6004-N	4.2	1.3
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	100.0	28.9	Liver Cancer 6005-T	0.5	0.4
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	3.3	3.9	Liver Tissue 6005-N	1.6	1.0
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	5.0	5.6	Normal Bladder	11.3	12.7
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	5.5	3.7	Bladder Cancer 1023	1.8	1.3
Lung Margin (OD04321)	35.8	32.1	Bladder Cancer A302173	50.0	16.7
Normal Kidney	12.1	4.8	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	96.6	100.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	12.7	11.9	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	11.1	4.6
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	6.7	2.6	Normal Ovary	0.3	0.4
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	14.7	9.2	Ovarian Cancer 064008	7.4	3.4
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	6.6	3.2	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	23.0	0.4
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	7.3	9.4	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	5.5	2.0
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	8.2	5.1	Normal Stomach	5.2	2.1
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	6.7	8.1	Gastric Cancer 9060358	1.8	0.4
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	17.9	18.9	Stomach Margin 9060359	2.3	1.3
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	7.5	15.9	Gastric Cancer 9060395	5.9	2.0
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	1.9	0.7	Stomach Margin 9060394	5.0	1.9
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	1.7	2.3	Gastric Cancer 9060397	6.0	2.6
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	6.5	5.9	Stomach Margin 9060396	2.1	1.5
Kidney Cancer 8120607	4.5	2.5	Gastric Cancer 064005	10.9	10.4

Table 30. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%)	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%)
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	Ag1544, Run 209988812		Ag1544, Run 209988812
Secondary Th1 act	7.9	HUVEC IL-1beta	4.0
Secondary Th2 act	11.7	HUVEC IFN gamma	18.4
Secondary Tr1 act	7.3	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	19.5
Secondary Th1 rest	0.8	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	2.8
Secondary Th2 rest	1.2	HUVEC IL-11	2.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	1.1	Lung Microvascular EC none	7.5
Primary Th1 act	6.7	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.5
Primary Th2 act	4.5	Microvascular Dermal EC none	5.2
Primary Tr1 act	5.9	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	1.4
Primary Th1 rest	0.4	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	1.1
Primary Th2 rest	0.3	Small airway epithelium none	0.7
Primary Tr1 rest	0.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.3
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	5.8	Coronary artery SMC rest	1.4
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	6.5	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	1.8
CD8 lymphocyte act	2.5	Astrocytes rest	3.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	5.9	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	5.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.7	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.4	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	1.7	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	5.4
LAK cells rest	23.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	19.9
LAK cells IL-2	2.0	Liver cirrhosis	0.2
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	3.1	NCI-H292 none	0.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	5.6	NCI-H292 IL-4	1.4
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	6.6	NCI-H292 IL-9	1.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	77.9	NCI-H292 IL-13	1.6
NK Cells IL-2 rest	1.5	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	4.2
Two Way MLR 3 day	21.6	HPAEC none	2.4
Two Way MLR 5 day	18.9	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	4.7
Two Way MLR 7 day	5.1	Lung fibroblast none	0.8
PBMC rest	0.3	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	1.6
PBMC PWM	11.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	1.5
PBMC PHA-L	8.4	Lung fibroblast IL-9	1.7
Ramos (B cell) none	0.2	Lung fibroblast IL-13	1.1
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.3	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	15.0
B lymphocytes PWM	2.8	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	2.8

B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	1.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	4.9
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	4.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.2	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	3.7
Dendritic cells none	19.9	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.7
Dendritic cells LPS	58.2	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.2
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	12.6	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.4
Monocytes rest	0.1	Neutrophils rest	0.6
Monocytes LPS	100.0	Colon	0.2
Macrophages rest	4.6	Lung	0.6
Macrophages LPS	32.3	Thymus	4.5
HUVEC none	2.0	Kidney	0.5
HUVEC starved	3.2		

Panel 1.2 Summary: Ag1544 The NOV4a gene is most highly expressed in heart (CT=23.4). This gene also has moderate to high levels of expression in several other endocrine/metabolic related tissues, including adrenal, kidney, liver, skeletal muscle, and small intestine. Therefore, a therapeutic modulator to this gene and/or gene product may be useful in the treatment of diseases of endocrine/metabolic origin.

The expression of the NOV4a gene confirms expression in the hippocampus, thalamus, and cerebral cortex. Please see panel 1.3D for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

In addition, there is substantial expression associated with three lung cancer cell lines. Thus, the expression of the NOV4a gene could be used to distinguish heart tissue from the other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of lung cancer.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag1544 The expression of the NOV4a gene appears to be highest in sample derived from a gastric cancer cell line (NCI-H87) (CT=27.3). In addition, there is substantial expression found in lung cancer cell lines, a breast cancer cell line and placental tissue. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish NCI-H87 cells from other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of lung cancer or breast cancer.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag1544 The expression of the NOV4a gene was assessed by two independent runs in panel 2D with very good concordance between the runs. In both runs,

there is high expression associated with bladder cancer tissue and lung tissue derived samples. Thus, the expression of the NOV4a gene could be used to distinguish between these samples and the rest of the samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of bladder or lung cancer.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag1544 The NOV4a transcript is expressed in LAK cells, and induced in LAK cells activated with PMA/ionomycin, dendritic cells treated with LPS, monocytes treated with LPS, Gamma interferon treated HUVEC cells and keratinocytes treated with TNFalpha and IL-1beta. This transcript encodes a smaller isoform of B7-H1, an antigen presentation co-receptor. B7-H1 binds to PD-1 ligand on T cells, resulting in T cell activation and production of IL-10. Antibody or other types of therapeutics designed with B7-H1 could block T cell activation and be particularly important in the treatment of T cell-mediated diseases such as asthma, psoriasis, IBD and arthritis. Alternatively, agonistic therapeutics could be designed with the NOV4a protein and have adjuvant or immunomodulatory properties.

References:

Dong H, Zhu G, Tamada K, Chen L. B7-H1, a third member of the B7 family, co-stimulates T-cell proliferation and interleukin-10 secretion. *Nat Med* 1999 Dec;5(12):1365-9

The B7 family members B7-1 and B7-2 interact with CD28 and constitute an essential T-cell co-stimulatory pathway in the initiation of antigen-specific humoral and cell-mediated immune response. Here, we describe a third member of the B7 family, called B7-H1 that does not bind CD28, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte A4 or ICOS (inducible co-stimulator). Ligation of B7-H1 co-stimulated T-cell responses to polyclonal stimuli and allogeneic antigens, and preferentially stimulated the production of interleukin-10. Interleukin-2, although produced in small amounts, was required for the effect of B7-H1 co-stimulation. Our studies thus define a previously unknown co-stimulatory molecule that may be involved in the negative regulation of cell-mediated immune responses.

PMID: 10581077

C. NOV4b: Splice variant of NOV4a, B7H1

Expression of the NOV4b gene (CG56110-04) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag5282, described in Table 31. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 32, 33 and 34.

Table 31. Probe Name Ag5282

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tcaagtcctgagtgagattagat-3'	24	516	186
Probe	TET-5'-tggtcatcccagaactacctctggca-3'-TAMRA	26	565	187
Reverse	5'-cccagaattaccaagtgagtcct-3'	23	606	188

Table 32. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 233610764	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 233610764
AD 1 Hippo	0.0	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0
AD 2 Hippo	0.0	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	49.0
AD 3 Hippo	0.0	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 4 Hippo	0.0	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	0.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Hippo	27.2	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
Control 2 Hippo	0.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	72.2
Control 4 Hippo	100.0	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	0.0	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	42.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	50.7	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	39.0	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	52.1	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	53.6
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	39.0
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	0.0

Table 33. General_screening_panel_v1.5

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 230565189	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 230565189
Adipose	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.7
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	4.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	5.1	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	100.0
Melanoma* M14	0.6	Gastric ca. KATO III	4.2

Melanoma* LOXIMVI	23.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	3.6	Colon ca. SW480	2.2
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	10.9	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	0.0	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	3.6
Prostate Pool	1.2	Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0
Placenta	2.8	Colon cancer tissue	1.8
Uterus Pool	2.8	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	2.7	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	0.0	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	4.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	6.1	Small Intestine Pool	4.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	5.4	Stomach Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.3	Bone Marrow Pool	0.9
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	3.9
Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	2.3
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	31.2	Lymph Node Pool	0.0
Breast ca. BT 549	3.6	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	1.2
Breast ca. T47D	0.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	3.1
Breast ca. MDA-N	3.7	Spleen Pool	3.9
Breast Pool	0.5	Thymus Pool	3.9
Trachea	1.1	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	21.9
Lung	1.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	3.5
Fetal Lung	1.3	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	1.4
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.0
Lung ca. LX-1	2.7	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	2.5
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	8.7
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	3.6
Lung ca. A549	0.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	1.3
Lung ca. NCI-H23	0.8	Brain (fetal)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	1.4	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. HOP-62	13.1	Cerebral Cortex Pool	2.1
Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.0	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	0.0
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	0.9
Fetal Liver	0.0	Brain (whole)	0.0
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	1.4
Kidney Pool	3.1	Adrenal Gland	2.2
Fetal Kidney	0.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	5.1	Salivary Gland	0.0
Renal ca. A498	2.1	Thyroid (female)	2.5

Renal ca. ACHN	1.3	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	12.3
Renal ca. UO-31	6.8	Pancreas Pool	1.8

Table 34. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 230510202	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5282, Run 230510202
Secondary Th1 act	5.6	HUVEC IL-1beta	1.7
Secondary Th2 act	18.6	HUVEC IFN gamma	25.5
Secondary Tr1 act	4.9	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	13.9
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	2.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.3	HUVEC IL-11	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.9	Lung Microvascular EC none	9.9
Primary Th1 act	4.6	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 act	4.1	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.8
Primary Tr1 act	9.7	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.3
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.3
Primary Th2 rest	0.8	Small airway epithelium none	2.3
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.2
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	9.8	Coronary artery SMC rest	1.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	13.1	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	1.9
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	1.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	6.7	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	5.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.8	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	1.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	5.5
LAK cells rest	14.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	18.8
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	1.9	NCI-H292 none	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	1.7	NCI-H292 IL-4	1.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	3.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	1.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	76.3	NCI-H292 IL-13	1.5
NK Cells IL-2 rest	1.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	8.8
Two Way MLR 3 day	9.4	HPAEC none	0.9
Two Way MLR 5 day	4.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	6.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.7	Lung fibroblast none	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	1.0
PBMC PWM	6.1	Lung fibroblast IL-4	2.3

PBMC PHA-L	6.1	Lung fibroblast IL-9	1.6
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	17.0
B lymphocytes PWM	3.6	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	6.6
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	9.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	5.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	2.8
Dendritic cells none	10.2	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	36.1	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	4.8	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.9
Monocytes rest	0.0	Neutrophils rest	0.0
Monocytes LPS	100.0	Colon	0.0
Macrophages rest	2.6	Lung	0.0
Macrophages LPS	5.0	Thymus	0.0
HUVEC none	2.2	Kidney	0.0
HUVEC starved	3.8		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag5282 Expression of the NOV4b gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

General_screening_panel_v1.5 Summary: Ag5282 The expression of the NOV4b gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a gastric cancer cell line (NCI-H87)(CT=31). Overall, there is relatively low expression in the remaining samples of panel 1.5. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish NCI-H87 cells from other samples in the panel.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag5282 The NOV4b transcript is not expressed in the normal tissue samples on this panel. The transcript is expressed in LAK cells, and induced in LAK cells activated with PMA/ionomycin, dendritic cells treated with LPS, monocytes treated with LPS, Gamma interferon treated HUVEC cells and keratinocytes treated with TNFalpha and IL-1beta. The NOV4b transcript encodes a smaller isoform of B7-H1, an antigen presentation co-receptor. B7-H1 binds to PD-1 ligand on T cells and resulting in T cell activation and production of IL-10. Antibody or other types of therapeutics designed with B7-H1 could block T cell activation and be particularly important in the treatment of T cell-mediated diseases such as asthma, psoriasis, IBD and arthritis. Alternatively, agonistic therapeutics could be designed with this protein and have adjuvant like properties.

References:

Dong H, Zhu G, Tamada K, Chen L. B7-H1, a third member of the B7 family, co-stimulates T-cell proliferation and interleukin-10 secretion. Nat Med 1999 Dec;5(12):1365-9

The B7 family members B7-1 and B7-2 interact with CD28 and constitute an essential T-cell co-stimulatory pathway in the initiation of antigen-specific humoral and cell-mediated immune response. Here, we describe a third member of the B7 family, called B7-H1 that does not bind CD28, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte A4 or ICOS (inducible co-stimulator). Ligation of B7-H1 co-stimulated T-cell responses to polyclonal stimuli and allogeneic antigens, and preferentially stimulated the production of interleukin-10. Interleukin-2, although produced in small amounts, was required for the effect of B7-H1 co-stimulation. Our studies thus define a previously unknown co-stimulatory molecule that may be involved in the negative regulation of cell-mediated immune responses.

PMID: 10581077

D. NOV5a: prostasin

Expression of the NOV5a gene (CG56142-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2888, described in Table 35. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 36, 37 and 38.

Table 35. Probe Name Ag2888

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aatgagaggggttctgtct-3'	21	18	189
Probe	TET-5'-caggtcctgctccttctggtctg-3'-TAMRA	24	40	190
Reverse	5'-caacgatccgactggacat-3'	19	82	191

Table 36. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 160857626	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 165721688	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 160857626	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 165721688
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	0.0	0.0
Pancreas	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.8	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0	0.0
Thyroid	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	0.0	Liver	0.0	0.0
Brain (whole)	0.0	0.0	Liver (fetal)	0.0	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	0.0	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0	0.0

Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	0.0	Lung	0.0	0.0
Brain (hippocampus)	0.0	0.0	Lung (fetal)	0.0	0.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0	0.0
Spinal cord	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.0	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.0	0.6	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0	0.0
glioma SNB-19	10.3	4.8	Mammary gland	0.0	0.0
glioma U251	1.4	0.6	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0	0.0
Heart	0.0	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.0	0.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	0.6
Skeletal muscle	0.0	0.0	Ovary	1.6	0.0
Bone marrow	0.8	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	0.0
Thymus	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	0.0
Spleen	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0	0.0
Lymph node	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0	0.0
Colorectal	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0	0.0
Stomach	3.4	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0	0.4
Small intestine	0.8	0.0	Uterus	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	1.7	0.4	Placenta	0.0	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	0.0	Prostate	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	0.0	Testis	1.4	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0

Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	100.0	100.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0	0.9
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0
Bladder	0.0	0.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0
Trachea	0.0	0.0	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0	0.0
Kidney	0.0	0.0	Adipose	0.0	0.0

Table 37. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 160897960	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 160897960
Normal Colon	0.0	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.0
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	100.0	Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3866)	1.1	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.0
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Cancer 9010320	0.5
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Margin 9010321	0.0
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	3.5	Normal Uterus	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3920)	0.0	Uterus Cancer 064011	0.0
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	1.2	Normal Thyroid	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	0.1	Thyroid Cancer 064010	0.0
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	14.2	Thyroid Cancer A302152	0.0
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	0.2	Thyroid Margin A302153	0.0
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	3.5	Normal Breast	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	0.0
Normal Prostate 6546-1	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	0.0	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	0.0	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	0.0	Breast Cancer 064006	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	0.0	Breast Cancer 1024	0.0
Normal Lung 061010	0.0	Breast Cancer 9100266	0.0
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Margin 9100265	0.0
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Cancer A209073	0.0
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	0.2	Breast Margin A2090734	0.0
Lung Margin (OD03126)	0.0	Normal Liver	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	0.0	Liver Cancer 064003	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04404)	0.0	Liver Cancer 1025	0.2
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	0.0	Liver Cancer 1026	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04565)	0.0	Liver Cancer 6004-T	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	0.2	Liver Tissue 6004-N	0.0

Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	0.0	Liver Cancer 6005-T	0.0
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	0.0	Liver Tissue 6005-N	0.0
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	0.0	Normal Bladder	0.0
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	0.7	Bladder Cancer 1023	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04321)	0.0	Bladder Cancer A302173	0.0
Normal Kidney	0.0	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	0.3
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	0.0	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	0.0	Normal Ovary	0.4
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer 064008	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	0.1
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	0.0	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	0.0	Normal Stomach	0.7
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	0.3	Gastric Cancer 9060358	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060359	0.5
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060395	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060394	0.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060397	17.6
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	0.0
Kidney Cancer 8120607	0.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	0.0

Table 38. Panel 3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 164629839	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2888, Run 164629839
Daoy- Medulloblastoma	0.0	Ca Ski- Cervical epidermoid carcinoma (metastasis)	0.0
TE671- Medulloblastoma	0.0	ES-2- Ovarian clear cell carcinoma	0.0
D283 Med- Medulloblastoma	0.0	Ramos- Stimulated with PMA/ionomycin 6h	0.0
PFSK-1- Primitive Neuroectodermal	0.0	Ramos- Stimulated with PMA/ionomycin 14h	0.0
XF-498- CNS	0.0	MEG-01- Chronic myelogenous leukemia (megokaryoblast)	0.0
SNB-78- Glioma	0.0	Raji- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
SF-268- Glioblastoma	0.0	Daudi- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
T98G- Glioblastoma	0.0	U266- B-cell plasmacytoma	0.0
SK-N-SH- Neuroblastoma (metastasis)	0.0	CA46- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
SF-295- Glioblastoma	0.0	RL- non-Hodgkin's B-cell lymphoma	0.0
Cerebellum	0.0	JM1- pre-B-cell lymphoma	0.0
Cerebellum	0.0	Jurkat- T cell leukemia	0.0
NCI-H292- Mucoepidermoid lung carcinoma	0.0	TF-1- Erythroleukemia	0.0

DMS-114- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	HUT 78- T-cell lymphoma	0.0
DMS-79- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	U937- Histiocytic lymphoma	0.0
NCI-H146- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	KU-812- Myelogenous leukemia	0.0
NCI-H526- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	769-P- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-N417- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	Caki-2- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-H82- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	SW 839- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-H157- Squamous cell lung cancer (metastasis)	0.0	G401- Wilms' tumor	0.0
NCI-H1155- Large cell lung cancer	0.0	Hs766T- Pancreatic carcinoma (LN metastasis)	77.9
NCI-H1299- Large cell lung cancer	0.0	CAPAN-1- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma (liver metastasis)	1.6
NCI-H727- Lung carcinoid	0.0	SU86.86- Pancreatic carcinoma (liver metastasis)	2.5
NCI-UMC-11- Lung carcinoid	0.0	BxPC-3- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	0.0
LX-1- Small cell lung cancer	0.0	HPAC- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	0.0
Colo-205- Colon cancer	0.0	MIA PaCa-2- Pancreatic carcinoma	0.0
KM12- Colon cancer	0.0	CFPAC-1- Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	0.0
KM20L2- Colon cancer	0.0	PANC-1- Pancreatic epithelioid ductal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-H716- Colon cancer	0.0	T24- Bladder carcinoma (transitional cell)	0.0
SW-48- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	5637- Bladder carcinoma	0.0
SW1116- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	HT-1197- Bladder carcinoma	0.0
LS 174T- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	UM-UC-3- Bladder carcinoma (transitional cell)	0.0
SW-948- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	A204- Rhabdomyosarcoma	0.0
SW-480- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	HT-1080- Fibrosarcoma	0.0
NCI-SNU-5- Gastric carcinoma	100.0	MG-63- Osteosarcoma	0.0
KATO III- Gastric carcinoma	0.0	SK-LMS-1- Leiomyosarcoma (vulva)	0.0
NCI-SNU-16- Gastric carcinoma	0.0	SJRH30- Rhabdomyosarcoma (met to bone marrow)	0.0
NCI-SNU-1- Gastric carcinoma	0.0	A431- Epidermoid carcinoma	0.0
RF-1- Gastric adenocarcinoma	0.0	WM266-4- Melanoma	0.0
RF-48- Gastric adenocarcinoma	0.0	DU 145- Prostate carcinoma (brain metastasis)	0.0
MKN-45- Gastric carcinoma	0.0	MDA-MB-468- Breast adenocarcinoma	0.0
NCI-N87- Gastric carcinoma	27.9	SCC-4- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
OVCAR-5- Ovarian carcinoma	0.0	SCC-9- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
RL95-2- Uterine carcinoma	0.0	SCC-15- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
HelaS3- Cervical adenocarcinoma	0.0	CAL 27- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2888 The expression of the NOV5a gene was assessed in two independent runs in panel 1.3D. The expression of this gene appears to be highest and almost exclusive to a sample derived from a colon cancer (CTs=31). Thus, the expression of the NOV5a gene could be used to distinguish this sample from other samples in the panel.

5 Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of colon cancer.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2888 The expression of the NOV5a gene appears to be highest and almost exclusive to a sample derived from a colon cancer (CT=30). This expression is consistent with the expression in panel 1.3D. Thus, the expression of the NOV5a

10 gene could be used to distinguish this sample from other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of colon cancer.

Panel 3D Summary: Ag2888 The expression of the NOV5a gene appears to be highest and almost exclusive to a sample derived from a gastric cancer cell line (CT=34.1).

15 Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish this sample from other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV5a gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of gastric cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2888 Expression of the NOV5a gene is low/undetectable in

20 all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

E. NOV5b: prostasin

Expression of the NOV5b gene (CG56142-02) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag4095, described in Table 39. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 40, 41 and 42.

25 **Table 39. Probe Name Ag4095**

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aatgagaggggttctgtct-3'	21	90	192
Probe	TET-5'-caggtcctgctccttctggtctg-3'-TAMRA	24	112	193
Reverse	5'-gcagacttccttcctgagt-3'	20	148	194

Table 40. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run
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	214296164		214296164
AD 1 Hippo	0.0	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0
AD 2 Hippo	0.0	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	0.0
AD 3 Hippo	0.0	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 4 Hippo	0.0	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	0.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Hippo	0.0	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
Control 2 Hippo	0.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	0.0
Control 4 Hippo	0.0	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	0.0	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	100.0	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	0.0

Table 41. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run 219575329	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run 219575329
Adipose	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.2
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	0.1
Melanoma* M14	0.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	1.3
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.2
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	0.0	Colon ca. SW480	2.9
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	0.0	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0
Prostate Pool	0.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0
Placenta	0.0	Colon cancer tissue	100.0
Uterus Pool	0.0	Colon ca. SW1116	0.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	0.0	Colon ca. SW-48	0.1

Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0	Small Intestine Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	7.5	Stomach Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	2.0	Bone Marrow Pool	0.0
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	0.0
Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	0.2	Lymph Node Pool	0.0
Breast ca. BT 549	0.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.0
Breast ca. T47D	0.5	Skeletal Muscle Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.2	Spleen Pool	0.0
Breast Pool	0.0	Thymus Pool	0.0
Trachea	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	0.0
Lung	1.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	0.0
Fetal Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.0
Lung ca. LX-1	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	0.2
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	6.3
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.7	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	0.5
Lung ca. A549	0.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	0.0	Brain (fetal)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	0.0	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. HOP-62	0.0	Cerebral Cortex Pool	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.0	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	0.1
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	0.0
Fetal Liver	0.1	Brain (whole)	0.0
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	0.0
Kidney Pool	0.0	Adrenal Gland	0.0
Fetal Kidney	0.1	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	Salivary Gland	0.0
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	0.0
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	0.0
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	0.0

Table 42. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run 172383943	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4095, Run 172383943
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.0

Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	8.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1 _anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	NCI-H292 none	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
Dendritic cells none	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	3.9
Dendritic cells LPS	0.0	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	17.9
Monocytes rest	0.0	Neutrophils rest	100.0

Monocytes LPS	0.0	Colon	0.0
Macrophages rest	0.0	Lung	0.0
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	0.0
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	0.0
HUVEC starved	0.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag4095 Expression of the NOV5b gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag4095 The expression of the NOV5b gene appears to be highest and almost exclusive to a sample derived from a colon cancer (CT=27). Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish this colon cancer sample from other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV5b gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial in the treatment of colon cancer.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag4095 The NOV5b gene, a prostatic homolog, is expressed almost exclusively in resting neutrophils. This expression is reduced nearly to the background level (CT=34.18) in neutrophils activated by TNF-alpha+LPS. This expression profile suggests that the serine proteinase homolog encoded by the NOV5b gene is produced by resting neutrophils but not by activated neutrophils. Therefore, the NOV5b gene product may reduce activation of these inflammatory cells and be useful as a protein therapeutic to reduce or eliminate the symptoms in patients with Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, multiple sclerosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, emphysema, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, or psoriasis.

In addition, small molecule or antibody antagonists of the NOV5b gene product may be effective in increasing the immune response in patients with AIDS or other immunodeficiencies.

F. NOV6 (NOV6a, NOV6b and NOV6c): Lysosomal Acid Lipase Precursor

Expression of the NOV6a and NOV6b genes (CG50159-01 and CG50159-02) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1456, Ag2446, Ag2132, Ag2444, Ag1899 and Ag2059, described in Tables 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 52, 53, and 54. Please note that the probe and primer sets Ag2059, Ag2132, Ag2444, Ag2446 do not correspond to the NOV6b variant. The probe and primer set Ag2919, described in Table 49, do not correspond to NOV6a. NOV6c (CG50159-04) does not match the probe and primer sets Ag2059 and Ag2132. The probe and primer sets Ag2131 and

Ag6048, described in Tables 51 and 50 are exclusive to NOV6c. These exclusions do not change the expression results or analyses presented below.

Table 43. Probe Name Ag1456

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tcctgaggtgtggatgaatact-3'	22	91	195
Probe	TET-5'-catcatctacaatggctaccccagtga-3'-TAMRA	27	121	196
Reverse	5'-ccatcttcagtggtagcttcat-3'	22	153	197

Table 44. Probe Name Ag2446

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gaaacagtcggggaacact-3'	20	354	198
Probe	TET-5'-tggtcaagaagacacaaaacactctca-3'-TAMRA	27	374	199
Reverse	5'-aaaccaaaggcccgaaattt-3'	20	413	200

Table 45. Probe Name Ag2132

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ggggaaatgacgctgataatat-3'	22	858	201
Probe	TET-5'-cccctatatatgacgtgactgccatg-3'-TAMRA	26	903	202
Reverse	5'-cccaaatagcagtaggcacttt-3'	22	929	203

Table 46. Probe Name Ag2444

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gaaacagtcggggaacact-3'	20	354	204
Probe	TET-5'-tggtcaagaagacacaaaacactctca-3'-TAMRA	27	374	205
Reverse	5'-aaaccaaaggcccgaaattt-3'	20	413	206

Table 47. Probe Name Ag1899

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tcctgaggtgtggatgaatact-3'	22	91	207
Probe	TET-5'-catcatctacaatggctaccccagtga-3'-TAMRA	27	121	208
Reverse	5'-ccatcttcagtggtagcttcat-3'	22	153	209

Table 48. Probe Name Ag2059

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ggggaaatgacgctgataatat-3'	22	858	210
Probe	TET-5'-cccctatatatgacgtgactgccatg-3'-TAMRA	26	903	211
Reverse	5'-cccaaatagcagtaggcacttt-3'	22	929	212

Table 49. Probe Name Ag2919

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gaaatggcgctgataatatgaa-3'	22	861	213

Probe	TET-5'-cccctatatatgacctgactgccatg-3'-TAMRA	26	903	214
Reverse	5'-cccaaatagcagtaggcacttt-3'	22	929	215

Table 50. Probe Name Ag6048

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aattccataatcaaggctgtttt-3'	23	662	216
Probe	TET-5'-tgcaacaataagatactctggttgatatgtagcga-3'-TAMRA	35	743	217
Reverse	5'-ggggatgactctgattcatatttt-3'	24	810	218

Table 51. Probe Name Ag2131

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tttatgtccttatgggctggat-3'	22	779	219
Probe	TET-5'-cccctatatatgacctgactgccatg-3'-TAMRA	26	831	220
Reverse	5'-cccaaatagcagtaggcacttt-3'	22	857	221

Table 52. AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 224501612	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 224501612
110967 COPD-F	0.0	112427 Match Control Psoriasis-F	0.0
110980 COPD-F	2.1	112418 Psoriasis-M	0.0
110968 COPD-M	0.0	112723 Match Control Psoriasis-M	0.0
110977 COPD-M	0.0	112419 Psoriasis-M	0.0
110989 Emphysema-F	2.6	112424 Match Control Psoriasis-M	0.0
110992 Emphysema-F	0.0	112420 Psoriasis-M	4.4
110993 Emphysema-F	0.0	112425 Match Control Psoriasis-M	0.0
110994 Emphysema-F	0.0	104689 (MF) OA Bone-Backus	0.0
110995 Emphysema-F	0.0	104690 (MF) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	3.0
110996 Emphysema-F	0.0	104691 (MF) OA Synovium-Backus	35.1
110997 Asthma-M	5.0	104692 (BA) OA Cartilage-Backus	0.0
111001 Asthma-F	1.6	104694 (BA) OA Bone-Backus	3.2
111002 Asthma-F	2.5	104695 (BA) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	3.1
111003 Atopic Asthma-F	0.0	104696 (BA) OA Synovium-Backus	20.9
111004 Atopic Asthma-F	0.0	104700 (SS) OA Bone-Backus	39.0
111005 Atopic Asthma-F	0.0	104701 (SS) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	3.3
111006 Atopic Asthma-F	0.0	104702 (SS) OA Synovium-Backus	5.0
111417 Allergy-M	0.0	117093 OA Cartilage Rep7	0.0
112347 Allergy-M	0.8	112672 OA Bone5	0.0
112349 Normal Lung-F	0.0	112673 OA Synovium5	0.0

112357 Normal Lung-F	0.0	112674 OA Synovial Fluid cells5	0.0
112354 Normal Lung-M	0.0	117100 OA Cartilage Rep14	0.0
112374 Crohns-F	2.4	112756 OA Bone9	0.0
112389 Match Control Crohns-F	100.0	112757 OA Synovium9	0.0
112375 Crohns-F	0.0	112758 OA Synovial Fluid Cells9	1.3
112732 Match Control Crohns-F	5.0	117125 RA Cartilage Rep2	0.0
112725 Crohns-M	1.5	113492 Bone2 RA	62.0
112387 Match Control Crohns-M	0.0	113493 Synovium2 RA	8.7
112378 Crohns-M	0.0	113494 Syn Fluid Cells RA	21.0
112390 Match Control Crohns-M	2.3	113499 Cartilage4 RA	20.6
112726 Crohns-M	0.0	113500 Bone4 RA	25.5
112731 Match Control Crohns-M	0.0	113501 Synovium4 RA	15.3
112380 Ulcer Col-F	0.0	113502 Syn Fluid Cells4 RA	8.5
112734 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	52.5	113495 Cartilage3 RA	33.7
112384 Ulcer Col-F	0.0	113496 Bone3 RA	33.7
112737 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	2.5	113497 Synovium3 RA	19.9
112386 Ulcer Col-F	2.4	113498 Syn Fluid Cells3 RA	37.6
112738 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	3.3	117106 Normal Cartilage Rep20	0.0
112381 Ulcer Col-M	0.0	113663 Bone3 Normal	0.0
112735 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	1.4	113664 Synovium3 Normal	0.9
112382 Ulcer Col-M	28.5	113665 Syn Fluid Cells3 Normal	0.0
112394 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	0.0	117107 Normal Cartilage Rep22	2.4
112383 Ulcer Col-M	0.0	113667 Bone4 Normal	0.0
112736 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	74.2	113668 Synovium4 Normal	0.0
112423 Psoriasis-F	4.4	113669 Syn Fluid Cells4 Normal	0.0

Table 53. Panel 1.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 138374123	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 138374123
Endothelial cells	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Heart (Fetal)	0.6	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Adrenal Gland	10.7	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Thyroid	1.3	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Salivary gland	3.2	Liver	4.1
Pituitary gland	0.3	Liver (fetal)	4.5
Brain (fetal)	0.6	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (whole)	0.0	Lung	5.6
Brain (amygdala)	0.5	Lung (fetal)	1.2
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	5.9
Brain (hippocampus)	0.7	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	1.7

Brain (thalamus)	0.7	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0
Spinal cord	2.1	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	60.3
glio/astro U-118-MG	1.8	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	2.8
Neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.9
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl. ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	19.9	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal Muscle	8.2	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Bone marrow	100.0	Ovary	0.0
Thymus	0.6	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Spleen	12.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Lymph node	0.9	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	1.4
Colorectal Tissue	1.9	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0
Stomach	2.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Small intestine	1.2	Ovarian ca. (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.5	Uterus	0.4
Colon ca.* SW620 (SW480 met)	3.1	Placenta	2.2
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate	1.4
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.5	Testis	0.0
Colon ca. Tissue (ODO3866)	8.2	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	2.4	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Bladder	29.1	Melanoma M14	0.0
Trachea	0.6	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Kidney	3.1	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	1.2
Kidney (fetal)	2.5		

Table 54. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 147644869	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 165529464	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2132, Run 160164823	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2444, Run 165629988
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pancreas	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adrenal gland	9.2	7.6	5.2	1.9
Thyroid	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Salivary gland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

Pituitary gland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Brain (fetal)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Brain (whole)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain (hippocampus)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Brain (substantia nigra)	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Brain (thalamus)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Spinal cord	0.0	10.4	3.5	1.2
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	12.4	0.0	10.7	8.5
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
glioma SNB-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
glioma U251	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
glioma SF-295	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heart (fetal)	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heart	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Skeletal muscle	0.0	6.2	5.0	0.6
Bone marrow	100.0	100.0	66.4	0.0
Thymus	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
Spleen	11.4	8.8	21.2	0.0
Lymph node	5.0	7.4	0.0	1.3
Colorectal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Stomach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Small intestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	10.8	17.3	23.2	0.6
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
Bladder	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.5
Trachea	0.0	0.0	31.6	1.2
Kidney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kidney (fetal)	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renal ca. A498	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1

Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renal ca. TK-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver (fetal)	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung	38.4	25.0	100.0	1.3
Lung (fetal)	18.9	5.7	15.1	0.0
Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	38.2	17.9	10.2	21.5
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Mammary gland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Breast ca. * (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4
Breast ca. * (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Breast ca. * (pl.ef) T47D	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Breast ca. BT-549	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ovary	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ovarian ca. * (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Uterus	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Placenta	5.3	0.0	16.5	0.0
Prostate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prostate ca. * (bone met) PC-3	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8
Testis	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma UACC-62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adipose	27.0	14.3	10.7	4.0

Table 55. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 147644930	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 148059395	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 162599938	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 147644930	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 148059395	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 162599938
Normal Colon	13.2	2.1	6.3	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.0	0.6	1.0
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	5.5	2.4	2.6	Kidney Cancer 8120613	1.0	0.8	0.8
CC Margin (ODO3866)	2.1	3.2	2.3	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.0	0.0	0.0
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	0.6	0.0	1.7	Kidney Cancer 9010320	17.9	13.8	15.0
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.0	0.0	0.8	Kidney Margin 9010321	0.7	1.4	1.4
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	1.8	2.9	3.5	Normal Uterus	0.0	0.0	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3920)	0.5	1.2	2.6	Uterus Cancer 064011	1.2	0.5	2.1
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	1.3	9.2	6.5	Normal Thyroid	0.0	0.6	0.7
CC Margin (ODO3921)	0.0	0.5	1.7	Thyroid Cancer 064010	0.0	1.3	2.8
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	2.3	6.7	7.1	Thyroid Cancer A302152	1.9	0.6	3.0
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	3.2	7.3	2.3	Thyroid Margin A302153	0.0	0.0	1.9
Colon mets to lung (OD04451- 01)	1.3	0.6	0.0	Normal Breast	0.8	1.9	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04451- 02)	2.0	4.5	1.9	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Normal Prostate 6546-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04590-	0.0	1.9	0.0

				01)			
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	0.7	0.0	2.9	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	0.9	0.5	1.4
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	0.6	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	1.1	0.6	1.7
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	0.6	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer 064006	0.0	0.7	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	2.8	0.2	2.9	Breast Cancer 1024	0.7	0.0	0.9
Normal Lung 061010	7.4	8.2	0.0	Breast Cancer 9100266	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	6.1	2.0	5.8	Breast Margin 9100265	0.7	0.0	0.0
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	1.5	0.6	1.1	Breast Cancer A209073	0.8	0.0	0.0
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	9.9	7.3	4.1	Breast Margin A2090734	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung Margin (OD03126)	33.9	28.1	27.0	Normal Liver	0.0	0.0	1.1
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	13.3	11.2	13.0	Liver Cancer 064003	1.4	0.0	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04404)	32.8	22.2	28.3	Liver Cancer 1025	0.0	0.0	0.8
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	4.5	1.3	5.7	Liver Cancer 1026	2.2	1.8	0.9
Lung Margin (OD04565)	0.0	7.2	4.9	Liver Cancer 6004-T	1.2	1.0	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	2.1	1.6	3.5	Liver Tissue 6004-N	1.1	0.7	2.7
Lung Margin (OD04237-01)	100.0	100.0	100.0	Liver Cancer	0.0	0.0	0.8

02)				6005-T			
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	0.3	0.0	0.0	Liver Tissue 6005-N	0.0	0.0	0.6
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	1.9	0.6	0.7	Normal Bladder	3.9	1.8	8.4
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	0.5	0.0	0.0	Bladder Cancer 1023	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04321)	22.8	27.5	24.5	Bladder Cancer A302173	3.3	5.2	1.7
Normal Kidney	0.0	0.6	1.6	Bladder Cancer (OD04718- 01)	13.0	11.0	11.8
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	8.7	11.5	16.5	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718- 03)	14.6	12.7	15.9
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	2.0	6.1	3.2	Normal Ovary	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	1.4	0.6	0.8	Ovarian Cancer 064008	0.0	0.8	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	0.0	0.5	2.6	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768- 07)	2.9	2.3	6.0
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	20.0	26.8	25.9	Ovary Margin (OD04768- 08)	16.7	20.9	12.9
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	7.2	3.4	9.7	Normal Stomach	1.1	3.3	3.2
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	0.7	0.0	0.5	Gastric Cancer 9060358	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	1.2	1.4	1.8	Stomach Margin 9060359	3.1	5.9	3.3
Kidney Cancer (OD04622- 01)	11.2	11.2	20.9	Gastric Cancer 9060395	13.2	3.7	11.0
Kidney Margin	1.6	1.0	1.4	Stomach Margin	1.6	2.7	4.3

(OD04622-03)				9060394			
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.7	0.0	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060397	19.1	7.4	9.8
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	0.0	1.4	3.2	Stomach Margin 9060396	0.0	1.2	0.8
Kidney Cancer 8120607	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	4.3	5.6	3.9

Table 56. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 139309823	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1456, Run 144691235	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1899, Run 165870453	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2059, Run 161426290	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2132, Run 159366502	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2444, Run 164320874
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	6.1	4.8	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 act	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	4.5	4.1	7.9	3.0	5.3	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	6.5	2.9	3.7	6.3	1.1	41.5
Primary Tr1 rest	2.7	3.5	1.6	2.5	1.0	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	3.1	1.1	1.4	5.1	0.0	0.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	4.3	5.9	4.7	2.1	3.5	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0

LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	17.1	17.8	8.0	8.5	10.0	0.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	38.7
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PBMC rest	20.3	22.2	18.4	6.7	14.0	100.0
PBMC PWM	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	45.7
PBMC PHA-L	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	36.1	48.6	21.0	0.0	7.2	44.1
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	100.0	87.1	16.6	44.1	27.9	46.7
B lymphocytes PWM	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.0
Dendritic cells none	5.6	4.7	4.3	3.7	8.4	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	3.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	1.8	30.1
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	2.6	3.2	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Monocytes rest	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4
Monocytes LPS	34.2	34.4	20.3	15.8	19.3	32.5
Macrophages rest	5.1	5.5	3.0	4.0	1.3	0.0
Macrophages LPS	7.5	9.7	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC starved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HUVEC IL-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung Microvascular	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

EC none						
Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small airway epithelium none	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	4.0	3.8	2.1	6.2	6.3	0.0
Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Astrocytes rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver cirrhosis	5.4	5.4	6.9	3.0	1.4	0.0
Lupus kidney	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCI-H292 none	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HPAEC none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HPAEC TNF alpha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

+ IL-1 beta						
Lung fibroblast none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBD Colitis 2	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBD Crohn's	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colon	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.0
Lung	3.7	5.2	1.5	2.1	4.9	0.0
Thymus	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidney	2.6	4.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0

AI_comprehensive_panel_v1.0 Summary: Ag 1456 Highest expression of the NOV6a transcript is found in normal colon tissue adjacent to tissue affected by Crohn's or ulcerative colitis (CTs=33). This transcript is also found in normal colon on panels 1.2 and 2D. Since the NOV6a transcript appears to be down regulated in diseased colon, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of the this gene or its protein product, through the use protein therapeutics, could regulate normal homeostasis of this tissue and be beneficial for the treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases.

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2446 Expression of the NOV6a gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). The amp plot indicates that there may have been a probe failure in this experiment. (Data not shown.)

Panel 1.2 Summary: Ag1456 Highest expression of the NOV6a gene is detected in bone marrow (CT=28.9). Furthermore, the difference in expression between heart (CT=31.2) and fetal heart tissue (CT=36.2) is significant in this panel. Thus, the expression of the NOV6a

gene could be used to distinguish bone marrow from the other samples in the panel. In addition, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish adult heart tissue from fetal heart tissue.

The NOV6a gene is also expressed in many tissues with metabolic function, including the heart, fetal and adult liver, skeletal muscle and adrenal gland. The protein encoded by the NOV6a gene is a lipase homolog and may be involved in the dynamic mobilization of fat in these tissues. Therefore, administration of this gene product or an agonist designed to it could enhance lipolysis and may act as an effective therapy against obesity and lipodystrophy. Conversely, an antagonist of this gene product may be useful in the treatment of conditions involving excessive depletion of fat reserves, such as cachexia.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag1456/Ag2132/Ag2444 Three out of four experiments using different probe and primer sets show expression of the NOV6a gene in bone marrow (CTs=33-34) and the lung (CT=32.4). The high expression in bone marrow is consistent with its expression seen in Panel 1.2. Thus, the expression of the NOV6a gene could be used to distinguish samples derived from bone marrow and lung from other tissues on this panel. Furthermore, expression of the NOV6a gene could be used to distinguish between adult and fetal lung tissue. Ag2059/Ag2446 Expression of the gene is low/undetectable (Ct values >35) in all samples in Panel 1.3D (data not shown).

Panel 2D Summary: Ag1456 Three experiments with the same probe and primer produce results that are in excellent agreement, with highest expression of the NOV6a gene in normal lung tissue adjacent to a tumor (CTs=30-31). In addition, the NOV6a gene appears to be overexpressed in three pairs of normal lung tissue when compared to corresponding cancerous tissue. In addition, four of nine kidney cancers show overexpression of this gene when compared to their respective normal adjacent tissue. Thus, the expression of the NOV6a gene could be used to distinguish normal lung tissue from malignant lung tissue as well as malignant kidney from normal kidney. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression of the CG50159-01 gene or its gene product, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics may be effective in the treatment of kidney cancer or lung cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag1456/Ag1899/Ag2059/Ag2132 Multiple experiments with different probe and primer sets show highest expression of the NOV6a gene in resting monocytes (CTs=29-32). The gene appears to be downregulated in these cells following LPS treatment (CTs=32-34) and is not expressed at detectable levels in macrophages. The protein encoded by the NOV6a gene is homologous to acidic lipases and may play a role in lipid

metabolism, differentiation, and activities such as phagocytosis, of these cells. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of the NOV6a gene or its protein product, through the use protein therapeutics, could regulate monocyte function and/or differentiation.

Conversely, modulation of the expression or activity of the putative protein encoded by this transcript by antibodies or small molecules can reduce or prevent the inflammatory symptoms associated with accumulation of monocytes observed in diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, or rheumatoid arthritis. Please note that results from two other experiments, designated 144575331 and 164391568 were not included. Bad amp plots indicate that there were experimental difficulties with these experiments.

G. NOV7: TRYPTASE 4

Expression of the NOV7 gene (CG56140-01) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag2886 and Ag2887, described in Tables 57 and 58. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 59 and 60.

Table 57 . Probe Name Ag2886

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-cccacctgaactcctaattgt-3'	22	1071	222
Probe	TET-5'-tttgttgcgacacgagcaccct-3'-TAMRA	24	1102	223
Reverse	5'-atctttccgatggaaataacca-3'	22	1127	224

Table 58. Probe Name Ag2887

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aatcacacaaatgccagatgtt-3'	22	1255	225
Probe	TET-5'-cactccaatggttgacctaaaaccagg-3'-TAMRA	27	1294	226
Reverse	5'-agataaactaccgcacccatgt-3'	22	1321	227

Table 59. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2886, Run 160838439	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2886, Run 160838439
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	24.7
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver	0.0

Brain (whole)	0.0	Liver (fetal)	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	Lung	0.0
Brain (hippocampus)	31.2	Lung (fetal)	0.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	15.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	0.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	78.5	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	9.4	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	19.5
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	0.0	Ovary	0.0
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Thymus	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Spleen	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	23.3
Colorectal	100.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Small intestine	0.0	Uterus	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	45.4
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	13.6	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	8.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	0.0	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	0.0	Adipose	0.0

Table 60. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2886. Run	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2887. Run	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2886. Run	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2887. Run
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	164031519	159843272		164031519	159843272
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	10.0	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0	0.0
Primary Th1 act	19.3	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	12.6	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Astrocytes rest	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.0	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0

LAK cells IL-2	0.0	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	48.6	62.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	0.0	Lupus kidney	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 none	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	15.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	29.5	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0	0.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	0.0	HPAEC none	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	4.6	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	32.1	10.7	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	15.7	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0
Dendritic cells none	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	36.1	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	0.0	IBD Colitis 2	0.0	12.7
Monocytes rest	0.0	0.0	IBD Crohn's	0.0	0.0
Monocytes LPS	0.0	0.0	Colon	100.0	100.0
Macrophages rest	0.0	0.0	Lung	8.0	14.7
Macrophages LPS	0.0	0.0	Thymus	16.2	0.0
HUVEC none	0.0	0.0	Kidney	0.0	0.0
HUVEC starved	0.0	0.0			

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2886/Ag2887 Expression of the NOV7 gene is low/undetectable (CTs>35) in all samples on this panel. (Data not shown.)

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2886 Expression of the NOV7 gene is restricted to normal colorectal tissue (CT=34.8). Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between this sample and other samples on this panel and between colorectal tissue and other normal and malignant tissue. Two other experiments with the probe and primer set Ag2877 showed low/undetectable (CTs>35) level of expression in all the samples on this panel. (Data not shown.)

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2886/Ag2887 Expression of the NOV7 gene is low/undetectable (CTs>35) in all samples on this panel. (Data not shown.)

Panel 3D Summary: Ag2887 Expression of the NOV7 gene is low/undetectable (CTs>35) in all samples on this panel. (Data not shown.)

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2886/Ag2887 Expression of the NOV7 gene is restricted to normal colon tissue (CTs=34.5). Furthermore, expression of this gene is undetectable in samples derived from patients with inflammatory bowel disease. Therefore, expression of the NOV7 transcript could be used to differentiate between normal and diseased colon. Furthermore, the highly specific expression of the NOV7 gene in colorectal tissue in this panel and panel 1.3D suggest that therapeutic modulation of the activity of the protein encoded by this gene may be useful in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.

H. NOV9: MITSUGUMIN 29

Expression of the NOV9 gene (CG56207-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2284, described in Table 61. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 62 and 63.

Table 61. Probe Name Ag2284

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tagttatctacctgcgttcca-3'	22	386	228
Probe	TET-5'-tctacacagagaacaaacgttcccg-3'-TAMRA	26	413	229
Reverse	5'-gaagggtgaaggagacagtcaca-3'	22	453	230

Table 62. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2284, Run 167985231	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2284, Run 167985231
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.2	Kidney (fetal)	1.6
Pancreas	0.3	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.0

Adrenal gland	0.5	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	1.2	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	0.4	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.1	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver	0.4
Brain (whole)	0.2	Liver (fetal)	0.1
Brain (amygdala)	0.2	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.1
Brain (cerebellum)	0.1	Lung	0.0
Brain (hippocampus)	0.1	Lung (fetal)	0.1
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.1	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.1	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.2	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	0.1	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.5
astrocytoma SW1783	0.1	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	8.1
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.2
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.1	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	0.2
glioma U251	0.1	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	1.8	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.1
Heart	2.3	Breast ca. BT-549	0.2
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	100.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	88.3	Ovary	0.8
Bone marrow	0.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Thymus	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Spleen	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.1
Lymph node	0.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.1
Colorectal	0.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	0.2	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.1
Small intestine	0.2	Uterus	1.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.1	Placenta	0.2
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	0.2
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.2	Testis	1.1
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.1	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.1	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.1
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.1	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	0.2	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	0.1	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0

Kidney	2.8	Adipose	0.7
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Table 63. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2284, Run 170069125	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2284, Run 170069125
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	1.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.5	HUVEC IL-11	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.7	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	1.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	7.5	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	1.9
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.2
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.9
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	1.2	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	2.2
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.4	NCI-H292 none	0.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	1.5	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	1.3	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	1.3	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	1.8	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	27.9
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	4.7
PBMC PWM	0.9	Lung fibroblast IL-4	19.3

PBMC PHA-L	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	32.3
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	11.4
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	9.9
B lymphocytes PWM	0.8	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	43.2
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	31.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	7.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	5.8
Dendritic cells none	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	38.4
Dendritic cells LPS	0.5	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	24.7
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.9	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.0
Monocytes rest	0.0	Neutrophils rest	0.0
Monocytes LPS	2.4	Colon	1.0
Macrophages rest	8.9	Lung	7.3
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	3.1
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	100.0
HUVEC starved	0.0		

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2284 The NOV9 gene, a mitsugumin 29 homolog, is most highly expressed in fetal skeletal muscle (CT = 26.3) and adult skeletal muscle (CT = 26.4). Much lower but significant expression is also detected in adipose, testis, uterus, ovary, kidney, heart, thyroid and adrenal gland (CTs = 31-33). Thus, expression of the NOV9 gene could be used to distinguish skeletal muscle from other tissues. Nishi M. et al have shown that mitsugumin is essential for proper function of muscle. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the NOV9 gene or gene product, through replacement therapy, could be used as a regenerative therapy for muscle disease.

10 **References:**

1. Nishi M., Komazaki S., Kurebayashi N., Ogawa Y., Noda T., Iino M., Takeshima H. (1999) Abnormal features in skeletal muscle from mice lacking mitsugumin29. J. Cell Biol. 147:1473-1480.

15 Physiological roles of the members of the synaptophysin family, carrying four transmembrane segments and being basically distributed on intracellular membranes including synaptic vesicles, have not been established yet. Recently, mitsugumin29 (MG29) was identified as a novel member of the synaptophysin family from skeletal muscle. MG29 is expressed in the junctional membrane complex between the cell surface transverse (T) tubule and the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), called the triad junction, where the depolarization signal

is converted to Ca(2+) release from the SR. In this study, we examined biological functions of MG29 by generating knockout mice. The MG29-deficient mice exhibited normal health and reproduction but were slightly reduced in body weight. Ultrastructural abnormalities of the membranes around the triad junction were detected in skeletal muscle from the mutant mice, i.e., swollen T tubules, irregular SR structures, and partial misformation of triad junctions. In the mutant muscle, apparently normal tetanus tension was observed, whereas twitch tension was significantly reduced. Moreover, the mutant muscle showed faster decrease of twitch tension under Ca(2+)-free conditions. The morphological and functional abnormalities of the mutant muscle seem to be related to each other and indicate that MG29 is essential for both refinement of the membrane structures and effective excitation-contraction coupling in the skeletal muscle triad junction. Our results further imply a role of MG29 as a synaptophysin family member in the accurate formation of junctional complexes between the cell surface and intracellular membranes.

PMID: 10613905

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag2284 Significant expression of the NOV9 gene in this panel is seen mainly in kidney. Furthermore, the homologous mitsugumin29 gene is also expressed in the kidney and is thought to be involved in secretory activities and perhaps in specialized endoplasmic reticulum systems (Ref. 1). Therefore, therapeutic drugs designed against the NOV9 gene product may be important for regulating the function of the kidney.

References:

1. Shimuta M., Komazaki S., Nishi M., Iino M., Nakagawara K., Takeshima H. (1998) Structure and expression of mitsugumin29 gene. FEBS Lett. 431:263-267.

Recently mitsugumin29 unique to the triad junction in skeletal muscle was identified as a novel member of the synaptophysin family; the members of this family have four transmembrane segments and are distributed on intracellular vesicles. In this study, we isolated and analyzed mouse mitsugumin29 cDNA and genomic DNA containing the gene. The mitsugumin29 gene mapped to the mouse chromosome 3 F3-H2 is closely related to the synaptophysin gene in exon-intron organization, which indicates their intimate relationship in molecular evolution. RNA blot hybridization and immunoblot analysis revealed that mitsugumin29 is expressed abundantly in skeletal muscle and at lower levels in the kidney. Immunofluorescence microscopy demonstrated that mitsugumin29 exists specifically in cytoplasmic regions of the proximal and distal tubule cells in the kidney. The results obtained

may suggest that mitsugumin29 is involved in the formation of specialized endoplasmic reticulum systems in skeletal muscle and renal tubule cells.

PMID: 9708916

5 I. NOV10: MICROMOLAR CALCIUM ACTIVATED NEUTRAL PROTEASE 1 like

Expression of the NOV10 gene (CG56127-01) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag2885 and Ag2882, described in Tables 64 and 65. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 66, 67, 68 and 69.

10

Table 64. Probe Name Ag2885

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ttcagaaacactgtccaaagct-3'	22	1592	231
Probe	TET-5'-caccatgacttaccatctgagccctg-3'-TAMRA	26	1639	232
Reverse	5'-gtgtctgtgcaaccacaacata-3'	22	1670	233

Table 65. Probe Name Ag2882

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ttcagaaacactgtccaaagct-3'	22	1592	234
Probe	TET-5'-caccatgacttaccatctgagccctg-3'-TAMRA	26	1639	235
Reverse	5'-gtgtctgtgcaaccacaacata-3'	22	1670	236

Table 66. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 219923398	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 219923398
AD 1 Hippo	6.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	3.0
AD 2 Hippo	28.7	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	16.2
AD 3 Hippo	11.0	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	6.9
AD 4 Hippo	8.2	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	33.9	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Hippo	28.9	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	21.2
Control 2 Hippo	34.6	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	30.6
Control 4 Hippo	8.8	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	36.1
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	1.8	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	12.3	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	31.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	15.9	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	9.8
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	12.8	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	8.0
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	18.3	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	68.3

AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	4.2
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	41.8	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	4.1
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	79.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	17.3
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	17.3	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	5.3
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	4.2	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	23.5
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	32.5	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	17.8
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.7	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	48.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.7	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	15.1
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	32.1	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	3.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	8.2	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	35.6

Table 67. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 167649456	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 167649462	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 167649456	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 167649462
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	1.1	17.6
Pancreas	0.8	13.1	Renal ca. 786-0	0.1	1.5
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.1	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0	2.6
Thyroid	0.0	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	1.3	Renal ca. UO- 31	0.0	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	3.1	Renal ca. TK- 10	0.0	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	0.0	Liver	0.0	0.0
Brain (whole)	1.1	10.0	Liver (fetal)	0.6	3.6
Brain (amygdala)	0.2	2.7	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	0.7	1.7	Lung	1.4	46.7
Brain (hippocampus)	0.6	7.2	Lung (fetal)	0.7	7.6
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.9	9.3	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.7	15.9	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	2.6	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0	0.0
Spinal cord	0.2	5.5	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non- sm. cell) A549	0.3	1.9
glio/astro U-118-	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-	0.0	0.0

MG			s.cell) NCI-H23		
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0	0.0
neuro*, met SK-N-AS	0.0	1.1	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	2.2	51.8
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.6	15.7	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.1	0.0	Mammary gland	3.2	55.5
glioma U251	0.0	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	3.0	43.8
glioma SF-295	0.0	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	4.4	90.1
Heart	0.0	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.1	5.6	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	0.0
Skeletal muscle	0.0	0.0	Ovary	0.0	0.0
Bone marrow	0.0	1.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.6	8.8
Thymus	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	5.6	98.6
Spleen	0.0	1.8	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	5.7	100.0
Lymph node	0.0	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0	3.1
Colorectal	5.6	61.6	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	1.0	24.8
Stomach	4.9	94.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	2.0	57.4
Small intestine	2.0	54.7	Uterus	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	0.0	Placenta	0.0	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.1	2.1	Prostate	0.2	2.9
Colon ca. HT29	0.7	15.4	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	0.0	Testis	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.8	7.4	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0

Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.3	6.2	Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0
Bladder	0.7	13.3	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0
Trachea	100.0	15.4	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0	0.0
Kidney	1.8	60.3	Adipose	0.0	0.0

Table 68. Panel 2.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 175119370	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 175119371	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 175119370	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 175119371
Normal Colon	14.9	22.8	Kidney Margin (OD04348)	41.5	46.0
Colon cancer (OD06064)	0.0	0.0	Kidney malignant cancer (OD06204B)	10.6	11.2
Colon Margin (OD06064)	5.8	12.9	Kidney normal adjacent tissue (OD06204E)	2.9	0.0
Colon cancer (OD06159)	0.0	0.0	Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.0	0.0
Colon Margin (OD06159)	9.2	6.6	Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	12.9	10.2
Colon cancer (OD06297-04)	0.0	0.0	Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.0	0.0
Colon Margin (OD06297-015)	39.5	38.4	Kidney Margin 8120614	7.4	5.3
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	2.5	1.6	Kidney Cancer 9010320	0.0	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	2.5	1.3	Kidney Margin 9010321	3.8	1.7
Colon cancer metastasis (OD06104)	0.0	2.1	Kidney Cancer 8120607	7.9	5.2
Lung Margin (OD06104)	8.8	6.7	Kidney Margin 8120608	2.8	1.4
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	10.8	6.3	Normal Uterus	0.0	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	12.2	14.1	Uterine Cancer 064011	47.6	50.0
Normal Prostate	0.0	2.1	Normal Thyroid	0.0	0.0

Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	0.0	0.0	Thyroid Cancer 064010	0.0	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	0.0	0.0	Thyroid Cancer A302152	0.0	0.0
Normal Ovary	0.0	0.0	Thyroid Margin A302153	0.0	0.0
Ovarian cancer (OD06283-03)	0.0	2.7	Normal Breast	19.1	22.2
Ovarian Margin (OD06283-07)	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	0.0	6.1
Ovarian Cancer 064008	10.1	5.4	Breast Cancer 1024	71.2	72.2
Ovarian cancer (OD06145)	0.0	1.3	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	7.0	4.3
Ovarian Margin (OD06145)	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	7.4	3.4
Ovarian cancer (OD06455-03)	7.4	12.9	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	24.8	21.8
Ovarian Margin (OD06455-07)	0.0	0.0	Breast Cancer 064006	28.9	27.2
Normal Lung	2.4	5.6	Breast Cancer 9100266	18.6	20.7
Invasive poor diff. lung adeno (ODO4945-01)	59.5	53.2	Breast Margin 9100265	11.2	10.2
Lung Margin (ODO4945-03)	12.1	4.2	Breast Cancer A209073	10.2	21.8
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	8.2	11.0	Breast Margin A2090734	7.2	10.1
Lung Margin (OD03126)	2.0	6.7	Breast cancer (OD06083)	100.0	73.7
Lung Cancer (OD05014A)	2.4	6.3	Breast cancer node metastasis (OD06083)	54.3	49.0
Lung Margin (OD05014B)	9.8	8.1	Normal Liver	0.0	0.0
Lung cancer (OD06081)	2.6	1.7	Liver Cancer 1026	0.0	0.0
Lung Margin (OD06081)	14.1	17.2	Liver Cancer 1025	0.0	1.8
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	14.9	12.1	Liver Cancer 6004-T	0.0	1.0
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	21.3	22.2	Liver Tissue 6004-N	0.0	0.0
Ocular Melanoma Metastasis	0.0	0.0	Liver Cancer 6005-T	8.9	1.7

Ocular Melanoma Margin (Liver)	0.0	1.8	Liver Tissue 6005-N	0.0	0.0
Melanoma Metastasis	1.5	0.0	Liver Cancer 064003	0.0	0.0
Melanoma Margin (Lung)	21.3	8.3	Normal Bladder	3.5	0.0
Normal Kidney	9.7	5.6	Bladder Cancer 1023	5.4	2.6
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	13.1	11.9	Bladder Cancer A302173	0.0	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	2.3	3.0	Normal Stomach	95.9	100.0
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	24.0	24.7	Gastric Cancer 9060397	0.0	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	16.6	12.5	Stomach Margin 9060396	11.9	2.6
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	5.1	6.3	Gastric Cancer 9060395	0.0	1.2
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	15.2	11.6	Stomach Margin 9060394	24.1	21.8
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	0.0	0.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	5.8	3.3

Table 69. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 164311038	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 164311039	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2882, Run 164311038	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2885, Run 164311039
Secondary Th1 act	0.5	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-	0.0	0.0

			lbeta		
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.5	0.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Astrocytes rest	0.0	0.2
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.4	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0	0.4
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.0	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	1.3	0.7
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	0.0	Lupus kidney	6.1	6.3
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	0.4	NCI-H292 none	0.0	0.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0	0.3
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.5	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0	0.3
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	0.0	HPAEC none	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast	0.0	0.0

			TNF alpha + IL-1 beta		
PBMC PHA-L	0.4	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.5	0.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.0	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0	0.0
Dendritic cells none	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.2
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	0.0	IBD Colitis 2	0.0	0.8
Monocytes rest	0.0	0.0	IBD Crohn's	17.7	21.6
Monocytes LPS	0.0	0.0	Colon	100.0	100.0
Macrophages rest	0.0	0.0	Lung	12.2	14.5
Macrophages LPS	0.0	0.0	Thymus	48.0	40.1
HUVEC none	0.0	0.0	Kidney	0.0	0.0
HUVEC starved	0.0	0.0			

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2885 Expression of the NOV10 gene is widespread at low but significant levels in the adult central nervous system. From the results in this panel, this gene appears to be differentially expressed in Alzheimer's disease.

- 5 Therefore, inhibition of this NOV10 protease homolog may be of benefit in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2882/2885 Two experiments with the same probe and primer set produce results that are in reasonable agreement. Highest expression of the NOV10 gene is seen in an ovarian cancer cell line (OVCAR-5) (CT=33) and the trachea (CT=30). In addition, there appears to be substantial expression in other ovarian cancer cell lines, breast cancer cell lines, colon tissue, small intestine tissue, stomach tissue, kidney tissue, lung tissue and mammary gland tissue. Thus, the expression of the NOV10 gene could be used to distinguish OVCAR-5 cells from other samples in the panel. Differential expression of calpain has been observed in a variety of cancers and Braun et. al (see reference below) have suggested that it

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probably plays a role in carcinogenesis and tumor progression. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the NOV10 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of ovarian cancer or breast cancer.

References:

- 5 Braun C, Engel M, Seifert M, Theisinger B, Seitz G, Zang KD, Welter C. Expression of calpain I messenger RNA in human renal cell carcinoma: correlation with lymph node metastasis and histological type. *Int J Cancer* 1999 Feb 19;84(1):6-9

Calpain, also named CANP (for calcium-activated neutral protease), is an intracellular cytoplasmatic non-lysosomal cysteine endopeptidase that requires calcium ions for activity.

- 10 Many substrates of the calpain isoenzymes, such as the transcription factors c-Fos and c-Jun, the tumor suppressor protein p53, protein kinase C, pp60c-src and the adhesion molecule integrin, have been implicated in the pathogenesis of different human tumors, suggesting an important role of the calpains in malignant diseases. We now report differential expression of the calpain I gene (CL I) in a variety of tumors, extending our study to a larger series of renal cell carcinomas. Using Northern-blot analysis, we studied calpain I expression in 30 renal cell carcinomas as compared with matched healthy tissues. Tumor samples were classified according to their histological type: 21 clear cell carcinomas, 4 chromophobe carcinomas, 3 papillary carcinomas and 2 oncocytomas. In renal tumor samples, calpain I gene mRNA was expressed at highly variable levels, significantly depending on the different histological types.
- 15 Moreover, there was a correlation of higher calpain I expression with increased malignancy: within the clear cell carcinoma subset, tumor samples with advanced nodal status (N1 and N2) showed a significantly higher calpain I expression than tumors without metastasis to regional lymph nodes. Our data suggest an important role of calpain isoenzymes in carcinogenesis and tumor progression.

- 25 PMID: 9988224

- Panel 2.2 Summary:** Ag2882/2885 Two experiments with the same probe and primer set produce results that are in reasonable agreement. Highest expression of the NOV10 gene is seen in samples derived from a breast cancer or normal stomach tissue (CTs=33). In addition, there appears to be substantial expression in other breast cancer samples, a uterine cancer sample and a lung cancer sample. Thus, the expression of the NOV10 gene could be used to distinguish these samples from other samples in the panel. The significant levels of expression in this calpain homolog are in concordance with published data showing differential expression of calpain in a variety of tumors and the suggestion that it plays a role in
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carcinogenesis and tumor progression. (Please see Panel 1.3D for references) Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the NOV10 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics might be beneficial in the treatment of breast cancer, lung cancer or uterine cancer.

- 5 **Panel 4D Summary:** Ag2882/2885 Two experiments with the same probe and primer set produce results that are in reasonable agreement. Significant expression of the NOV10 gene is limited to normal colon, thymus and lung. The NOV10 transcript encodes for a calcium activated neutral protease like molecule. This family of molecules is implicated in cytoskeletal organization, cell proliferation, cell motility, and hemostasis. Therefore, the NOV10 gene product may play an important role in the normal homeostasis of these tissues. In addition, calpain 1 has been shown to inhibit the activation of NF-kappa B, and may be useful in the treatment of conditions associated with local or systemic inflammation. (See reference below) Thus, therapeutics designed with the protein encoded for by the NOV10 transcript using small molecules could be important for maintaining or restoring normal function to the lung, colon and thymus during inflammation.
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References:

- Ruetten H, Thiernemann C. Effect of calpain inhibitor I, an inhibitor of the proteolysis of I kappa B, on the circulatory failure and multiple organ dysfunction caused by endotoxin in the rat. *Br J Pharmacol* 1997 Jun;121(4):695-704
- 20 1. We compared the effects of calpain inhibitor I (inhibitor of the proteolysis of I kappa B and, hence, of the activation of nuclear factor kappa B (NF kappa B) and dexamethasone on (i) the circulatory failure, (ii) multiple organ dysfunction and (iii) induction of the inducible isoforms of nitric oxide (NO) synthase (iNOS) and cyclo-oxygenase (COX-2) in anaesthetized rats with endotoxic shock. 2. Injection of lipopolysaccharide (LPS, *E. coli*, 10 mg kg⁻¹, i.v.) resulted in hypotension and a reduction of the pressor responses elicited by noradrenaline. This circulatory dysfunction was attenuated by pretreatment of LPS-rats with calpain inhibitor I (10 mg kg⁻¹, i.v., 2 h before LPS) or dexamethasone (1 mg kg⁻¹, i.v.). 3. Endotoxaemia also caused rises in the serum levels of (i) urea and creatinine (renal dysfunction), (ii) alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (hepatocellular injury), bilirubin and gamma-glutamyl transferase (gamma GT) (liver dysfunction), (iii) lipase (pancreatic injury) and (iv) lactate. Calpain inhibitor I and dexamethasone attenuated the liver injury, the pancreatic injury, the lactic acidosis as well as the hypoglycaemia caused by LPS. Dexamethasone, but not calpain inhibitor I, reduced the renal dysfunction caused by LPS. 4.
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Endotoxaemia for 6 h resulted in a substantial increase in iNOS and COX-2 protein and activity in lung and liver, which was attenuated in LPS-rats pretreated with calpain inhibitor I or dexamethasone. 5. Thus, calpain inhibitor I and dexamethasone attenuate (i) the circulatory failure, (ii) the multiple organ dysfunction (liver and pancreatic dysfunction/injury, lactic acidosis, hypoglycaemia), as well as (iii) the induction of iNOS and COX-2 protein and activity in rats with endotoxic shock. We propose that prevention of the activation of NF-kappa B in vivo may be useful in the therapy of circulatory shock or of disorders associated with local or systemic inflammation.

PMID: 9208136

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J. NOV11: Novel P2X2C receptor

Expression of the NOV11 gene (CG56179-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3491, described in Table 70. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 71 and 72.

Table 70. Probe Name Ag3491

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-agcctgattcccaccattatta-3'	22	937	237
Probe	TET-5'-atctggccacagctctgacttcgt-3'-TAMRA	25	959	238
Reverse	5'-accccagagagggttcctta-3'	20	992	239

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Table 71. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3491, Run 213390613	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3491, Run 213390613
Adipose	0.9	Renal ca. TK-10	1.8
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	0.8
Melanoma* M14	0.5	Gastric ca. KATO III	0.5
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	0.0	Colon ca. SW480	1.5
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	33.2	Colon ca. HT29	1.4
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	2.0
Prostate Pool	12.6	Colon ca. CaCo-2	3.1
Placenta	1.5	Colon cancer tissue	1.5
Uterus Pool	0.0	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	Colon ca. Colo-205	3.2
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	5.5	Colon ca. SW-48	4.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	1.7	Colon Pool	0.8

Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	2.6	Small Intestine Pool	2.2
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	3.1	Stomach Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0	Bone Marrow Pool	1.3
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	0.0
Breast ca. MCF-7	100.0	Heart Pool	2.0
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	3.6	Lymph Node Pool	1.1
Breast ca. BT 549	0.7	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.0
Breast ca. T47D	29.9	Skeletal Muscle Pool	1.0
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.4	Spleen Pool	6.7
Breast Pool	0.0	Thymus Pool	3.6
Trachea	36.9	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	1.3
Lung	1.8	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	2.2
Fetal Lung	67.8	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	1.7
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.7	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.0
Lung ca. LX-1	2.1	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	0.8
Lung ca. NCI-H146	5.4	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	2.6
Lung ca. SHP-77	26.4	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	0.5
Lung ca. A549	2.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	8.1
Lung ca. NCI-H526	7.1	Brain (cerebellum)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	15.7	Brain (fetal)	1.5
Lung ca. NCI-H460	3.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	9.2
Lung ca. HOP-62	1.0	Cerebral Cortex Pool	4.9
Lung ca. NCI-H522	1.5	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	1.4
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	17.1
Fetal Liver	0.0	Brain (whole)	6.0
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	0.0
Kidney Pool	4.6	Adrenal Gland	0.6
Fetal Kidney	12.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	1.1	Salivary Gland	0.0
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	0.0
Renal ca. ACHN	1.7	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	1.8
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	8.4

Table 72. Panel 5 Islet

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3491, Run 242385402	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3491, Run 242385402
97457_Patient-02go_adipose	0.0	94709_Donor 2 AM - A_adipose	0.0
97476_Patient-07sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94710_Donor 2 AM - B_adipose	0.0
97477_Patient-07ut_uterus	0.0	94711_Donor 2 AM - C_adipose	0.0
97478_Patient-07pl_placenta	0.0	94712_Donor 2 AD - A_adipose	0.0
99167_Bayer Patient 1	100.0	94713_Donor 2 AD - B_adipose	0.0

97482_Patient-08ut_uterus	0.0	94714_Donor 2 AD - C_adipose	0.0
97483_Patient-08pl_placenta	24.1	94742_Donor 3 U - A_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0
97486_Patient-09sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94743_Donor 3 U - B_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0
97487_Patient-09ut_uterus	0.0	94730_Donor 3 AM - A_adipose	0.0
97488_Patient-09pl_placenta	19.9	94731_Donor 3 AM - B_adipose	0.0
97492_Patient-10ut_uterus	0.0	94732_Donor 3 AM - C_adipose	0.0
97493_Patient-10pl_placenta	0.0	94733_Donor 3 AD - A_adipose	0.0
97495_Patient-11go_adipose	0.0	94734_Donor 3 AD - B_adipose	0.0
97496_Patient-11sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94735_Donor 3 AD - C_adipose	0.0
97497_Patient-11ut_uterus	0.0	77138_Liver_HepG2untreated	0.0
97498_Patient-11pl_placenta	15.3	73556_Heart_Cardiac stromal cells (primary)	0.0
97500_Patient-12go_adipose	0.0	81735_Small Intestine	2.9
97501_Patient-12sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	72409_Kidney_Proximal Convoluted Tubule	0.0
97502_Patient-12ut_uterus	0.0	82685_Small intestine_Duodenum	0.0
97503_Patient-12pl_placenta	0.0	90650_Adrenal_Adrenocortical adenoma	0.0
94721_Donor 2 U - A_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72410_Kidney_HRCE	0.0
94722_Donor 2 U - B_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72411_Kidney_HRE	0.0
94723_Donor 2 U - C_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	73139_Uterus_Uterine smooth muscle cells	0.0

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3491 The expression of the NOV11 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a breast cancer cell line (MCF-7)(CT=29.8). Thus, the expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish MCF-7 cells from the other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial in the treatment of breast cancer.

In addition, there appears to be substantial expression of NOV11 associated with fetal lung (CT=30.3), when compared to expression in adult lung. Therefore, the expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish fetal lung tissue from adult lung tissue (CT=35.6).

Among tissues with metabolic function, the NOV11 gene is expressed in the pancreas (CT=33). Please see Panel 5 for discussion of utility of this gene in metabolic disease.

The NOV11 gene is also expressed at low levels in the hippocampus, cortex, thalamus, and amygdala. The NOV11 gene is a novel ionotropic purinergic receptor. These receptors play an important role in neuron excitatory transmission. In addition, all seizure disorders with

genetic linkage currently known result from an ion channel mutation. The NOV11 gene is therefore an excellent small molecule target for the treatment of epilepsy or any seizure disorder, as well as any neuropsychiatric disease in which altered neurotransmission has been implicated (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or depression).

5 **References:**

Pankratov Y, Castro E, Miras-Portugal MT, Krishtal O. A purinergic component of the excitatory postsynaptic current mediated by P2X receptors in the CA1 neurons of the rat hippocampus. *Eur J Neurosci* 1998 Dec;10(12):3898-902

10 The pyramidal neurons in the CA1 area of hippocampal slices from 17- to 19-day-old rats have been investigated by means of patch clamp. Excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs) were elicited by stimulating the Schaffer collateral at a frequency below 0.2 Hz. It was found that inhibition of glutamatergic transmission by 20 microM 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX) and 100 microM 2-amino-5-phosphonovaleric acid (D-APV) left a small component of the EPSC uninhibited. The amplitude of this residual EPSC
15 (rEPSC) comprised 25 +/- 11% of the total EPSC when measured at a holding potential of -50 mV. The rEPSC was blocked by selective P2 blocker pyridoxal phosphate-6-azophenyl-2'-4'-disulphonic acid (PPADS) 10 microM and bath incubation with non-hydrolysable ATP analogues, ATP-gamma-S and alpha, beta-methylene-ATP at 50 and 20 microM, respectively. The rEPSC was dramatically potentiated by external Zn²⁺ (10 microM). In another series of
20 experiments exogenous ATP was applied to the CA1 neurons in situ. An inward current evoked by ATP was inhibited by PPADS to the same extent as the rEPSC. It is concluded that, depending on membrane voltage, about one-fifth to one-quarter of the EPSC generated by the excitatory synaptic input to the hippocampal CA1 neurons of rat is due to the activity of P2X receptors.

25 **Panel 5 Islet Summary:** Ag3491 Expression of the NOV11 gene is limited to a sample derived from human islets of Langerhans (CT=33). This is in concordance with the expression seen in the pancreas in Panel 1.3D. Stimulation of P2 receptors with ligand enhances insulin secretion from islets. Therefore, an agonist for the P2 receptor homolog encoded by this gene may be a treatment for all types of Type 2 diabetes with beta cell secretory defects.

30 **References:**

Fernandez-Alvarez J, Hillaire-Buys D, Loubatieres-Mariani MM, Gomis R, Petit P. P2 receptor agonists stimulate insulin release from human pancreatic islets. *Pancreas*. 2001 Jan;22(1):69-71.

Although P2 receptors for adenosine 5'-triphosphate (ATP) and/or adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP) have been characterized in mammalian pancreatic beta cells, no evidence for an insulin-secreting effect of P2 receptor agonists has been reported as yet in humans. The present study aimed at investigating whether P2 receptor agonists could stimulate insulin release in human pancreatic islets obtained from brain-dead organ donors. Experiments were performed using different glucose concentrations and insulin was measured by radioimmunoassay. When the glucose concentration (8.3 mmol/L) was slightly stimulating for insulin release, alpha,beta-methylene ATP (200 micromol/L) and ADPbetaS (50 micromol/L) similarly amplified insulin secretion: both compounds induced a threefold increase in insulin response. In the presence of a nonstimulating glucose concentration (3.0 mmol/L), only alpha,beta-methylene ATP could induce a significant 1.4-fold increase in insulin release, ADPbetaS being completely ineffective. These results give evidence that P2 receptor agonists are effective in stimulating insulin release in humans, the effect of the P2Y agonist being essentially glucose dependent.

PMID: 11138974

K. NOV12: DIABLO-like

Expression of the NOV12 gene (CG56132-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2884, described in Table 73. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 74, 75 and 76.

Table 73. Probe Name Ag2884

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tcttgaagaagtgtgtgcatt-3'	22	389	240
Probe	TET-5'-tcttgaagccaactgtatcctggta-3'-TAMRA	26	411	241
Reverse	5'-accatagtgttctgcaaacga-3'	22	453	242

Table 74. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 209058928	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 209058928
AD 1 Hippo	5.9	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	2.2
AD 2 Hippo	19.6	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	22.5
AD 3 Hippo	3.0	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	8.4
AD 4 Hippo	3.1	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0

AD 5 Hippo	100.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	6.0
AD 6 Hippo	61.6	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	7.3
Control 2 Hippo	16.2	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	48.0
Control 4 Hippo	9.7	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	27.7
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	4.7	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	2.7
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	9.3	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	62.9
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	20.2	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	7.4
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	4.9	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	4.2
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	12.2	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	89.5
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	88.3	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	7.6
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	35.6	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	2.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	65.5	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	14.5
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	65.1	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	4.4
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	5.2	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	39.0
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	40.1	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	14.8
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.0	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	76.8
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	5.7	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	15.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	50.7	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	4.1
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	23.0	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	26.2

Table 75. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 167660112	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 167660112
Liver adenocarcinoma	13.9	Kidney (fetal)	21.2
Pancreas	2.0	Renal ca. 786-0	19.8
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	10.0	Renal ca. A498	3.9
Adrenal gland	2.2	Renal ca. RXF 393	8.2
Thyroid	1.7	Renal ca. ACHN	7.9
Salivary gland	2.8	Renal ca. UO-31	4.8
Pituitary gland	5.8	Renal ca. TK-10	14.6
Brain (fetal)	12.1	Liver	2.8
Brain (whole)	18.6	Liver (fetal)	3.2
Brain (amygdala)	9.3	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	8.1
Brain (cerebellum)	24.8	Lung	3.9
Brain (hippocampus)	6.8	Lung (fetal)	11.1
Brain (substantia nigra)	10.3	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	11.7
Brain (thalamus)	7.2	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	27.0
Cerebral Cortex	8.4	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	100.0
Spinal cord	4.5	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	4.1
glio/astro U87-MG	8.5	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	39.5
glio/astro U-118-MG	11.6	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	15.5
astrocytoma SW1783	14.1	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	11.8
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	17.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	5.4

astrocytoma SF-539	7.2	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	30.8
astrocytoma SNB-75	27.5	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	31.6
glioma SNB-19	8.0	Mammary gland	3.8
glioma U251	27.5	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	41.8
glioma SF-295	17.1	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	7.7
Heart (fetal)	4.6	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	58.6
Heart	3.8	Breast ca. BT-549	3.1
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	3.6	Breast ca. MDA-N	6.0
Skeletal muscle	14.4	Ovary	3.3
Bone marrow	3.6	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	17.7
Thymus	13.9	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	7.8
Spleen	3.9	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	85.3
Lymph node	8.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	8.2
Colorectal	7.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	6.9
Stomach	4.9	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	40.1
Small intestine	4.8	Uterus	3.9
Colon ca. SW480	6.9	Placenta	0.6
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	28.7	Prostate	2.2
Colon ca. HT29	6.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	17.2
Colon ca. HCT-116	7.4	Testis	2.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	9.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	3.6
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	5.1	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	7.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	17.7	Melanoma UACC-62	13.5
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	24.0	Melanoma M14	1.7
Bladder	11.4	Melanoma LOX IMVI	5.2
Trachea	3.5	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	8.3
Kidney	5.4	Adipose	11.6

Table 76. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 241701515	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2884, Run 241701515
Secondary Th1 act	18.8	HUVEC IL-1beta	5.7
Secondary Th2 act	38.2	HUVEC IFN gamma	12.4
Secondary Tr1 act	37.9	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	18.4
Secondary Th1 rest	10.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	14.3
Secondary Th2 rest	22.2	HUVEC IL-11	3.8
Secondary Tr1 rest	16.4	Lung Microvascular EC none	24.7
Primary Th1 act	20.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	14.8
Primary Th2 act	29.5	Microvascular Dermal EC none	16.4
Primary Tr1 act	27.9	Microvascular Dermal EC	14.1

		TNFalpha + IL-1beta	
Primary Th1 rest	75.8	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	28.1
Primary Th2 rest	34.2	Small airway epithelium none	7.2
Primary Tr1 rest	32.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	63.7
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	10.2	Coronary artery SMC rest	16.4
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	25.7	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	8.1
CD8 lymphocyte act	21.9	Astrocytes rest	15.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	18.4	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	19.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	21.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	24.3
CD4 lymphocyte none	26.4	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	99.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	45.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	9.0
LAK cells rest	32.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	5.2
LAK cells IL-2	25.9	Liver cirrhosis	6.9
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	53.2	Lupus kidney	5.3
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	60.7	NCI-H292 none	29.7
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	37.6	NCI-H292 IL-4	29.5
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	26.6	NCI-H292 IL-9	33.4
NK Cells IL-2 rest	42.6	NCI-H292 IL-13	18.6
Two Way MLR 3 day	60.7	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	18.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	24.3	HPAEC none	7.3
Two Way MLR 7 day	19.9	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	14.9
PBMC rest	27.9	Lung fibroblast none	6.0
PBMC PWM	73.2	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	8.3
PBMC PHA-L	32.1	Lung fibroblast IL-4	21.6
Ramos (B cell) none	31.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	14.3
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	100.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	13.6
B lymphocytes PWM	74.7	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	26.8
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	29.3	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	32.8
EOL-1 dbcAMP	12.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	50.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	34.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	23.3
Dendritic cells none	27.2	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	13.7
Dendritic cells LPS	31.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	31.6
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	23.7	IBD Colitis 2	2.4
Monocytes rest	23.8	IBD Crohn's	2.5
Monocytes LPS	32.5	Colon	29.7

Macrophages rest	27.0	Lung	18.4
Macrophages LPS	31.9	Thymus	33.9
HUVEC none	12.2	Kidney	90.8
HUVEC starved	16.3		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2884 No difference was found in the expression of the NOV12 gene in the postmortem brains of AD patients when compared to non-demented controls. This panel does demonstrate the expression of the NOV12 gene in the CNS of an independent group of patients. Please see panel 1.3D for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2884 The expression of the NOV12 gene, a diablo homolog, appears to be highest in a sample derived from a lung cancer cell line (SHP-77) (CT=30.4). In addition, there is substantial expression in other lung cancer cell lines, breast cancer cell lines and ovarian cancer cell lines. Thus, the expression of the NOV12 gene could be used to distinguish SHP-77 cells from other samples in the panel. Diablo activates caspases and promotes apoptosis. Mitochondria-mediated apoptosis plays a central role in animal development and tissue homeostasis, and its alteration results in a range of malignant disorders including cancer. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the NOV12 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial for the treatment of lung cancer, breast cancer or ovarian cancer.

The NOV12 gene is also expressed at low but significant levels in all CNS regions examined. Apoptosis has been implicated in Alzheimer's disease, traumatic brain injury, pathologic pain, stroke, viral infections of the CNS, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, and multiple sclerosis. Therefore, the selective blockage/down regulation of the NOV12 gene or its protein product may have broad implications and utility in a number of CNS diseases/clinical conditions.

Among tissues with metabolic function, the NOV12 gene has low levels of expression in pituitary, fetal heart, skeletal muscle and adipose. Diablo proteins promote apoptosis by activating mitochondrial caspases. Therefore, inhibition of the NOV12 gene may protect against apoptosis/tissue wasting in diseases of the pituitary or skeletal muscle.

References:

Madesh M, Antonsson B, Srinivasula SM, Alnemri ES, Hajnoczky G. Rapid kinetics of tBid-induced cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO release and mitochondrial depolarization.

J Biol Chem. 2001 Dec 6 [epub ahead of print]

Cleavage of Bid has been shown to promote apoptosis by inducing mitochondrial membrane permeabilization with the resultant release of apoptosis-inducing proteins from the intermembrane space into the cytosol. However direct visualization of the Bid-induced release of various proteins from the highly compartmentalized intermembrane space and the changes in the mitochondrial metabolic machinery remain elusive. Using GFP fusion proteins and immunostaining in individual permeabilized HepG2 cells, first we demonstrated that truncated Bid (15.5-kDa C-terminal fragment, tBid) evoked a rapid and essentially complete release of cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO from every mitochondrion. To establish at a resolution of seconds the kinetics of tBid-induced cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO release and depolarization, we monitored the mitochondrial membrane potential fluorimetrically in permeabilized cells and applied a rapid filtration method to obtain cytosolic fractions for Western blotting. We found that subnanomolar doses of tBid were sufficient to evoke cytochrome c release and mitochondrial depolarization, whereas full-length Bid was 100-fold less effective. Bcl-xL prevented tBid-induced cytochrome c release and depolarization. In response to 2.5 nM tBid, cytochrome c release started after 10s delay, displayed rapid progression and was complete at 50-70s. Release of Smac/DIABLO was synchronized with cytochrome c release, whereas the loss of the mitochondrial membrane potential lagged slightly behind cytochrome c release. Furthermore, tBid-induced cytochrome c release was insensitive to changes in substrate composition, but tBid-induced depolarization did not occur in the presence of extramitochondrial ATP supply. Thus, tBid-induced permeabilization of the outer membrane permits rapid release of cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO from all domains of the intermembrane space. The tBid-induced loss of mitochondrial membrane potential occurs after cytochrome c release and reflects impairment of oxidative metabolism.

PMID: 11741882

Adrain C, Creagh EM, Martin SJ. Apoptosis-associated release of Smac/DIABLO from mitochondria requires active caspases and is blocked by Bcl-2. *EMBO J.* 2001 Dec 3;20(23):6627-36.

Smac/DIABLO is a mitochondrial protein that potentiates some forms of apoptosis, possibly by neutralizing one or more members of the IAP family of apoptosis inhibitory proteins. Smac has been shown to exit mitochondria and enter the cytosol during apoptosis triggered by UV- or gamma-irradiation. Here, we report that Smac/DIABLO export from mitochondria into the cytosol is provoked by cytotoxic drugs and DNA damage, as well as by ligation of the CD95 death receptor. Mitochondrial efflux of Smac/DIABLO, in response to a

variety of pro-apoptotic agents, was profoundly inhibited in Bcl-2-overexpressing cells. Thus, in addition to modulating apoptosis-associated mitochondrial cytochrome c release, Bcl-2 also regulates Smac release, suggesting that both molecules may escape via the same route.

However, whereas cell stress-associated mitochondrial cytochrome c release was largely

5 caspase independent, release of Smac/DIABLO in response to the same stimuli was blocked by a broad-spectrum caspase inhibitor. This suggests that apoptosis-associated cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO release from mitochondria do not occur via the same mechanism. Rather, Smac/DIABLO efflux from mitochondria is a caspase-catalysed event that occurs downstream of cytochrome c release.

10 PMID: 11726499

Huang P, Oliff A. Signaling pathways in apoptosis as potential targets for cancer therapy. Trends Cell Biol 2001 Aug;11(8):343-8

Genetic instability contributes to the origin of cancer as well as to the ability of cancer cells to become resistant to various therapies. Because of this, cytotoxic rather than cytostatic
15 therapies might be most effective against this disease. Many oncogenes and tumor suppressors mediate their effects by interfering with or inducing apoptotic signaling. Thus, apoptotic pathways might be significantly altered in cancer cells relative to untransformed cells, and these differences might present a therapeutic window that can be exploited for development of cancer drugs.

20 PMID: 11489640

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2884 The expression of the NOV12 transcript is ubiquitous across panel 4D, with highest expression in kidney (CT=28.7), the basophil cell line Ku-812 and the B cell lymphoma cell line, Ramos, both upon treatment with ionomycin (CT 28.6). It is also moderately expressed in primary Th1 cells and PWM activated B cells but not in B cells
25 treated with CD40L, a condition which was reported to promote survival. Moderate expression of the NOV12 transcript is also found in dermal fibroblasts and small airway epithelium treated with TNF- α whose cytotoxicity is well documented. The NOV12 transcript encodes for a Diablo like protein. Diablo proteins are pro-apoptotic mitochondrial proteins that are crucial for the activation of downstream effectors of apoptosis. Apoptosis has been implicated in the
30 pathology of many autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. Therefore, modulation of the expression or activity of the NOV12 putative protein by small molecules may be beneficial for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel diseases, psoriasis, type 1 diabetes, lupus erythematosus and lung inflammatory diseases.

L. NOV13: HRPET-1 related protein

Expression of the NOV13 gene (CG56195-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2895, described in Table 77. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 78, 79, 80 and 81.

5

Table 77. Probe Name Ag2895

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gcaggcttgaccttctca-3'	19	955	243
Probe	TET-5'-acccggaagatgatcttgaccct-3'-TAMRA	24	1010	244
Reverse	5'-ctgggacatgttcttctgtga-3'	21	1034	245

Table 78. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 224116296	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 224116296
AD 1 Hippo	20.7	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	18.9
AD 2 Hippo	50.7	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	28.3
AD 3 Hippo	15.3	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	16.2
AD 4 Hippo	15.6	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	73.7	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	17.1
AD 6 Hippo	59.9	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	36.9
Control 2 Hippo	59.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	23.2
Control 4 Hippo	18.0	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	57.0
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	18.3	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	18.2
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	19.3	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	92.7
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	42.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	28.3
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	13.1	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	21.8
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	40.9	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	71.7
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	21.6
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	72.2	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	16.3
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	46.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	14.7
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	44.4	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	17.6
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	18.8	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	59.9
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	57.0	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	33.4
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	28.3	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	83.5
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	21.9	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	34.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	58.6	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	22.2
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	45.1	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	32.1

Table 79. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 167649468	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 167649468
Liver adenocarcinoma	10.1	Kidney (fetal)	62.0

Pancreas	10.4	Renal ca. 786-0	12.9
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	6.6	Renal ca. A498	26.6
Adrenal gland	5.8	Renal ca. RXF 393	26.8
Thyroid	9.7	Renal ca. ACHN	10.4
Salivary gland	8.5	Renal ca. UO-31	6.7
Pituitary gland	12.6	Renal ca. TK-10	10.3
Brain (fetal)	21.0	Liver	12.4
Brain (whole)	13.5	Liver (fetal)	8.8
Brain (amygdala)	15.2	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	3.1
Brain (cerebellum)	16.5	Lung	16.8
Brain (hippocampus)	11.3	Lung (fetal)	15.7
Brain (substantia nigra)	5.4	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	5.3
Brain (thalamus)	8.3	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	5.3
Cerebral Cortex	32.3	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	55.1
Spinal cord	9.3	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	3.1
glio/astro U87-MG	19.8	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	8.5
glio/astro U-118-MG	19.6	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	11.0
astrocytoma SW1783	12.8	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	13.4
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	5.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	5.6
astrocytoma SF-539	9.4	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	24.5
astrocytoma SNB-75	26.2	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	6.6
Glioma SNB-19	2.7	Mammary gland	29.3
Glioma U251	16.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	9.8
Glioma SF-295	27.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	13.2
Heart (fetal)	51.8	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	19.1
Heart	9.1	Breast ca. BT-549	4.4
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	17.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	15.2
Skeletal muscle	3.7	Ovary	28.9
Bone marrow	5.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	13.1
Thymus	25.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	17.3
Spleen	22.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	100.0
Lymph node	19.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.3
Colorectal	6.3	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	4.0
Stomach	6.9	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	13.8
Small intestine	9.5	Uterus	12.9
Colon ca. SW480	9.8	Placenta	12.9
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	7.3	Prostate	13.7
Colon ca. HT29	7.2	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	9.2
Colon ca. HCT-116	4.2	Testis	16.7
Colon ca. CaCo-2	11.7	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	8.5
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	10.1	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	11.7
Colon ca. HCC-2998	7.3	Melanoma UACC-62	50.7

Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	20.4	Melanoma M14	9.5
Bladder	6.8	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	16.2	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	12.2
Kidney	27.0	Adipose	10.0

Table 80. Panel 2.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 175119368	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 175119368
Normal Colon	28.9	Kidney Margin (OD04348)	63.7
Colon cancer (OD06064)	25.7	Kidney malignant cancer (OD06204B)	25.9
Colon Margin (OD06064)	14.4	Kidney normal adjacent tissue (OD06204E)	20.3
Colon cancer (OD06159)	7.3	Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	26.1
Colon Margin (OD06159)	22.4	Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	19.9
Colon cancer (OD06297-04)	7.9	Kidney Cancer 8120613	7.9
Colon Margin (OD06297-015)	14.7	Kidney Margin 8120614	31.9
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	9.4	Kidney Cancer 9010320	11.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	11.3	Kidney Margin 9010321	10.4
Colon cancer metastasis (OD06104)	8.1	Kidney Cancer 8120607	19.8
Lung Margin (OD06104)	13.9	Kidney Margin 8120608	30.1
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	21.8	Normal Uterus	23.2
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	9.3	Uterine Cancer 064011	5.4
Normal Prostate	27.5	Normal Thyroid	13.5
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	10.4	Thyroid Cancer 064010	20.4
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	14.7	Thyroid Cancer A302152	27.7
Normal Ovary	52.1	Thyroid Margin A302153	10.4
Ovarian cancer (OD06283-03)	21.2	Normal Breast	12.9
Ovarian Margin (OD06283-07)	10.8	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	7.6
Ovarian Cancer 064008	18.6	Breast Cancer 1024	50.0
Ovarian cancer (OD06145)	2.7	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	35.6
Ovarian Margin (OD06145)	10.4	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	27.0
Ovarian cancer (OD06455-03)	10.0	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	100.0
Ovarian Margin (OD06455-07)	3.4	Breast Cancer 064006	15.9
Normal Lung	20.6	Breast Cancer 9100266	15.8
Invasive poor diff. lung adeno (ODO4945-01)	12.3	Breast Margin 9100265	4.8
Lung Margin (ODO4945-03)	7.7	Breast Cancer A209073	20.3
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	8.5	Breast Margin A2090734	25.9
Lung Margin (OD03126)	7.0	Breast cancer (OD06083)	26.4
Lung Cancer (OD05014A)	30.1	Breast cancer node metastasis (OD06083)	16.4
Lung Margin (OD05014B)	6.2	Normal Liver	16.5

Lung cancer (OD06081)	29.1	Liver Cancer 1026	21.9
Lung Margin (OD06081)	8.2	Liver Cancer 1025	38.4
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	4.9	Liver Cancer 6004-T	27.5
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	32.8	Liver Tissue 6004-N	2.0
Ocular Melanoma Metastasis	8.1	Liver Cancer 6005-T	30.6
Ocular Melanoma Margin (Liver)	17.8	Liver Tissue 6005-N	44.8
Melanoma Metastasis	17.7	Liver Cancer 064003	26.8
Melanoma Margin (Lung)	18.6	Normal Bladder	14.7
Normal Kidney	10.7	Bladder Cancer 1023	14.4
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	36.6	Bladder Cancer A302173	19.5
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	6.4	Normal Stomach	39.0
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	21.2	Gastric Cancer 9060397	9.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	31.4	Stomach Margin 9060396	16.5
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	20.2	Gastric Cancer 9060395	17.3
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	33.2	Stomach Margin 9060394	27.5
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	7.3	Gastric Cancer 064005	15.3

Table 81. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 164310477	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2895, Run 164310477
Secondary Th1 act	41.8	HUVEC IL-1beta	5.5
Secondary Th2 act	43.2	HUVEC IFN gamma	17.0
Secondary Tr1 act	39.8	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	29.9
Secondary Th1 rest	19.8	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	34.6
Secondary Th2 rest	36.9	HUVEC IL-11	6.7
Secondary Tr1 rest	39.8	Lung Microvascular EC none	20.7
Primary Th1 act	24.5	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	45.7
Primary Th2 act	33.2	Microvascular Dermal EC none	26.8
Primary Tr1 act	30.1	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	41.8
Primary Th1 rest	92.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	72.2
Primary Th2 rest	62.0	Small airway epithelium none	33.9
Primary Tr1 rest	55.9	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	88.3
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.5	Coronary artery SMC rest	36.9
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	29.7	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	23.5
CD8 lymphocyte act	24.1	Astrocytes rest	52.1
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	24.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	71.2

Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	30.6	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	11.3
CD4 lymphocyte none	40.9	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	21.8
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	53.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	34.6
LAK cells rest	35.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	54.7
LAK cells IL-2	34.9	Liver cirrhosis	12.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	25.5	Lupus kidney	10.2
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	53.6	NCI-H292 none	18.3
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	39.2	NCI-H292 IL-4	12.7
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	22.7	NCI-H292 IL-9	12.1
NK Cells IL-2 rest	42.3	NCI-H292 IL-13	11.5
Two Way MLR 3 day	37.1	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	17.9
Two Way MLR 5 day	23.7	HPAEC none	16.2
Two Way MLR 7 day	25.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	51.4
PBMC rest	40.3	Lung fibroblast none	22.1
PBMC PWM	54.3	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	32.1
PBMC PHA-L	50.3	Lung fibroblast IL-4	49.3
Ramos (B cell) none	14.2	Lung fibroblast IL-9	32.3
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	30.8	Lung fibroblast IL-13	25.9
B lymphocytes PWM	64.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	35.8
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	41.5	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	32.1
EOL-1 dbcAMP	3.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	100.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	12.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	34.2
Dendritic cells none	34.4	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	25.0
Dendritic cells LPS	54.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	26.4
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	41.8	IBD Colitis 2	3.9
Monocytes rest	47.0	IBD Crohn's	6.2
Monocytes LPS	21.2	Colon	21.5
Macrophages rest	40.3	Lung	24.3
Macrophages LPS	42.6	Thymus	59.5
HUVEC none	12.3	Kidney	81.2
HUVEC starved	21.5		

- CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary:** Ag2895 No difference is found in the expression of the NOV13 gene in the postmortem brains of AD patients when compared to non-demented controls. This panel does demonstrate the expression of the NOV13 gene in the CNS of an independent group of patients. Please see panel 1.3D for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2895 The expression of the NOV13 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from an ovarian cancer cell line (OVCAR-5)(CT=28.5). There appears to be general lower levels of expression across the remainder of the panel. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish OVCAR-5 cells from the rest of the samples in the panel.

This gene also has low but significant levels of expression in pancreas, adrenal, thyroid, pituitary, adult and fetal heart, skeletal muscle and liver, and adipose. Thus, this newly-identified gene product may be important for the pathogenesis, diagnosis and/or treatment of metabolic and endocrine diseases, including obesity and Types 1 and 2 diabetes.

This gene is expressed at moderate levels in all CNS regions examined. The NOV13 gene encodes a protein similar to EPI64 (ebp50-pdz interactor of 64 kd) that was reported to be a membrane associated protein that may be involved in cell adhesion and/or migration. In the CNS, these functions are usually associated with axon/dendritic growth and targeting. This molecule may therefore be of use in directing compensatory synaptogenesis in response to neuron death in spinal cord or brain trauma, stroke, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's diseases, or spinocerebellar ataxia.

References:

Reczek D, Bretscher A. Identification of EPI64, a TBC/rabGAP domain-containing microvillar protein that binds to the first PDZ domain of EBP50 and E3KARP. J Cell Biol 2001 Apr 2;153(1):191-206

The cortical scaffolding proteins EBP50 (ERM-binding phosphoprotein-50) and E3KARP (NHE3 kinase A regulatory protein) contain two PDZ (PSD-95/DlgA/ZO-1-like) domains followed by a COOH-terminal sequence that binds to active ERM family members. Using affinity chromatography, we identified polypeptides from placental microvilli that bind the PDZ domains of EBP50. Among these are 64- and/or 65-kD differentially phosphorylated polypeptides that bind preferentially to the first PDZ domain of EBP50, as well as to E3KARP, and that we call EPI64 (EBP50-PDZ interactor of 64 kD). The gene for human EPI64 lies on chromosome 22 where nine exons specify a protein of 508 residues that contains a Tre/Bub2/Cdc16 (TBC)/rab GTPase-activating protein (GAP) domain. EPI64 terminates in DTYL, which is necessary for binding to the PDZ domains of EBP50, as a mutant ending in DTYLA no longer interacts. EPI64 colocalizes with EBP50 and ezrin in syncytiotrophoblast and cultured cell microvilli, and this localization in cultured cells is abolished by introduction of the DTYLA mutation. In addition to EPI64, immobilized EBP50 PDZ domains retain

several polypeptides from placental microvilli, including an isoform of nadrin, a rhoGAP domain-containing protein implicated in regulating vesicular transport. Nadrin binds EBP50 directly, probably through its COOH-terminal STAL sequence. Thus, EBP50 appears to bind membrane proteins as well as factors potentially involved in regulating membrane traffic.

5 PMID: 11285285

Panel 2.2 Summary: Ag2895 The expression of the NOV13 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a metastatic breast cancer (CT=30.8). Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish this breast cancer sample from the rest of the samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV13 gene, through the use of protein
10 therapeutics, small molecule drugs or antibodies might be beneficial in the treatment of breast cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2895 The NOV13 transcript is expressed at high to moderate levels in most of the cells present in panel 4D. Highest expression of this transcript is found in dermal fibroblasts treated with TNF-a (CT=28.1), small airway epithelium and bronchial
15 epithelium treated with TNF-a and IL-1b. It is also expressed at moderate levels in T and B cells. The NOV13 transcript encodes a HRPET-1 related protein, similar to ebp50-pdz interactor of 64 kd, which was reported to be a membrane associated protein that may be involved in cell adhesion and/or migration (see reference above). Therefore, modulation of the expression and/or activity of this putative protein by antibodies could block the functions of B
20 and T cells and the interaction of these cells with local epithelium or fibroblasts. Consequently, this may reduce or eliminate the symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, and rheumatoid arthritis.

M. NOV14: B7-H2B

25 Expression of the NOV14 gene (CG55790-02) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1845, Ag2589, Ag2621, Ag2915 and Ag210, described in Tables 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93.

Table 82. Probe Name Ag1845

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-catcacgtgtgagctcacagt-3'	21	7454	246
Probe	TET-5'-cttcacatggtgcactgctgct-3'-TAMRA	23	7413	247
Reverse	5'-agaatttcagacacagcaatt-3'	22	7386	248

Table 83. Probe Name Ag2589

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	480	249
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	512	250
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtccgtcttattgac-3'	22	536	251

Table 84. Probe Name Ag2621

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	480	252
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	512	253
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtccgtcttattgac-3'	22	536	254

Table 85. Probe Name Ag2915

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gagctcaccttcacgtgtacat-3'	22	480	255
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccccaggcccaacgtgtactg-3'-TAMRA	24	512	256
Reverse	5'-gctgtgtccgtcttattgac-3'	22	536	257

Table 86. Probe Name Ag210

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gaggcagaggtcgagtgatga-3'	19	7169	258
Probe	TET-5'-tgaccactgcctccagcct-3'-TAMRA	21	7196	259
Reverse	5'-tttgagacggagcttctgtctgt-3'	23	7222	260

5

Table 87. AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 217699370	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 217699370
110967 COPD-F	8.5	112427 Match Control Psoriasis-F	14.5
110980 COPD-F	4.8	112418 Psoriasis-M	6.6
110968 COPD-M	6.7	112723 Match Control Psoriasis-M	1.0
110977 COPD-M	8.5	112419 Psoriasis-M	9.9
110989 Emphysema-F	12.9	112424 Match Control Psoriasis-M	10.7
110992 Emphysema-F	7.5	112420 Psoriasis-M	21.5
110993 Emphysema-F	8.5	112425 Match Control Psoriasis-M	13.8
110994 Emphysema-F	3.0	104689 (MF) OA Bone-Backus	17.1
110995 Emphysema-F	14.9	104690 (MF) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	6.8
110996 Emphysema-F	1.6	104691 (MF) OA Synovium-Backus	14.6
110997 Asthma-M	14.1	104692 (BA) OA Cartilage-Backus	0.4
111001 Asthma-F	7.9	104694 (BA) OA Bone-Backus	13.3
111002 Asthma-F	12.6	104695 (BA) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	9.3
111003 Atopic Asthma-F	13.4	104696 (BA) OA Synovium-Backus	7.9

111004 Atopic Asthma-F	16.5	104700 (SS) OA Bone-Backus	7.5
111005 Atopic Asthma-F	7.7	104701 (SS) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	7.7
111006 Atopic Asthma-F	0.9	104702 (SS) OA Synovium-Backus	24.5
111417 Allergy-M	6.3	117093 OA Cartilage Rep7	7.7
112347 Allergy-M	1.7	112672 OA Bone5	6.2
112349 Normal Lung-F	0.5	112673 OA Synovium5	1.1
112357 Normal Lung-F	1.7	112674 OA Synovial Fluid cells5	2.6
112354 Normal Lung-M	2.9	117100 OA Cartilage Rep14	4.3
112374 Crohns-F	3.3	112756 OA Bone9	14.6
112389 Match Control Crohns-F	17.9	112757 OA Synovium9	7.1
112375 Crohns-F	1.8	112758 OA Synovial Fluid Cells9	4.2
112732 Match Control Crohns-F	39.5	117125 RA Cartilage Rep2	4.7
112725 Crohns-M	1.7	113492 Bone2 RA	4.8
112387 Match Control Crohns-M	4.6	113493 Synovium2 RA	3.6
112378 Crohns-M	0.7	113494 Syn Fluid Cells RA	7.5
112390 Match Control Crohns-M	12.1	113499 Cartilage4 RA	9.6
112726 Crohns-M	10.1	113500 Bone4 RA	10.7
112731 Match Control Crohns-M	18.9	113501 Synovium4 RA	6.9
112380 Ulcer Col-F	9.6	113502 Syn Fluid Cells4 RA	5.4
112734 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	100.0	113495 Cartilage3 RA	4.0
112384 Ulcer Col-F	17.1	113496 Bone3 RA	7.2
112737 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	13.5	113497 Synovium3 RA	4.4
112386 Ulcer Col-F	1.8	113498 Syn Fluid Cells3 RA	6.2
112738 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	1.4	117106 Normal Cartilage Rep20	7.3
112381 Ulcer Col-M	7.3	113663 Bone3 Normal	0.2
112735 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	7.2	113664 Synovium3 Normal	0.0
112382 Ulcer Col-M	12.5	113665 Syn Fluid Cells3 Normal	0.4
112394 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	2.3	117107 Normal Cartilage Rep22	3.0
112383 Ulcer Col-M	6.3	113667 Bone4 Normal	4.3
112736 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	13.0	113668 Synovium4 Normal	2.7
112423 Psoriasis-F	7.1	113669 Syn Fluid Cells4 Normal	7.0

Table 88. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%)	Rel. Exp.(%)	Rel. Exp.(%)	Rel. Exp.(%)	Rel. Exp.(%)
			Ag2589. Run	Ag2621. Run	

	Ag1845, Run 207807655	Ag1845, Run 224079124	208776915	208393684	Ag2915, Run 209735956
AD 1 Hippo	14.5	15.3	10.2	10.3	16.3
AD 2 Hippo	17.1	14.8	17.2	13.9	17.4
AD 3 Hippo	11.3	9.0	6.9	4.3	5.9
AD 4 Hippo	7.7	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.6
AD 5 Hippo	37.1	57.4	33.0	27.0	40.6
AD 6 Hippo	65.5	100.0	60.7	49.0	59.5
Control 2 Hippo	34.6	27.2	27.5	17.4	25.0
Control 4 Hippo	9.5	9.1	11.3	8.4	10.2
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	6.3	55.9	4.0	3.4	4.1
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	22.4	25.3	15.8	12.9	15.7
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	26.1	39.5	16.8	13.9	22.5
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	11.1	10.5	5.1	3.9	3.5
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	19.2	15.7	13.3	12.0	18.4
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	93.3	75.3	66.9	59.5	84.7
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	46.7	34.6	35.8	30.8	43.2
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	39.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	61.1	58.2	50.3	35.6	52.1
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	3.2	5.3	4.0	2.4	3.8
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	22.5	31.6	20.6	18.2	7.5
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	9.2	13.8	8.3	5.8	7.7
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	7.6	3.1	5.1	4.2	9.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	25.2	47.3	25.5	17.6	26.4
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	11.9	10.2	13.0	11.5	12.6
Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	5.7	6.0	1.9	1.4	1.8
Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	11.8	47.0	10.2	8.5	11.7
AD 1 Occipital Ctx	13.5	8.1	9.9	6.3	11.1
AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
AD 3 Occipital Ctx	6.9	8.5	4.5	3.8	5.9
AD 4 Occipital Ctx	23.3	12.7	14.5	10.8	14.1
AD 5 Occipital Ctx	25.2	62.9	21.0	16.7	21.3
AD 6 Occipital Ctx	24.5	36.9	18.9	15.5	21.0
Control 1 Occipital Ctx	5.8	6.8	3.5	2.4	2.7
Control 2 Occipital Ctx	34.9	26.6	24.8	25.5	36.9
Control 3 Occipital Ctx	10.0	14.5	9.0	5.8	9.0
Control 4 Occipital Ctx	10.2	13.5	5.1	5.6	7.1
Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	56.6	55.9	53.6	42.3	56.6
Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	6.5	23.7	7.8	6.3	11.2
Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	4.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.2
Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	10.8	13.5	9.9	8.1	9.9
Control 1 Parietal Ctx	10.4	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.7
Control 2 Parietal Ctx	40.9	32.1	31.4	22.2	30.1

Control 3 Parietal Ctx	16.3	27.2	11.4	8.9	13.6
Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	29.9	24.3	29.1	23.5	29.1
Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	14.4	24.5	11.6	9.6	17.6
Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	3.4	7.3	2.9	1.9	1.8
Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	19.5	18.4	18.6	16.3	18.8

Table 89. Panel 1

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag210, Run 87987363	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag210, Run 87987363
Endothelial cells	5.5	Renal ca. 786-0	2.5
Endothelial cells (treated)	0.4	Renal ca. A498	0.7
Pancreas	17.1	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.7
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.5	Renal ca. ACHN	0.1
Adrenal gland	11.8	Renal ca. UO-31	1.3
Thyroid	0.7	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Salivary gland	2.3	Liver	13.6
Pituitary gland	1.1	Liver (fetal)	2.1
Brain (fetal)	14.8	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (whole)	36.6	Lung	89.5
Brain (amygdala)	9.8	Lung (fetal)	50.3
Brain (cerebellum)	100.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.1
Brain (hippocampus)	33.0	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	3.4
Brain (substantia nigra)	4.2	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	7.1	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0
Brain (hypothalamus)	7.6	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	1.2
Spinal cord	3.4	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	1.5
Glio/astro U87-MG	1.4	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.1
Glio/astro U-118-MG	9.7	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.1
astrocytoma SW1783	2.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	1.8
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.6	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	4.9
astrocytoma SF-539	0.4	Mammary gland	18.7
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	3.3
glioma SNB-19	1.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	1.2
glioma U251	0.6	Breast ca.* (pl. ef) T47D	12.2
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Heart	3.6	Breast ca. MDA-N	5.6
Skeletal muscle	1.0	Ovary	0.1
Bone marrow	13.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.7
Thymus	12.8	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.1
Spleen	2.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.7
Lymph node	6.7	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.2
Colon (ascending)	20.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.3
Stomach	6.9	Ovarian ca. (ascites) SK-OV-3	1.2

Small intestine	2.6	Uterus	10.5
Colon ca. SW480	0.2	Placenta	15.4
Colon ca. * SW620 (SW480 met)	0.2	Prostate	9.0
Colon ca. HT29	1.3	Prostate ca. * (bone met) PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	9.5
Colon ca. CaCo-2	4.5	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	3.2
Colon ca. HCT-15	3.3	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	2.5
Colon ca. HCC-2998	3.8	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca. * (liver met) NCI-N87	3.0	Melanoma M14	2.6
Bladder	6.5	Melanoma LOX IMV1	18.0
Trachea	15.1	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	13.0	Melanoma SK-MEL-28	4.5
Kidney (fetal)	13.1		

Table 90. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 148648438	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 149951496	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 167660070	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 167644903	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 167646705
Liver adenocarcinoma	3.9	4.7	23.8	17.6	22.8
Pancreas	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.6	2.3
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.0
Adrenal gland	1.6	2.1	3.7	3.2	1.9
Thyroid	2.2	2.9	4.2	5.3	3.3
Salivary gland	2.0	3.1	6.3	4.0	4.2
Pituitary gland	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.4
Brain (fetal)	0.2	0.9	4.6	6.0	3.3
Brain (whole)	31.2	31.4	90.8	90.8	77.4
Brain (amygdala)	28.5	24.7	34.9	31.4	34.4
Brain (cerebellum)	3.0	1.5	21.6	18.6	20.7
Brain (hippocampus)	100.0	100.0	39.2	29.9	27.7
Brain (substantia nigra)	26.1	21.3	86.5	60.7	67.8
Brain (thalamus)	29.9	31.0	89.5	49.7	59.0
Cerebral Cortex	20.0	16.4	46.3	33.2	38.4
Spinal cord	15.0	12.7	29.9	20.2	31.0
Glio/astro U87-MG	2.6	3.5	18.7	13.3	18.9
Glio/astro U-118-MG	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.6
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.3
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	5.5	4.2	28.9	15.3	21.8
astrocytoma SNB-75	1.9	1.3	10.7	5.4	5.5
glioma SNB-19	0.6	1.6	2.4	1.7	3.6
glioma U251	0.4	0.9	10.0	7.1	5.0
glioma SF-295	11.3	12.1	24.1	17.1	25.5

Heart (fetal)	12.9	8.2	29.3	24.5	31.4
Heart	1.9	2.0	12.8	8.5	12.2
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	54.7	48.6	30.6	34.9	36.1
Skeletal muscle	1.0	0.6	3.1	4.4	3.2
Bone marrow	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.6
Thymus	4.9	5.3	10.2	11.1	11.3
Spleen	15.9	15.8	11.2	10.7	15.3
Lymph node	11.4	11.0	27.0	29.5	28.7
Colorectal	4.5	6.5	9.5	8.1	7.5
Stomach	9.2	8.5	9.5	8.2	9.7
Small intestine	5.7	6.4	6.8	4.6	5.7
Colon ca. SW480	2.0	4.7	7.3	6.3	7.9
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.8	2.1	12.2	26.4	19.2
Colon ca. HT29	0.3	0.4	5.2	4.2	4.3
Colon ca. HCT-116	4.9	6.5	12.2	14.7	14.2
Colon ca. CaCo-2	15.1	12.4	30.8	28.5	29.7
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	5.9	5.6	17.3	24.3	19.3
Colon ca. HCC-2998	5.0	9.9	30.8	31.9	35.8
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	3.3	6.0	6.1	7.4	6.2
Bladder	2.1	1.9	14.3	9.7	15.7
Trachea	9.7	5.7	3.0	2.3	2.3
Kidney	5.5	3.9	24.0	23.2	21.9
Kidney (fetal)	11.8	14.4	100.0	100.0	85.9
Renal ca. 786-0	6.5	5.2	27.4	28.3	33.2
Renal ca. A498	8.2	9.6	19.3	21.5	21.8
Renal ca. RXF 393	3.5	3.6	50.0	55.9	48.6
Renal ca. ACHN	3.2	4.7	8.7	7.6	9.2
Renal ca. UO-31	3.0	50.0	3.3	4.2	4.2
Renal ca. TK-10	4.4	4.9	18.0	13.7	15.5
Liver	3.2	1.2	5.6	4.4	8.0
Liver (fetal)	2.7	2.5	1.9	5.6	2.6
Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	1.9	3.0	10.8	8.7	9.6
Lung	7.5	7.7	12.8	13.9	17.0
Lung (fetal)	7.0	8.2	13.3	6.8	5.0
Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	2.6	2.3	9.0	6.1	9.6
Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.5
Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lung ca. (large	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.7

cell)NCI-H460					
Lung ca. (non-sm. Cell) A549	0.3	0.2	4.0	4.0	5.7
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	4.0	3.3	8.4	6.6	7.8
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.3
Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	4.0	8.4	13.4	12.3	12.0
Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	2.0	0.4	5.9	5.8	4.6
Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Mammary gland	12.3	7.6	32.1	26.2	32.1
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	15.3	10.5	76.3	79.0	100.0
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	1.8	2.0	6.2	6.7	6.5
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	4.5	6.4	35.8	31.9	37.4
Breast ca. BT-549	0.9	1.4	9.1	6.3	6.2
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.6	0.9	2.9	4.3	6.5
Ovary	2.2	4.0	5.0	6.3	6.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	8.7	6.9	26.2	31.6	41.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	1.6	1.9	23.8	11.5	20.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	1.9	2.6	20.7	17.6	14.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.9	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	1.9	1.0	10.7	8.1	9.9
Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.5	1.2	16.7	12.0	10.7
Uterus	1.9	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.1
Placenta	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
Prostate	7.6	3.2	4.6	2.9	3.8
Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	6.5	7.0	19.9	17.2	19.3
Testis	4.0	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.9
Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma UACC-62	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.6	3.8
Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	1.1	0.2	1.3	2.2	2.4
Adipose	9.7	11.0	32.8	29.9	31.4

Table 91 Panel 2.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 175063689	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 175063689
Normal Colon	6.5	Kidney Margin (OD04348)	100.0
Colon cancer (OD06064)	8.7	Kidney malignant cancer (OD06204B)	12.3
Colon Margin (OD06064)	6.9	Kidney normal adjacent tissue (OD06204E)	18.9
Colon cancer (OD06159)	2.1	Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	6.7
Colon Margin (OD06159)	5.9	Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	12.9
Colon cancer (OD06297-04)	3.1	Kidney Cancer 8120613	5.8
Colon Margin (OD06297-015)	9.7	Kidney Margin 8120614	32.8
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	10.8	Kidney Cancer 9010320	13.8
CC Margin (ODO3921)	4.1	Kidney Margin 9010321	14.9
Colon cancer metastasis (OD06104)	6.6	Kidney Cancer 8120607	16.7
Lung Margin (OD06104)	6.0	Kidney Margin 8120608	10.4
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	9.9	Normal Uterus	9.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	5.6	Uterine Cancer 064011	4.7
Normal Prostate	4.7	Normal Thyroid	0.7
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	2.1	Thyroid Cancer 064010	10.1
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	4.5	Thyroid Cancer A302152	3.9
Normal Ovary	2.5	Thyroid Margin A302153	1.2
Ovarian cancer (OD06283-03)	19.3	Normal Breast	10.9
Ovarian Margin (OD06283-07)	7.6	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	9.5
Ovarian Cancer 064008	5.6	Breast Cancer 1024	28.3
Ovarian cancer (OD06145)	6.5	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	32.3
Ovarian Margin (OD06145)	11.7	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	13.6
Ovarian cancer (OD06455-03)	4.1	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	12.9
Ovarian Margin (OD06455-07)	5.6	Breast Cancer 064006	12.9
Normal Lung	14.6	Breast Cancer 9100266	5.8
Invasive poor diff. lung adeno (ODO4945-01)	3.8	Breast Margin 9100265	7.8
Lung Margin (ODO4945-03)	6.3	Breast Cancer A209073	4.7
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	4.2	Breast Margin A2090734	23.3
Lung Margin (OD03126)	6.7	Breast cancer (OD06083)	23.5
Lung Cancer (OD05014A)	5.9	Breast cancer node metastasis (OD06083)	15.8
Lung Margin (OD05014B)	8.5	Normal Liver	23.2
Lung cancer (OD06081)	5.5	Liver Cancer 1026	5.6
Lung Margin (OD06081)	3.5	Liver Cancer 1025	13.6

Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	3.0	Liver Cancer 6004-T	19.1
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	17.4	Liver Tissue 6004-N	1.4
Ocular Melanoma Metastasis	3.2	Liver Cancer 6005-T	19.2
Ocular Melanoma Margin (Liver)	9.7	Liver Tissue 6005-N	18.3
Melanoma Metastasis	1.4	Liver Cancer 064003	2.2
Melanoma Margin (Lung)	5.3	Normal Bladder	16.2
Normal Kidney	10.6	Bladder Cancer 1023	8.2
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	45.7	Bladder Cancer A302173	27.4
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	10.6	Normal Stomach	18.4
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade ½ (OD04339)	33.2	Gastric Cancer 9060397	17.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	23.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	7.5
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	47.3	Gastric Cancer 9060395	5.7
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	14.7	Stomach Margin 9060394	13.6
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	6.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	11.3

Table 92. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 148648439	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 149957753	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 148648439	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 149957753
Normal Colon	35.1	24.5	Kidney Margin 8120608	44.4	28.3
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	19.3	16.6	Kidney Cancer 8120613	30.4	17.8
CC Margin (ODO3866)	9.4	11.9	Kidney Margin 8120614	62.9	51.8
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	14.0	11.7	Kidney Cancer 9010320	36.3	26.4
CC Margin (ODO3868)	1.4	1.9	Kidney Margin 9010321	46.7	38.2
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	9.6	7.1	Normal Uterus	2.1	3.8
CC Margin (ODO3920)	6.1	8.0	Uterus Cancer 064011	17.8	14.5
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	58.2	47.6	Normal Thyroid	8.7	5.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	16.3	8.2	Thyroid Cancer 064010	10.2	8.9
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	28.5	22.5	Thyroid Cancer A302152	2.9	4.5
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	18.4	8.1	Thyroid Margin A302153	10.3	7.3
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	12.0	15.7	Normal Breast	18.0	17.1
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	6.5	3.9	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	15.7	11.5
Normal Prostate 6546-1	23.2	17.3	Breast Cancer	42.6	49.7

			(OD04590-01)		
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	29.5	12.6	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	42.6	31.2
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	18.3	12.7	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	33.4	23.3
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	39.0	28.9	Breast Cancer 064006	15.6	15.3
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	32.8	32.3	Breast Cancer 1024	64.2	49.0
Normal Lung 061010	47.3	42.9	Breast Cancer 9100266	12.1	12.2
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	16.5	19.6	Breast Margin 9100265	17.7	20.0
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	3.5	4.5	Breast Cancer A209073	27.5	33.2
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	25.3	26.2	Breast Margin A2090734	22.8	27.7
Lung Margin (OD03126)	9.5	12.3	Normal Liver	14.4	8.1
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	19.8	13.9	Liver Cancer 064003	4.9	4.1
Lung Margin (OD04404)	12.3	10.1	Liver Cancer 1025	9.3	8.3
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	4.8	3.8	Liver Cancer 1026	8.4	8.8
Lung Margin (OD04565)	13.7	8.3	Liver Cancer 6004-T	10.2	11.9
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	11.0	9.9	Liver Tissue 6004-N	2.5	2.0
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	21.0	23.0	Liver Cancer 6005-T	7.3	6.2
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	4.9	3.5	Liver Tissue 6005-N	2.9	3.2
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	5.2	4.0	Normal Bladder	17.3	15.2
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	1.3	3.5	Bladder Cancer 1023	11.0	12.3
Lung Margin (OD04321)	18.2	23.7	Bladder Cancer A302173	46.3	47.0
Normal Kidney	65.5	50.3	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	65.1	42.3
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	49.0	36.1	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	11.6	6.7
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	48.3	33.2	Normal Ovary	2.9	2.3
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	19.8	14.0	Ovarian Cancer 064008	32.5	28.1
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	81.8	65.1	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	9.3	8.0
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	100.0	100.0	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	8.8	6.3
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	82.4	66.0	Normal Stomach	15.4	16.3
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	9.9	9.9	Gastric Cancer 9060358	10.4	4.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	45.1	42.6	Stomach Margin 9060359	15.6	20.6

Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	24.3	14.2	Gastric Cancer 9060395	25.9	26.4
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	9.4	10.0	Stomach Margin 9060394	35.8	29.9
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	6.5	6.2	Gastric Cancer 9060397	79.0	64.2
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	22.4	33.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	10.9	8.4
Kidney Cancer 8120607	33.4	24.5	Gastric Cancer 064005	23.8	27.5

Table 93. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 148648440	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 149957765	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1845, Run 162733767	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 164289988	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2589, Run 164347841	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2621, Run 164299478	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2915, Run 164403111
Secondary Th1 act	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0
Secondary Th2 act	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
Secondary Tr1 act	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.1
Secondary Th1 rest	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Secondary Th2 rest	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5
Secondary Tr1 rest	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.9
Primary Th1 act	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.0
Primary Th2 act	2.1	4.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.6	3.8
Primary Tr1 act	3.8	5.1	2.8	3.1	3.1	6.2	4.2
Primary Th1 rest	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	6.0	4.0
Primary Th2 rest	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	3.8	1.8
Primary Tr1 rest	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.4
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	1.2	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.4	1.9	2.2
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
CD4 lymphocyte none	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1
LAK cells rest	4.8	4.4	5.6	12.2	12.2	8.5	6.7
LAK cells IL-2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7
LAK cells IL-	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.2

2+IL-12							
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-18	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	2.3	2.3	2.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.9
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Two Way MLR 3 day	7.0	8.0	3.8	9.2	9.2	9.5	8.8
Two Way MLR 5 day	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.5
Two Way MLR 7 day	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
PBMC rest	2.7	3.3	2.0	6.8	6.8	5.7	4.6
PBMC PWM	2.0	2.6	0.9	4.3	4.3	5.8	5.4
PBMC PHA-L	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.5
Ramos (B cell) none	9.3	12.9	8.8	13.8	13.8	19.2	15.2
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	14.8	17.6	15.9	22.7	22.7	30.6	26.2
B lymphocytes PWM	9.2	11.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	18.7	11.3
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	15.7	16.5	16.4	14.6	14.6	26.8	20.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP	27.2	34.9	23.0	23.7	23.7	26.8	25.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dendritic cells none	9.2	9.6	6.7	12.9	12.9	9.9	8.6
Dendritic cells LPS	13.9	16.5	13.9	19.2	19.2	23.3	17.3
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	14.4	20.4	11.4	16.4	16.4	17.1	11.7
Monocytes rest	3.4	3.8	2.3	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.0
Monocytes LPS	6.4	8.9	6.7	11.5	11.5	12.2	11.2
Macrophages rest	4.9	6.3	4.2	6.2	6.2	10.5	7.9
Macrophages LPS	7.3	9.2	7.3	12.0	12.0	15.7	13.6
HUVEC none	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.1
HUVEC starved	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.9
HUVEC IL-1beta	7.7	7.7	3.3	6.2	6.2	9.6	7.6
HUVEC IFN gamma	1.9	1.3	0.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.0
HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	14.7	15.0	14.6	22.1	22.1	26.1	20.7
HUVEC TNF	10.0	13.0	11.5	28.7	28.7	20.2	19.2

alpha + IL4							
HUVEC IL-11	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3
Lung Microvascular EC none	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2
Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	27.2	37.6	28.5	54.3	54.3	56.6	48.3
Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3
Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	47.6	55.9	39.5	47.3	47.3	61.6	48.6
Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	2.0	2.4	0.6	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.1
Small airway epithelium none	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.4	5.6
Coronary artery SMC rest	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Astrocytes rest	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	22.8	28.5	23.5	26.2	26.2	27.9	22.8
KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.3
Liver cirrhosis	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Lupus kidney	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
NCI-H292 none	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.2

NCI-H292 IL-4	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6
NCI-H292 IL-9	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.7	2.8
NCI-H292 IL-13	0.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2
NCI-H292 IFN gamma	5.5	4.4	3.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2
HPAEC none	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.9
HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	46.3	58.6	29.3	69.3	69.3	89.5	70.2
Lung fibroblast none	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.2	3.2	4.2	2.9
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
IBD Colitis 2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
IBD Crohn's	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Colon	2.2	2.7	3.1	5.8	5.8	9.6	5.3
Lung	1.9	2.8	4.4	3.2	3.2	7.2	4.5
Thymus	8.6	9.3	7.4	11.0	11.0	14.2	12.9
Kidney	3.6	5.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	7.1	7.0

AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 Summary: Ag1845 The NOV14 transcript is expressed at low levels in many different disease tissues. In comparison, normal lung and joint tissues express none or extremely low levels of this transcript. Since the NOV14 transcript is expressed in monocytes, and matched control tissues most likely contain these inflammatory cells (psoriasis, Crohn's and ulcerative colitis) it is not surprising that transcript expression is

detected at these sites. The NOV14 transcript encodes B7-H2, which has been shown to be important in antigen presentation. It is a ligand for ICOS and serves as a costimulatory molecule (see panel 4). Therefore, therapeutics designed with the NOV14 transcript could reduce or inhibit antigen presentation and be important in the treatment of diseases such as asthma, IBD, psoriasis and arthritis in which T cells are chronically stimulated.

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag1845/Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915

Multiple experiments with two different probe and primer sets are in excellent agreement. In all cases, the expression of the NOV14 gene is up-regulated in the temporal cortex of Alzheimer's disease patients when compared to non-demented controls. This difference is apparent when data are analyzed via ANCOVA, using overall RNA quality and/or quantity as a covariate. The up-regulation of the NOV14 gene is most apparent in the variant detected by Ag1845. The temporal cortex is a region that shows degeneration at the mid-stages of this disease. Thus, it is likely that the phenomenon of neurodegeneration was captured in this region, as opposed to the hippocampus and entorhinal cortex where a large number of neurons are already lost by the time of death in AD. Furthermore, in the occipital cortex (where neurodegeneration does not occur in Alzheimer's) the NOV14 gene is not found to be up-regulated in the same patients. Taken together, these data suggest that this gene is at least a marker of Alzheimer's-like neurodegeneration, and is probably involved in the process of neurodegeneration.

Furthermore, the NOV14 gene is a form of B7 protein (B7-H2B), which plays a role in inflammation. Neuroinflammation has been implicated in AD, to the extent that long-term usage of anti-inflammatory agents has been correlated with a reduced incidence of Alzheimer's in retrospective studies. This gene therefore represents an excellent drug target for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, and any other neuroinflammatory condition.

Panel 1 Summary: Ag210 The expression of the NOV14 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from normal brain tissue of the cerebellum (CT=19.5). Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish normal cerebellum tissue from the other tissues in the panel.

The NOV14 gene also shows widespread and high-to-moderate expression in metabolic tissues including pancreas, adrenal. Although a role for B7-H2 molecules in metabolism or endocrinology has not been described, based on its expression this gene product may be an antibody target for the treatment of metabolic or endocrine disease, including obesity and Types 1 and 2 diabetes.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag1845/Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915 Multiple experiments with two different probe and primer sets are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the NOV14 gene is seen in the brain, fetal kidney, and a breast cancer cell line.

Expression in the CNS panel confirms the expression of the NOV14 gene in the CNS.

5 Please see panel CNS_Neurodegeneration for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

Higher levels of expression are also consistently seen in fetal skeletal muscle (CTs=29-30), when compared to expression in adult skeletal muscle (CTs=33-35). Thus, expression of the NOV14 gene could be used to differentiate between the adult and fetal sources of this
10 tissue.

The NOV14 gene product is also moderately expressed in pancreas, adrenal, thyroid, pituitary, adult and fetal liver, adult and fetal heart, and adipose. Based on its expression profile in metabolic tissues, the NOV14 gene product may be useful in the diagnosis and/or treatment of metabolic disease, including obesity and diabetes.

15 **Panel 2.2 Summary:** Ag2621 The expression of the NOV14 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a normal kidney margin (CT=29.1). In addition, there appears to be substantial expression associated with several kidney cancer samples. Thus, the expression of the NOV14 gene could be used to distinguish this normal kidney sample from others in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small
20 molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial for the treatment of kidney cancer.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag1845 The expression of the NOV14 gene was assessed in two independent runs in panel 2D with excellent concordance between runs. The expression of this gene is highest in a sample derived from a kidney cancer (CTs=28). In addition, there is
25 substantial expression associated with other samples derived from kidney tissue, bladder cancer and breast cancer. Thus, the expression of the NOV14 gene could be used to distinguish this kidney cancer sample from other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of this gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial for the treatment of kidney cancer, breast cancer or bladder
30 cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2589/Ag2621/Ag2915/Ag1845 The NOV14 transcript is highly expressed in activated EOL cells, activated lung and dermal microvascular endothelium, activated human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells and in TNFalpha activated

human umbilical vein endothelial cells. CG55790-02 encodes B7-H2, which has been shown to be important in antigen presentation. It is a ligand for ICOS and serves as a costimulatory molecule (Ref. 1-2). Therefore, monoclonal antibody therapeutics designed with the CG55790-02 protein product may reduce or inhibit antigen presentation and be important in the treatment of diseases such as asthma in which T cells are chronically stimulated.

References:

Ling V, Wu PW, Finnerty HF, Bean KM, Spaulding V, Fouser LA, Leonard JP, Hunter SE, Zollner R, Thomas JL, Miyashiro JS, Jacobs KA, Collins M. Cutting edge: identification of GL50, a novel B7-like protein that functionally binds to ICOS receptor. *J Immunol* 2000 Feb 15;164(4):1653-7

By the genetic selection of mouse cDNAs encoding secreted proteins, a B7-like cDNA clone termed mouse GL50 (mGL50) was isolated encoding a 322-aa polypeptide identical with B7h. Isolation of the human ortholog of this cDNA (hGL50) revealed a coding sequence of 309 aa residues with 42% sequence identity with mGL50. Northern analysis indicated GL50 to be present in many tissues including lymphoid, embryonic yolk sac, and fetal liver samples. Of the CD28, CTLA4, and ICOS fusion constructs tested, flow cytometric analysis demonstrated only mouse ICOS-IgG binding to mGL50 cell transfectants. Subsequent phenotyping demonstrated high levels of ICOS ligand staining on splenic CD19+ B cells and low levels on CD3+ T cells. These results indicate that GL50 is a specific ligand for the ICOS receptor and suggest that the GL50-ICOS interaction functions in lymphocyte costimulation.

Wang S, Zhu G, Chapoval AI, Dong H, Tamada K, Ni J, Chen L. Costimulation of T cells by B7-H2, a B7-like molecule that binds ICOS. *Blood* 2000 Oct 15;96(8):2808-13

This report describes a new human B7-like gene designated B7-H2. Cell surface expression of B7-H2 protein is detected in monocyte-derived immature dendritic cells. Soluble B7-H2 and immunoglobulin (Ig) fusion protein, B7-H2Ig, binds activated but not resting T cells and the binding is abrogated by inducible costimulator Ig (ICOSIg), but not CTLA4Ig. In addition, ICOSIg stains Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with B7-H2 gene. By suboptimal cross-linking of CD3, costimulation of T-cell proliferation by B7-H2Ig is dose-dependent and correlates with secretion of interleukin (IL)-2, whereas optimal CD3 ligation preferentially stimulates IL-10 production. The results indicate that B7-H2 is a putative ligand for the ICOS T-cell molecule. (*Blood*. 2000;96:2808-2813) PMID: 11023515

N. NOV15: galactosyl transferase

Expression of the NOV15 gene (CG56252-01) was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2902, described in Table 94. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 95, 96 and 97.

5

Table 94. Probe Name Ag2902

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-acgctcaaggagatccactt-3'	20	682	261
Probe	TET-5'-tctagcctgggcctcagctttctg-3'-TAMRA	24	702	262
Reverse	5'-cacgttcacgaacacatctg-3'	20	758	263

Table 95. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 160999861	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 160999861
Liver adenocarcinoma	18.7	Kidney (fetal)	6.8
Pancreas	1.5	Renal ca. 786-0	3.7
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.2	Renal ca. A498	17.2
Adrenal gland	4.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	8.8
Thyroid	29.5	Renal ca. ACHN	3.3
Salivary gland	3.1	Renal ca. UO-31	5.9
Pituitary gland	15.7	Renal ca. TK-10	0.8
Brain (fetal)	0.2	Liver	0.7
Brain (whole)	8.5	Liver (fetal)	2.5
Brain (amygdala)	4.2	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.6
Brain (cerebellum)	1.8	Lung	6.8
Brain (hippocampus)	15.0	Lung (fetal)	9.5
Brain (substantia nigra)	1.6	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	1.4
Brain (thalamus)	5.8	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	2.2
Cerebral Cortex	40.3	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	2.1
Spinal cord	27.7	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	3.7
glio/astro U87-MG	86.5	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	4.9
glio/astro U-118-MG	12.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	12.9
astrocytoma SW1783	40.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	13.8
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	4.8	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	6.9
astrocytoma SF-539	26.8	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	3.6
astrocytoma SNB-75	22.4	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.3
glioma SNB-19	22.7	Mammary gland	7.2
glioma U251	7.5	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	6.6
glioma SF-295	24.3	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	5.7
Heart (fetal)	35.6	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	1.8
Heart	9.0	Breast ca. BT-549	8.5

Skeletal muscle (fetal)	60.7	Breast ca. MDA-N	1.3
Skeletal muscle	2.4	Ovary	100.0
Bone marrow	0.6	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	3.6
Thymus	9.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	1.0
Spleen	7.6	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	5.5
Lymph node	2.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	4.7
Colorectal	7.7	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.2
Stomach	5.3	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	2.0
Small intestine	9.7	Uterus	9.7
Colon ca. SW480	2.9	Placenta	4.4
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	3.6	Prostate	8.1
Colon ca. HT29	5.5	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	1.9
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.7	Testis	14.9
Colon ca. CaCo-2	2.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	17.1
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	8.9	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	17.6
Colon ca. HCC-2998	14.5	Melanoma UACC-62	1.1
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	10.4	Melanoma M14	0.6
Bladder	7.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	25.0	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.1
Kidney	9.9	Adipose	5.8

Table 96. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 160997627	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 160997627
Normal Colon	21.2	Kidney Margin 8120608	11.3
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	6.1	Kidney Cancer 8120613	1.4
CC Margin (ODO3866)	4.4	Kidney Margin 8120614	23.0
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	3.3	Kidney Cancer 9010320	35.6
CC Margin (ODO3868)	1.5	Kidney Margin 9010321	17.0
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	9.3	Normal Uterus	10.5
CC Margin (ODO3920)	4.6	Uterus Cancer 064011	11.4
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	11.3	Normal Thyroid	51.8
CC Margin (ODO3921)	5.6	Thyroid Cancer 064010	46.0
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	6.7	Thyroid Cancer A302152	18.0
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	3.9	Thyroid Margin A302153	33.9
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	6.1	Normal Breast	20.4
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	7.3	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	6.5
Normal Prostate 6546-1	9.9	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	100.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	12.3	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	97.9
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	26.8	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	24.0

Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	19.6	Breast Cancer 064006	10.3
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	38.2	Breast Cancer 1024	36.9
Normal Lung 061010	20.0	Breast Cancer 9100266	23.8
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	19.1	Breast Margin 9100265	18.2
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	7.9	Breast Cancer A209073	21.5
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	20.7	Breast Margin A2090734	12.4
Lung Margin (OD03126)	17.2	Normal Liver	2.4
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	19.5	Liver Cancer 064003	0.9
Lung Margin (OD04404)	21.9	Liver Cancer 1025	2.9
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	17.6	Liver Cancer 1026	5.0
Lung Margin (OD04565)	9.8	Liver Cancer 6004-T	2.3
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	13.2	Liver Tissue 6004-N	3.4
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	16.2	Liver Cancer 6005-T	6.7
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	2.6	Liver Tissue 6005-N	4.5
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	4.9	Normal Bladder	13.1
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	9.8	Bladder Cancer 1023	8.6
Lung Margin (OD04321)	28.3	Bladder Cancer A302173	17.1
Normal Kidney	28.9	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	35.8
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	29.3	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	17.7
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	22.7	Normal Ovary	22.5
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	9.3	Ovarian Cancer 064008	34.9
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	21.2	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	15.8
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	66.4	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	10.6
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	23.5	Normal Stomach	15.2
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	31.9	Gastric Cancer 9060358	3.2
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	17.2	Stomach Margin 9060359	10.8
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	84.1	Gastric Cancer 9060395	12.3
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	3.5	Stomach Margin 9060394	15.4
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	10.5	Gastric Cancer 9060397	22.1
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	0.3	Stomach Margin 9060396	7.2
Kidney Cancer 8120607	7.2	Gastric Cancer 064005	11.3

Table 97. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 159633371	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2902, Run 159633371
Secondary Th1 act	13.9	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.8
Secondary Th2 act	17.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	5.4
Secondary Tr1 act	27.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	2.2
Secondary Th1 rest	11.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	1.5

Secondary Th2 rest	10.6	HUVEC IL-11	3.8
Secondary Tr1 rest	14.1	Lung Microvascular EC none	8.0
Primary Th1 act	6.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.1
Primary Th2 act	5.1	Microvascular Dermal EC none	5.5
Primary Tr1 act	8.4	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	1.4
Primary Th1 rest	28.1	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	1.5
Primary Th2 rest	12.5	Small airway epithelium none	8.4
Primary Tr1 rest	12.4	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	6.8
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	18.9	Coronary artery SMC rest	30.4
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	4.9	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	28.1
CD8 lymphocyte act	4.0	Astrocytes rest	4.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	8.7	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.2
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	6.3	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	3.3
CD4 lymphocyte none	4.2	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	6.9
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1 anti-CD95 CH11	8.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	20.0
LAK cells rest	6.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	5.2
LAK cells IL-2	5.8	Liver cirrhosis	6.2
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	6.9	Lupus kidney	4.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	7.7	NCI-H292 none	30.6
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	9.9	NCI-H292 IL-4	39.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	1.2	NCI-H292 IL-9	34.4
NK Cells IL-2 rest	3.1	NCI-H292 IL-13	29.5
Two Way MLR 3 day	4.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	35.8
Two Way MLR 5 day	2.5	HPAEC none	15.4
Two Way MLR 7 day	5.4	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	6.1
PBMC rest	2.8	Lung fibroblast none	49.0
PBMC PWM	14.7	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	51.4
PBMC PHA-L	13.1	Lung fibroblast IL-4	58.6
Ramos (B cell) none	1.4	Lung fibroblast IL-9	46.7
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	3.1	Lung fibroblast IL-13	45.4
B lymphocytes PWM	8.5	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	67.4
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	9.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	70.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	67.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	3.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	46.7
Dendritic cells none	2.6	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	48.3
Dendritic cells LPS	2.2	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	100.0

Dendritic cells anti-CD40	2.1	IBD Colitis 2	0.1
Monocytes rest	2.2	IBD Crohn's	1.0
Monocytes LPS	3.7	Colon	18.7
Macrophages rest	3.4	Lung	39.5
Macrophages LPS	2.0	Thymus	16.7
HUVEC none	3.8	Kidney	7.7
HUVEC starved	4.1		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2902 Results from one experiment with the NOV15 gene are not included. The amp plot indicates that there were experimental difficulties with this run.

5 **Panel 1.3D Summary:** Ag2902 Highest expression of the NOV15 gene is seen in the ovary (CT=28). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker of normal ovarian tissue. The NOV15 gene also has moderate to high levels of expression in several endocrine/metabolic related tissues including, adipose, adrenal, GI tract, pituitary, skeletal muscle and thyroid. Therefore, a therapeutic modulator targeting the NOV15 gene and/or gene
10 product may be useful in treating any number of diseases which afflict these tissues.

Significant expression is also detected in fetal skeletal muscle (CT=29). Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal when compared to adult skeletal muscle (CT=33.7). This observation suggests that expression of the NOV15 gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult skeletal muscle. In addition, the relative overexpression of this
15 gene in fetal skeletal muscle suggests that the protein product may enhance muscular growth or development in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of muscle related diseases. More specifically, treatment of weak or dystrophic muscle with the protein encoded by the NOV15 gene could restore muscle mass or function.

20 There also appears to be substantial expression associated with various brain cancer cell lines. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV15 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial in the treatment of brain cancer.

In addition, the NOV15 gene, a galactosyl transferase homolog, is expressed at low to
25 moderate levels in all regions of the CNS examined. Galactosyl transferase plays a role in axonal myelination. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene or its protein product may be of benefit in the treatment of multiple sclerosis or any demyelinating disease.

References:

Simons M, Kramer EM, Thiele C, Stoffel W, Trotter J. Assembly of myelin by association of proteolipid protein with cholesterol- and galactosylceramide-rich membrane domains. *J Cell Biol* 2000 Oct 2;151(1):143-54

Myelin is a specialized membrane enriched in glycosphingolipids and cholesterol that contains a limited spectrum of proteins. We investigated the assembly of myelin components by oligodendrocytes and analyzed the role of lipid-protein interactions in this process. Proteolipid protein (PLP), the major myelin protein, was recovered from cultured oligodendrocytes from a low-density CHAPS-insoluble membrane fraction (CIMF) enriched in myelin lipids. PLP associated with the CIMF after leaving the endoplasmic reticulum but before exiting the Golgi apparatus, suggesting that myelin lipid and protein components assemble in the Golgi complex. The specific association of PLP with myelin lipids in CIMF was supported by the finding that it was efficiently cross-linked to photoactivable cholesterol, but not to phosphatidylcholine, which is underrepresented in both myelin and CIMF. Furthermore, depletion of cholesterol or inhibition of sphingolipid synthesis in oligodendrocytes abolished the association of PLP with CIMF. Thus, PLP may be recruited to myelin rafts, represented by CIMF, via lipid-protein interactions. In contrast to oligodendrocytes, after transfection in BHK cells, PLP is absent from isolated CIMF, suggesting that PLP requires specific lipids for raft association. In mice deficient in the enzyme ceramide galactosyl transferase, which cannot synthesize the main myelin glycosphingolipids, a large fraction of PLP no longer associates with rafts. Formation of a cholesterol- and galactosylceramide-rich membrane domain (myelin rafts) may be critical for the sorting of PLP and assembly of myelin in oligodendrocytes.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2902 The expression of the NOV15 gene appears to be highest in a sample derived from a breast cancer (CT=28.1). There also appears to be substantial expression associated with other breast cancers, kidney cancer, bladder cancer and ovarian cancer. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish this breast cancer sample from the rest of the samples on the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV15 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs, protein therapeutics or antibodies might be beneficial in the treatment of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, bladder cancer or kidney cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2902 The NOV15 transcript is highly expressed in fibroblast and mucoepidermoid cell lines, with much lower expression in hematopoietic cell lines. The transcript encodes a galactosyl transferase isoform. This enzyme may be important both for the

synthesis of galactose beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosamine and as a component of plasma membrane where it may function in intercellular recognition and/or adhesion (OMIM 137060). Protein glycosylation or trafficking through intracellular compartments in fibroblasts and leukocytes may be altered by the activity of this enzyme. This in turn could regulate the ability of these

5 cells to express proteins involved in normal homeostasis in intercellular interactions.

Therefore, therapeutics designed with the protein encoded by the NOV15 transcript could reduce or inhibit inflammation resulting from asthma, emphysema, psoriasis, IBD, and arthritis.

O. NOV16: Lymphocyte Antigen Precursor-like Protein

10 Expression of the NOV16 gene (CG56303-01) was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag3798 and Ag4119, described in Tables 98 and 99.

Table 98. Probe Name Ag3798

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aacggagacaactgcttcaa-3'	20	115	264
Probe	TET-5'-gctatggtgcctactgcatgaccac-3'-TAMRA	26	151	265
Reverse	5'-taagttctctcccgcgaagt-3'	20	192	266

Table 99. Probe Name Ag4119

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-agatgaggacagcattgctg-3'	20	29	267
Probe	TET-5'-cttgagccctggctgtggctac-3'-TAMRA	23	52	268
Reverse	5'-cagttgtctccgtttaggc-3'	20	109	269

15 **General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary:** Ag3798 Expression of the NOV16 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3798/Ag4119 Expression of the NOV16 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

Although particular embodiments have been disclosed herein in detail, this has been done by way of example for purposes of illustration only, and is not intended to be limiting with respect to the scope of the appended claims, which follow. In particular, it is contemplated by the inventors that various substitutions, alterations, and modifications may be made to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. The choice of nucleic acid starting material, clone of interest, or library type is believed to be a matter of routine for a person of ordinary skill in the art with knowledge of the embodiments described herein. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications considered to be within the scope of the following claims.

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